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ZOOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Edited by

Edward C. Dickinson

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Volume 5 is the special volume related to Alcide d'Orbigny which was mentioned in the inside front cover of volume 4. This has been a useful exercise and other special volumes can be considered. We do regret, however, that our invitations to add articles relating to disciplines other than ornithology fell on deaf ears.

Mention was also made regarding a paper by Murray Bruce relating to George Gray's "Genera of Birds": this paper has been submitted once and following suggestions made then it is expected to be resubmitted in a rather longer form or alternatively as two or more separate papers. A very interesting paper proposed by Ross Galbreath and Giorgio Aimassi which was originally to address precedence between versions of a paper by Tomasso Salvadori has morphed into a very interesting paper on the subject of preprints; this is thought to be received soon and if so it will complete volume 6.

At the moment this journal continues to be free and Open Access. Authors are urged to provide PDFs to Researchgate.

As stated in the inside front cover of volume 3 we will also consider publishing articles that relate to or require a First Reviser action in a context where two publications were or are in competition for precedence. All Zoological Bibliography papers are registered in ZooBank and the key words should draw attention to any new nomenclatural acts. Every paper in this journal is sent out to at least two persons with a request for a peer-review.

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Authors wishing to publish in this journal are invited to use the Aves Press website to reach the editor with an outline proposal giving the title, authors, draft abstract, expected page requirements and needs for illustration, on a single page if possible. If the subject is not obviously connected to zoological bibliography then the proposal should explain the relevance. This journal does not carry original descriptions of taxa that are being newly proposed; by contrast proposals of *nomina nova* and most other nomenclatural acts will be welcome, e-publication combined with ZooBank registration and archiving by the British Library helps ensure the requirements of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature are met.

The single spaced manuscript should be submitted by e-mail as a Word ® document or in RTF format. Even short papers should include an abstract and keywords (max. 8). Subheadings in bold type are encouraged. Footnotes are permitted; end notes are not. Use automatic footnote numbering page by page.

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International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999. *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*. 4th edition. i-xxix, 1-306. – International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London.

Salvin, O., 1892. *Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum*. XVI. *Catalogue of the Picariæ in the collection of the British Museum* (part). Upupæ and Trochili: i-xiii, 1-433. – Trustees of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London.

Schuchmann, K. L., 1999. *Damophila julie* (p. 587). In: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott & J. Sargatal, eds. *Handbook of the birds of the world*. Vol. 5. Barn-owls to Hummingbirds. – Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.

Zimmer, J. T., 1953. Studies of Peruvian Birds. No. 63. The hummingbird genera *Oreonympha*, *Schistes*, *Heliothryx*, *Loddigesia*, *Heliomaster*, *Rhodopsis*, *Thaumastura*, *Calliphlox*, *Myrtis*, *Acestrura*. – *American Museum Novitates*, 1604: 1-26.

Sherborn, C. D. & B. B. Woodward, 1906. On the dates of publication of the Natural History Portions of the 'Encyclopedie Méthodique'. – *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 17: 577-582.

Pacheco, J. F., et al., 1996. A new genus and species of Furnariid (Aves : Furnariidae) from the cocoa-growing region of southeastern Bahia, Brazil. – *Wilson Bulletin*, 108(3): 397-433.

Scientific names: must comply with the requirements of the ICZN; original spellings should have been researched and used, with gender agreement addressed where necessary. Use of a spelling that is not the original spelling (where appropriate amended as required by the Code) should in each instance be explained in a footnote. Changes to an original spelling mandated by Article 32.5 of the Code (ICZN, 1999) should be retained. It will be appreciated if an emendation or an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling (Art. 33) is deliberately used that this be footnoted and explained.

Dates: where month-dates or day-dates are used the format should be day, month, year, except in quotations, unless good cause can be shown for departing from the house style. In cases where both a correct publication date and an imprint date must be given please consult the Editor.

Tables: should be within gridlines (which may or may not be reproduced). If such tables are to be inserted in the text the preferred position for each of them should be clearly indicated. Tables longer than 100 mm should be supplied as a separate file (Word ® or Excel ®) not embedded in the text.

Author's Address: this is to appear at the end of the article; the mention of an e-mail address is not mandatory.

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Volume 5

PREFACE

It was in December 2015 that we wrote the Preface to Vol. 4 and in the four years since then we have been busy. Volumes 5 and 6 have been running in parallel. Volume 5 was begun in January 2017; Volume 6 in March 2018, and is expected to be completed within the next few months.

Volume 5 is the first we have devoted a volume to aspects of the work of a single author and we have provided 11 articles totalling 415 pages. Our subject Alcide d'Orbigny seems to have been the first French “naturaliste-voyageur” of the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris to make his own way, both on sea and on land. And he travelled and collected for a period well in excess of the three years that he was allotted. That this was possible was due in large measure to the support given to him in Bolivia by President Santa Cruz. Alcide was away from France for more than seven years, from the end of May 1826 until early 1834 (he himself recorded different dates for his disembarkation in Brest, but the evidence supports his arrival on 23 January). The museum expected him to collect virtually everything and to prepare maps and paint pictures to illustrate his journey. Letters to the museum took 4 to 6 months to reach Paris and letters to Alcide usually took longer to reach him because they had to be forwarded to him by a French Consul who, not knowing his current whereabouts, could not forward them promptly. This, and the fact that Alcide demanded that his decisions to expand the length of his trip be funded by the museum rather soured his relationship with the professors in Paris. After his return the Museum (MNHN) ensured that the French government provided funding for a multi-volume report, but very little help with that came from anyone at the museum. Alcide held no position there and was afforded minimal working space, and to provide an income he turned to palaeontology – a subject he had worked up with his father, and for which he had established a reputation before leaving for South America.

Eventually, the professors at the museum having passed him over for a professorship, it was the king who, in 1853, made him the museum's first Professor of Palaeontology – but he died only four years later at the age of 55. Charles Darwin, aboard the *Beagle*, travelled close to the coasts of Argentina and Bolivia during d'Orbigny's years in South America and his reports on “*The Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle*” appeared between 1838 and 1844 and received more scientific acclaim than d'Orbigny's travelogue – supposedly completed in 1847, but actually left significantly incomplete. Because d'Orbigny tackled the birds early, in conjunction with Baron Noel Frédéric Lafresnaye in a journal, very many of the birds they named were being given scientific names for the first time. Research into the spellings, authorship and dates of publication was a compelling challenge. Sadly, no sympathetic

biography has appeared in French. In English he received a lengthy tribute in relation to his work in palaeontology in the early 20th century written by Edward Heron-Allen, President of the Royal Microscopical Society.

Volume 6 awaits one final paper for completion making again a total of 11 articles. These will total not much over 160 pages (our minimum volume length).

We are grateful to the Biodiversity Heritage Library for carrying back volumes of *Zoological Bibliography* and we are assured that both volumes 4 and 5, when the latter is complete, will, with the help of Connie Rinaldo, be fairly swiftly added to the four volumes already made available.

Our Editorial Board has been enriched by the presence of Paul Clark and Graham Arader and I am very grateful to board members for the advice given me.

Referees: we are most grateful to the following zoologists for providing us with peer reviews: Patrice Bouchard *, Roger Bour *, Rosendo Fraga, Justin Jansen, Mary LeCroy, Michel Louette, Richard Mearns, Svetlana Nikolaeva *, Manuel Plenge, Rich Pyle, Renata Stopiglia, Ray Williams * and three anonymous referees. All papers in this volume benefited from the generous and pertinent advice received. Asterisked referees are editorial board members.

Board changes: since December 2015 we have been very happy to add Graham Arader and Paul Clark to the Editorial Board. Roger Bour announced that he had a terminal illness and we are saddened to have lost his help. We shall carry an Obituary for Roger at the end of volume 6. At this moment with the pandemic affecting all our countries we sincerely hope that all our board members, referee panel and readers will take all appropriate measures to protect themselves as far as is possible and will come through safely.

Edward Dickinson

April 2020

A study of d'Orbigny's "*Voyage dans l'Amerique Meridionale*"

I. The contents of the parts of the volumes on natural history^{1, 2}

Edward C. Dickinson

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ABSTRACT: Sherborn & Griffin (1934), based on a complete set of wrappers of d'Orbigny's book reported on their findings and stated that they had had the texts of the wrappers copied. Those copies, typed, are now held as a bound book in the library of the Natural History Museum, London, and this note reports on an examination of them which was undertaken in an effort to clarify some puzzles posed by the data published in 1934. Several plates that Sherborn & Griffin did not find are mentioned in the typed copies. This paper lays the ground for a more detailed study of the ornithological content of this work.

KEYWORDS: original wrappers, misdated wrappers, missing plates, dates of publication, Alcide d'Orbigny, Sherborn.

INTRODUCTION

Sherborn & Griffin (1934) discussing the dates of publication of the natural history portions of Alcide d'Orbigny's '*Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*' reported that Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the antiquarian bookseller, had obtained "a magnificent copy of the work entirely in original wrappers"³ (see Figure 1). They were given full access and knowing that the work would be sold and that its buyer might have the work bound (if it was not), and might arrange the content in volumes instead of in the sequence of the parts issued, and then might fail to retain or safeguard the wrappers, they decided "a complete copy of every wrapper" was required and this they entrusted to Miss. P. Taylor who copied them "faithfully".

The typed details prepared by Miss Taylor have been bound in a slim volume held in the General Library of the Natural History Museum, London which bears call number L76 f FRA. Thanks to the museum librarians all the pages in this volume have now been photographed. That set of photographs is the basis for a comparison between the data furnished by Sherborn & Griffin (1934) and the evidence of the type written pages. It will be apparent to readers that, had there been no details that differed this paper could have said so and omitted much of what follows!

¹ This paper is the first of a series of five closely related papers, appearing in a single volume. It will be followed by, first, "II. On the composition of the 1837 and 1838 volumes of the *Magasin de Zoologie*", and then by a long paper (No. III), specific to the birds, examining case by case the nomenclatural precedence as regards publication, between the *Synopsis Avium* (published in the *Magasin de Zoologie*), and the *Voyage*, considering the plate captions and the text which almost always appeared after the relevant plate, and, by a paper (No. IV) indicating where and how the demonstrated precedence contradicts Sherborn's entries in his *Index Animalium*, and, finally, (No. V) comments on types held in the museum in Paris.

² ZB Contribution No. 2, part 1, to the ZooBank verification process.

³ Sherborn & Griffin also said "a glance at the details will show the importance of binding the wrappers in place ..." so it would seem that each wrapper held the contents that agreed with the wrapper details.

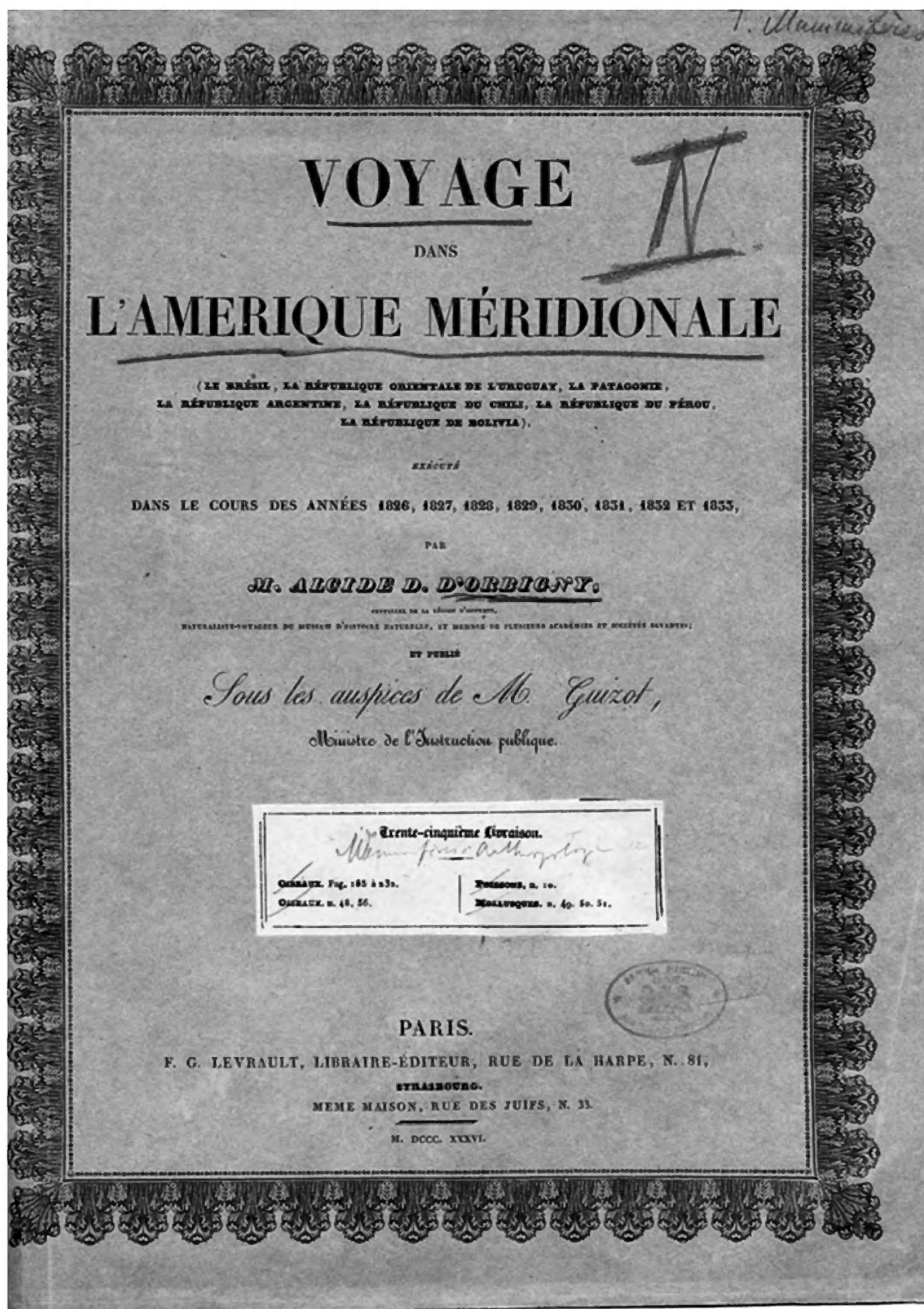


Figure 1. The front of an original part wrapper (used for part 35). Scanned by Alison Harding, Librarian, The Rothschild Library, Tring: ex Mammals volume therein and included with the permission of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington and Tring. © The Trustees of the Natural History Museum, London.

This wrapper is dated M. DCCC. XXXVI (1836), but in the set made available to Sherborn & Griffin (1934) wrapper 35 was dated 1837⁴ but the details of content given in the underlying typed sheet agree with those shown in what appears to be a sticker shown in the lower centre of Figure 1. It should be noted that this livraison and next one respectively included pp. 185–232 and 233–248 of the text for the *Oiseaux* and that the date of 1835 in the table set out by Sherborn & Griffin (1934: 131) would imply publication of pp. 233–238 before pp. 97–232 so that that date, which is from Miss Taylor’s typed sheet, is evidently an earlier wrapper that was spare and used without regard to the date⁵.

It is likely, for reasons of economy, that wrappers for parts were printed in quantity annually with a year date (or, as reported by Sherborn & Griffin, for a later period with just “184.” leaving the final date digit to be added by hand). Judging by the typed details from Miss Taylor and the apparent label or sticker shown above it is unlikely that content details were handwritten and presumably such labelling was used throughout (but this was not explained by Sherborn & Griffin (1934). However, unless we obtain sight of more parts wrappers we will not know whether this sticker matches others or, as it is on a misdated wrapper, whether this is a different sticker supplied by a remainder merchant. However, the character of the page is no doubt an example of what was used throughout the series over the whole period of publication.

Wrapper dating began with Roman numbers but with livraison 53 Arabic numerals were adopted.

METHODOLOGY

All of the typed pages prepared by Miss Taylor and included in the bound volume were photographed. To check the details against those given by Sherborn & Griffin (1934) spreadsheets were used – a tool not available to them!

The photographs show changes in ink to the typed contents (see Table I). These could have been due to collation differences noticed by Sherborn or Griffin, but they did not mention such changes, and if each case is examined it seems likely that the wrapper stickers were themselves annotated and this could have been noted by Miss Taylor or by Sherborn or Griffin.

Table 1. Visible manual changes to typed pages by Miss Taylor.

Livr.	Subject	Text or plate	Nature of change	Comments
1	<i>Antiquités</i>	Pl. 6 listed	Delisted	It appears in Livr. 2
7	<i>Relations</i>	pp. 193-200	Subject	Changes to Itinéraire

⁴ There is also a small typographical error below d’Orbigny’s name: the printed wrapper says “Naturalist-voyageur du Museum d’Histoire Naturelle”; Miss Taylor had ‘au’ in place of ‘du’.

⁵ Which almost certainly implies that the set examined was not wholly original, but that, at least in part, it was reconstructed with some parts needing wrappers.

Livr.	Subject	Text or plate	Nature of change	Comments
17	<i>Itinéraire</i>	pp. 529-552	See at right	Here, for the first time, “Fes” (Feuilles) numbers (here 67, 68, 69) appear as well as page numbers ⁶
21	<i>Oiseaux</i>	Pl. 14	‘- 18’ added	However pll. 15-17 are not here but in three other livraisons.
21	<i>Mollusques</i>	Pll. 24-31	Restricted to Pl. 31	Plates 24 to 35 are said to be in Livraison 22
24	<i>Oiseaux</i>	Pll. 21, 24, 30, 32, 33	Pl. 32 deleted	It was included in Livraison 23
25	<i>Insectes</i>	pp. 17-24	Corrected to 17-32	Both corrected on the line and inserted above
25	<i>Itinéraire</i>	pp. 137-176	Corrected to 137-168	169-216 appeared in Livraison 26
31	<i>Oiseaux</i>	pp. 185-192	Deleted	Pp. 185-232 appeared in Livraison 35
38	<i>Homme Américain</i>	Feuilles 9-14 [?? pp. 65-104]	Added by hand “1/2 § p. 80”	This apparently signals a half gathering (4 pp) of music inserted after p. 80.
41	<i>Homme Américain</i>	Feuilles 26-32	Added by hand “1/2 § p. 212”	This apparently signals a half gathering (4 pp) of music inserted after p. 212.
60	<i>Géologie</i>	Feuille 12-16	Corrected to 11-16	
61	<i>Géologie</i>	Feuilles 11, 17-22	11 deleted	Seems to have appeared in Livraison 60
65	<i>Géologie</i>	Feuilles 36	Corrected to 32	Livraison 63 held feuilles 29-31 (36 appears in Livraison 71
69	<i>Géologie</i>	Feuilles 38	Deleted	Does not reappear in later livraisons ⁷

The *Atlas* has been consulted to help resolve some of the issues.

RESULTS

The spreadsheets were used to look at the content of the wrappers, based on Miss Taylor’s typing, section by section – except for the itinerary sections and that on American man – and the following information emerges:

A) Mammals (*Mammifères*):

The text details reported by Sherborn & Griffin (1934) are broadly substantiated.

The plate details differ in the case of livraison 84 for which Sherborn & Griffin listed plates 17 and 20 but the typed evidence has “17 à 20” (where plate 18 also appears in

⁶ The typed sheets demonstrate the inconsistency in treatment of sections of text. Sometimes both the numbers of the feuilles are given (no doubt taken from the signature numbers) as well as the pagination concerned, but in other cases either the pagination alone is given or the feuille numbers alone.

⁷ The geology part comprised 290 pages (36 complete 8 page gatherings and a half or quarter gathering for pages 289-290).

livraison 79). Sherborn & Griffin listed plate 18 from livraison 79, which the evidence substantiates, but they considered plate 19 non-extant. Perhaps it was extant and appeared in livraison 84 (when there might also have been a re-issue of plate 18).

There was supposed to be a plate 23 but Sherborn & Griffin had no data and no mention was found in the typed copies of the wrapper but the *Atlas* shows this to be of *Delphinus blainvillei*. Plate 7 is also absent from Sherborn & Griffin's listed and the typed sheets and is lacking in the volume displayed by the Biodiversity Heritage Library.

B) Birds (*Oiseaux*):

Sherborn & Griffin (1934) misreported data in the typed copies of wrapper contents.

They cited two dates for wrapper 51 giving 1840 for the four avian plates, one reptile plate and some mollusc text – but 1841 for mollusc plate 72 – and 1841 for the *Foraminifères* text and plate, where the typed sheet has M. DCCC. XLI.

In a second case, wrapper 88 where the typed sheet dates this “1846” they gave ‘feuilles’ 45 and 46 (pp. 353-368) as 1846 but mollusc plates “83, 85” (omitting pl. 84) as 1842. So the first-hand reports on these two wrappers support 1841 and 1846.

Looking at Sherborn & Griffin's data on the *Oiseaux* plates there are also some problems. One is in the work itself. Sherborn & Griffin reported pl. 36 in livraison 26 and in livraison 29, but did not account for plate 37. This is because the *Atlas* – downloaded (29.11.2015) from the Biodiversity Heritage Library – contains two avian plates numbered 36; only by checking with the text can one see that the plate depicting *Culicivora reguloides* and *Fluvicola rufipectoralis* should be numbered pl. 37. This seems best associated with livraison 29⁸.

They reported “no record” for plate 4, but this can be found in the typed details of livraison 6.

In addition to plate ‘36’ – discussed above – they listed two other plates twice:

Pl. 3 (*Buteo tricolor*) in livr. 6 and 10 – the typed sheets show livraison 10 to be correct;

Pl. 45 (*Emberiza hypochondria*, *Emberiza carbonaria* and eggs of *Muscicapa icterophrys* and *Loxia cucullata*) in livr. 35 and 42 – the typed sheets show livraison 42 to be correct.

As regards the text Sherborn & Griffin referred to an “erased” listing of pp. 185-192 against livraison 31 and to the issue of these pages with succeeding pages in livraison 35.

Livraison 36 for the *Oiseaux* text pages 233-248, they dated 1835, (but evidence shows that to be a date two years before livraison 22 when pp. 113-120 were issued), but used 1837 for plate 12 in *Poissons*. As discussed above (p. 3) the text pages concerned (pp. 233-248) would not normally have appeared until 1837, the year pp. 185-232 were published, so –as for the fish plate – use of 1837 must be correct.

As regards the plate, I have mentioned the correct date for livraison 51 above, but four further comments are needed to summarise:

Pl. 4, of which Sherborn & Griffin reported ‘no record’, is actually listed in the typed text for livraison 6 (wrapper dated 1834);

Pl. 32 was listed for livraison 23 (wrapper dated 1836) – in the typed sheets plate 32 is also listed against livraison 24 but this has been struck out with a diagonal line in Indian ink so 23 is correct

⁸ The text in the *Voyage* gives pl. 37 for both species, and this is the logical progression for it results in the three species of the genus *Fluvicola* being depicted in consecutive plates.

Pl. 45; this Sherborn & Griffin listed from livraison 35, giving "45, 56", but the typed records shows 48 (not 45) and 56 (removing 45 from the cases of duplications)

Pl. 37 was not listed by them, nor is it to be found in the typed details, but this has been explained above.

Otherwise the details from Sherborn & Griffin are fully substantiated.

C) Reptiles:

The text is given as "pp. 6-12 (complete)"; the typescript has 'feuilles 1 and 2'. The entire work was comprised of gatherings (feuilles) of 8 pages, so we can reasonably deduce that here there was a gathering and a half and that the first five pages were in the nature of a title and supporting pages. For the reptiles – and the fish – the whole text appeared within the final livraison so that it is logical that the title pages should have been included⁹.

Sherborn & Griffin (1934: 131) reported 'no record' of plates 3 and 4. The typed pages do not mention plate 4 but plate 3 is reported in livraison 37 (wrapper date 1834). Plate 4 may still have been mentioned and just lacking in this set. Sherborn & Griffin also reported that plates 7-12 were "not extant". There is no evidence of these, and this too may be a fault of this set.

D) Fish (*Poissons*):

The text was reported as "pp. 5-11 complete"; the typescript notes 'feuilles 1 and 2'. We can deduce one and a half gatherings with the half gathering blank on its fourth page, and no doubt pages 1-4 were a title and other preliminary material as in the case of the reptiles.

There were 16 plates listed and the details of these are all substantiated.

E) Molluscs (*Mollusques*):

The text details listed by Sherborn & Griffin (1934: 131) are substantiated and indeed no light is shed on pp. 729-758. As regards the "(8)" that is listed after pp. 105-123 by Sherborn & Griffin the typed details clearly show 105-128 not 105 to 123. See above regarding the date of livraison 88.

Sherborn & Griffin (1934: 131-2) listed the plates, stated that they did not find 33 or 36 and that "the few duplicates may be replacers". Several comments are required. First, the typescript for livraison 88 reported plates 83-85 (not included by Sherborn & Griffin); second livraison 24 held plate 33 so this was not missing; there is confused information regarding some of plates 34 to 35 – in livraison 21 the typescript shows "24-31" but these have been struck out in Indian ink and 31 written in to the right so presumably this was the only mollusc plate found in this wrapper, in livraison 22 the typescript shows pl. nos. "24-35" and these details are not corrected (despite Sherborn & Griffin writing that 33 was not traced). Checking these we find in the preceding or subsequent livraisons that these numbers (mostly) reappear: 25 in livraison 14, 27 and 28 in livraison 17, 26 in livraison 18, 31 in livraison 21, 32 and 34 in livraison 23, and 33 in livraison 24, and 29 in livraison 28. We are there dependent on 24 and 35 from livraison 22 and we guess that the typist erred in using a dash rather than a comma. If so no plates were missing and only 38 and 41 appear to be duplicates.

⁹ The entire text for the mammals was also in livraison 90 and the title pages will have been included.

F) Insects (*Insectes*):

Sherborn & Griffin (1934) seem to have miscalculated the pagination here. They record a total of 232 pages. From livraison 56 onwards the typed details record gathering numbers and the last one listed, in livraison 90, is 28 so that with a multiple of 8 there should be only 224 pages. The evidence from the typed copy of livraison 90 is that gatherings 24 to 28 were included which would make 40 pages and yielding the correct 224 pages. However, the work itself has not been examined and the mistake could be in the "24 to 28", perhaps there were 29 gatherings. The details for livraison 77 are "files. 12, 14" which should have read "13, 14" as gathering 12 was listed in livraison 68.

As regards the plates the listing of pl. 4 against livraisons 17 and 41 is substantiated as is the listing of pl. 19 against livraisons 60 and 71. Sherborn & Griffin (1934) found no record of plates 15 and 25. However, the typed copies show plate 25 in livraison 70.

G) Crustacea (*Crustacés*):

The text details given by Sherborn & Griffin are fully substantiated.

The plate details – including the apparent lack of pl. 12 – also agree except for the listing by Sherborn & Griffin of a second issue of plate 7 in livraison 74; in fact the typed details show that to be plate 9 for which the 7 is presumably a typographic error as Sherborn & Griffin did not signal its lack.

H) Polypary (*Polypiers*):

The whole text was issued in livraison 89, as stated by Sherborn & Griffin, but the wrapper appears to have referred to this section as zoophytes.

The issue of the plates given by Sherborn & Griffin is completely substantiated.

I) Foraminifera (*Foraminifères*):

The text details given are substantiated except that the typed wrapper details refer to pp. 57-88 in livraison 51. Perhaps the text ends on p. 86 and 87 and 88 are blank.

The plate details are fully substantiated. However, as regards the wrapper date for livraison 51 see above.

J) Botany (*Botanique*)

The botanical content comes in three parts: chronologically the section on Patagonia came first (as confirmed in the typed details of the wrapper for livraison 48), that on Bolivia second and the section on palms last but they overlapped.

Sherborn & Griffin treated these clearly and their data is substantiated, but it seems evident that pp. 1-16 of the Patagonian section are those mentioned in the wrapper text for livraison 24) – this transcription error ties up with mention of plates "11-16" from that livraison under the *Flora Boliviana*.

The plates are also substantiated except that where Sherborn & Griffin showed "11-20" for plates of palms in livraison 70 this is a typographic error for "11, 20". Below the *Flora Boliviana* subtitle they suggested confusion with the "Sert. Patag." but they thought this was in plate material. When these items have been corrected it is apparent that pl. 12 from the

Flora Boliviana was untraced (and this does not appear in the typed details from the wrappers).

K) Geology (*Géologie*):

The apparent absence of pp. 33-64 (gatherings 5 to 8) of the text remains a mystery especially as gathering 1 to 4 were in livraison 58 and gatherings 9 and 10 in livraison 59.

If there were in palaeontology plates 1 to 13 (as well as in geology), then the duplicated numbers suggest that of those 13 only 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 12 were present and that plates 1, 3, 7, 10, 11 and 13 were missing.

L) Palaeontology (*Paléontologie*):

The text details given by Sherborn & Griffin (1934) are substantiated.

Sherborn & Griffin listed plates 14 to 21 and 25 (which they assumed should have been number 22). However, the typed details relating to livraison 70 show the plate 25 to have been one from the insect section.

If there had been plates 1 to 13 in palaeontology (as well as in geology), then the duplicated numbers suggest that of those 13 only 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 12 were present and that plates 1, 3, 7, 10, 11 and 13 were missing.

COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

In addition to the listings of contents¹⁰ Miss Taylor also typed out the text of a two-page prospectus that preceded or accompanied the wrapper of first livraison. She also created several typed sheets from the backs of wrappers or from notes that were bound in and these include some historical information not drawn on here.

For several sections title pages were provided during the course of the project; this is the case for birds (titling issued in livraison 68¹¹, at which point there were still many pages to be published – and not all ever were), for molluscs (also in livraison 68, and again many pages were still to be published), for insects in livraison 71 (again before the text was complete), for crustaceans in livraison 70, for foraminifera in livraison 68, and for botany – for two separate volumes – in livraison 69.

In Part III of this series readers will find tabulated details from various sources showing when each livraison was in existence as a published work (see ICZN, 1999: Art. 21). There will also be a summary table linking each livraison by number to (a) the text pages for the *Oiseaux* and (b) to the *Oiseaux* plate numbers as well as to the earliest date of availability as a published work. When dealing with each new taxon, in the extensive text that follows these tables, there may be three citations to any given name: one to the *Synopsis Avium*, one to a plate in the *Voyage* and one to the descriptive text in the *Voyage*. In Part III it will be argued, as in Dickinson *et al.* (2015), that the first valid publication of a new name may consist of an illustration in a plate together with a caption giving a scientific name (see ICZN, 1999: Art. 12.2.7).

¹⁰ The author can provide images of the photographs of Miss Taylor's typed pages – in the form of three Word files (images 1-30, 31-60 and 61-90) with the images inserted. He is unfortunately not able to give you permission to reproduce them. You will need to ask the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, London for help in this connection.

¹¹ No copy of this title page has been seen.

Amongst the offerings on the Biodiversity Heritage Library, contributed by BHLSciELO, is a bound copy of the section from Vol. 5 on Zoophytes. Pasted into the front of this is a letter from Anna Hastings to Dr. Marcus dated December 12th, 1941. In this she refers to Sherborn's work on the dates but apparently was unaware of the paper by Sherborn & Griffin (1934) so that her information was very incomplete.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For locating this volume of typed evidence within the library system of the Natural History Museum I am most grateful to Paul Cooper; very grateful thanks go to Dorothy Dickinson who very kindly took all the photographs of the typed texts. Alain Lebossé received a set of the photographs so that he could check everything and find my mistakes, and has gone carefully through this contribution to verify my conclusions. The image of the wrapper that we depict in Figure 1 was found and scanned for me by Alison Harding of the Natural History Museum at Tring. The images in our Appendix are from the holdings of the Balfour and Newton Libraries at the Department of Zoology, University of Cambridge where the pictures were kindly found and taken by Jane Acred. In relation to a volume in the Hope Library at the Museum of Natural History in Oxford I have been graciously assisted by Sophie Wilcox and Kate Diston and I understand there are no wrappers in that volume. I am also grateful to Ray Williams for discussions and advice and Patrice Bouchard for suggesting some changes all of which I have adopted.

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This is of historical interest for what it tells us. The date it carries (1843) is two years after the last date (1841) recorded for any of the livraisons that included any component part of the subject of this section. It seems to have appeared in livraison 68¹².



Figure A. The front of the section wrapper or cover (image copyright, Balfour & Newton Libraries, University of Cambridge. All rights reserved. Reproduced by permission).

¹² Which had a wrapper dated just “184.” and Sherborn & Griffin (1934) assumed it dated from 1842; but the evidence above suggests 1843 may be better.

There are no text changes below Alcide d'Orbigny's name where his list of honours and positions requires over two lines, and the work is now dedicated to the King. Note too that although a Ministre de l'Instruction Publique is still involved M. Guizot is referred to in the past tense. In addition the publisher is now P. Bertrand (not F.G. Levrault) whose address is given as that of the printers (Imprimerie de veuve Berger-Levrault).



Figure B. The back of the cover (image copyright, Balfour & Newton Libraries, University of Cambridge. All rights reserved. Reproduced by permission).

This reveals the scope of the publications currently available for sale – from the bookshop of M. Bertrand. One of the more interesting pieces of information is the price at which the two volume work on the birds of Brazil by “de Spix” was sold; it is described as containing 222 plates which tallies with the number of plates in von Spix’s *Avium Species Novae* (1824-25) listed by Zimmer (1926: 600), who mentioned a revised edition from 1840 edited by von Martius: judging from its French titling, contrasting with the Latin for the 1824-25 edition, this advertisement must relate to the 1840 edition.

VOYAGE
DANS
L'AMÉRIQUE MÉRIDIONALE.

LE BRÉSIL, LA RÉPUBLIQUE ORIENTALE DU URUGUAY, LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE, LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU PARAGUAY, LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE CHILI, LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE BOLIVIE, LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE VENEZUELE.

EXÉCUTÉ DANS LE COURS DES ANNÉES 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832 ET 1833.

Par M. ARMAND D'ORNIÉRY, Chevalier de l'Ordre royal de la Légion d'honneur, officier de la Légion d'honneur de la République Bolivienne, président de la Société géologique de France, et membre de plusieurs sociétés savantes, nationales et étrangères. Ouvrage dédié au Roi, et publié sous les auspices de M. le Ministre de l'instruction publique (commencé sous le ministère de M. Guizot).

SEPT VOLUMES ET UN ATLAS,

renfermant ensemble 450 à 475 feuilles et 450 planches, le tout sur grand-fortin relié en cuir.

Composition de chaque volume (une des planches qui s'y rapportent)

1. et 2. Histoire du voyage.	52. Reptiles, Poissons, Mollusques, Zoolaires.
3. et 4. Économie, Géologie, Paléontologie.	63. Animaux vertébrés.
5. et 6. Mammifères, Oiseaux.	73. Batraciens.

Cet ouvrage est divisé en 75 livraisons. Les 68 premières sont en vente, et les 7 dernières seront publiées de suite en moins avant la fin de 1843.

La souscription reste ouverte. Le prix de chaque livraison est de 12 fr. 50 c.

On peut acquérir les parties ci-après terminées, qui se vendent séparément.

CARTE GÉOLOGIQUE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE BOLIVIE; 2 feuilles grand-aigle, 30 fr.

FORAMINIFÈRES; 1 vol., orné de 11 planches, 25 fr.

GÉOLOGIE; 2 vol., dont un de vues, coupes et cartes., 75 fr.

PALÉONTOLOGIE; 1 vol., accompagné de 22 planches, 45 fr.

Figure C. Advertisement for the book (enlarged; part of Fig. B) (image copyright, Balfour & Newton Libraries, University of Cambridge. All rights reserved. Reproduced by permission).

From this advertisement we can see, three lines from the bottom, that this was not just a section title; it was made available as a volume in its own right.

Higher up it can be seen that in 1843 the overall work was still intended to contain only 75 livraisons as given in the 1835 Prospectus, as opposed to the 90 which appeared, and that completion by the year end was intended.

A study of d'Orbigny's "*Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*"¹

II. On the composition of the 1837 and 1838 volumes of the *Magasin de Zoologie*

Edward C. Dickinson & Alain Lebossé

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ABSTRACT: To properly address potential conflicts in date precedence between new names in d'Orbigny's *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale* and in the *Synopsis Avium* by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye published in the *Magasin de Zoologie* it is essential to understand the manner of publication of the latter. We have learned that some '1837' pages were delayed until late 1838, and that the '1838' text was also split into two sections. Using evidence from contemporary published notes and depictions of pages we have arrived at reasoned month-dates to put forward for the publication of each of the four sections. Our elucidation of the composition of these two volumes of the *Magasin de Zoologie* will interest zoologists working on other phyla.

KEYWORDS: d'Orbigny, *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*, Lafresnaye, *Synopsis Avium*, precedence, Guérin-Méneville, livraisons, issues, dates, gatherings, signatures, sizing, sequence, page numbering.

INTRODUCTION

The resolution of questions of precedence between competing publications relating to Alcide d'Orbigny's *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale* (hereafter the *Voyage*) requires an understanding of the dates of the livraisons of that work and also of the competing publication, the *Synopsis Avium*, by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, which seems to appear as a first contribution in the *Magasin de Zoologie* in 1837 with a continuation in 1838.

Sherborn (1922: lxxxv) provided the following advice:

"8 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1830–38; contd. As "Mag.de Zool. Anat. et Paléont. 7 vols. 1839–1845, 1849; then as: Revue et Mag. De Zool. q.v. [The dates at the feet of some of the pages are not accurate, the volumes seem to begin in July and end in June the year following. I quote the date given on the T.P. of the volume which is near enough for all practical purposes. There is no pagination and reference has to be made according to circumstances. With vol. IV an effort was made to keep the publication within the year given on the T.P. Vol. VII of ser. 2 (1845) was issued in 3 years, 1845, 1846 and 1849; of

¹ This paper was preceded, in this series (and in this volume), by "I. The contents of the parts of the volume on natural history" which complements the evidence of Sherborn & Griffin (1934). It will be followed by a long paper (No. III) examining new avian names case by case to determine publication precedence between the *Synopsis Avium* (published in the *Magasin de Zoologie*), and the *Voyage*, wherein the plates almost always appeared before the relevant text, second, by two papers, (No. IV), which comments on the types held in Paris or in Boston, and (No. V) comparing the available evidence as to names and dates of publication with Sherborn's entries in his *Index Animalium*, and discussing the contradictions.

these “Mon. de Narcia” is 1846 (*see* p. 71); text to Moll. And pls. 136, 137, 138 to Arachn. Pl. 6, to Insectes pls. 157, 158–165 were all issued in 1849].”²

Dickinson (2011: 213–215) summarised problems with this journal noting that there were supposed to be monthly issues and that these, from time to time, ran late. He did not observe that these monthly issues were difficult to define or that he knew of no issue wrappers. His summary read “Unsatisfactory; any suggestion of a priority conflict needs further research and such a priority question exists in relation to the publications of d’Orbigny and Lafresnaye.”

Definitions:

We have found it necessary to use some rather technical terms (including some not always used with the same meaning) and both English terms and French terms concern us. These deal with the way in which journals, and books, were published or with how they were printed and distributed in the first half of the 19th century.

Classe	A French term, in zoology was used for a subset of the fauna; thus there were <i>classes</i> for mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and other groups.
Direction line	This appears just below the page space reserved for the text. In addition to the gathering number (or signature number) the same line sometimes includes a date – in the publication covered here only a year date is to be found. Elsewhere dates given to the month are normally thought to signal the date of the type setting.
Forme	Type was selected from type trays and set in a forme for printing the whole of one side of a sheet. At this period type was expensive and printers had modest stocks of type, so for a lengthy publication a gathering once printed in quantity would have it’s type ‘taken down’ and the formes refilled for other sheets.
Gatherings	Sheets of paper printed, folded and cut to yield a number of pages. Folding can yield four, eight or sixteen pages. An alternative name is ‘signature’. French term: <i>feuille</i> . Prior to placement in a book or journal the first page is numbered in the direction line and the numbers for the series of gatherings allow them to be placed correctly in sequence in the book or the journal.
Issues	Most journals are periodicals intended to appear regularly (e.g. monthly or quarterly). Others are irregular, sometimes called “occasional”. The <i>Magasin de Zoologie</i> differed in that the publisher predicted, even promised, a certain number of pages during the

² After our study restricted to two volumes reported upon here, Sherborn’s comments seem to be based on occasional note taking and not a study of complete volumes. In the two volumes studied here dates at the foot of the page are of two kinds (i) a year date, which appears on the direction line at the foot of pages which carry gathering numbers, and (ii) dates at the end of text, apparently placed by the authors and presumably such dates are those of completion of the paper or despatch to the publisher. Page numbering is not usual; when it is present it relates to the article (and may spread over two or more signatures).

	coming year. He could also signal an intent to divide the annual content into a number of issues.
Livraison	A French word meaning “delivery”. At this period many books were sold <i>livraison</i> by <i>livraison</i> . In the context of a journal a <i>livraison</i> should mean an issue, here we use it as an English word with this meaning. A <i>livraison</i> was usually made up of two or more gatherings. The term <i>part</i> has sometimes been used to describe such issues.
Parts	Here, except in these definitions and in our reference list, we avoid using the term “ <i>part</i> ” because it is ambiguous.
Sections	This is a term we use to mean a <i>part of</i> something, e.g. an <i>irregular</i> part of something that when whole would have a different name.
Signatures	See gatherings. The term ‘signature number’ is more commonly used than ‘gathering number’ – but here we use gathering number.
Sizing	Manufactured paper may soak up ink unless the paper is treated to prevent that; ‘sizing’ is the technical term for such treatment. One form of sizing was an application of gelatine to the paper. French: <i>apprêt</i> .

General explanations:

The publisher divided the content into ten *Classes* and within each the plate numbering was specific to the *Classe*³. Throughout each volume headers were used to facilitate arrangement by *Classe* and, within each *classe*, the sequence according to the plate numbers, is also given in the headers. The publisher (Guérin-Méneville) encouraged zoologists to subscribe even if only just for the *Classe* that interested them and evidently urged collecting and binding those articles concerning *Classe* I (mammals), before those for *Classe* II (birds) and so on, and usually libraries have complete sets with volume content for the year bound in the sequence *Classe* I to X (although in any given year not every *classe* had content)⁴. Plate numbering was per *Classe* and ran continuously from volume 1 to 8.

Blank pages were used where necessary to wholly separate one article from the next. In addition the use of half gatherings (8 pp) and quarter gatherings (4 pp) – one page or more perhaps being unprinted – will have facilitated the assembly. An annual index listed the contents per *Classe* in sequence for binding⁵. The very limited use of page numbering made such an index essential. We have seen no published notices or reports of issue content, nor

³ Some plate numbers were ‘ghosts’: e.g. the *Synopsis Avium* included no plates but Guérin-Méneville assigned numbers so that the pages could be placed in the appropriate sequence for binding between articles (almost all articles came with plates).

⁴ But the most accessible copy in the library of the Natural History Museum in South Kensington London, applies this approach but each of the six bound volumes that cover the whole 8 years of the 1st series groups the *classes* twice: once for the early years and again for the later years. This, of course, does not allow examination volume/year by volume/year. The set offered by the Biodiversity Heritage Library, which comprises one bound volume per year with the *classes* arranged sequentially, is not quite complete (pp. 14–15 of the continuation of the *Synopsis Avium* is lacking) but is almost wholly satisfactory.

⁵ However, even within the *classe*, the suggested sequence may or may not have been the sequence of publication.

have we found any evidence that issues were sent out with printed wrappers and we doubt that they were. Consequently we consider it probable that no evidence exists that would allow the definitive determination of the make-up of each issue.

The *Magasin de Zoologie* was intended to reach subscribers in 12 monthly issues and from 1835 Guérin-Méneville published a target number of *feuilles* (gatherings) together with his policy on the 'equivalence' of plates in relation to gatherings of text (a colour plate was equivalent to 16 pages of text; a black-and-white plate was equivalent to 8). The intent was presumably to have monthly issues, each with about the same number of pages.

Although we believe that the publisher tried to make issues available monthly there is a good deal of evidence that suggests he had trouble doing so. Clearly, Guérin-Méneville as publisher for volumes 1 to 6 had a series of problems with punctuality; but, as we shall discuss, vol. 7 had special problems, and a knock-on effect on vol. 8⁶.

Below we examine the full content of the 1837 and 1838 volumes (7 and 8). We study these because they contain the "*Synopsis Avium, ab Alcide d'Orbigny, in ejus per Americam meridionalem itinere, collectarum et ab ipso viatore necnon A. de Lafresnaye in ordino redactorum*". As the Latin title implies N. A. A. de Lafresnaye (hereinafter shortened to Lafresnaye) (1783-1861) was the editor of this but not, as often thought, the lead author.⁷

The "*Synopsis Avium*" (or just '*Synopsis*'), comprised 88 pages in vol. 7 of the *Magasin de Zoologie* and 34 pages in vol. 8. These volumes are usually dated 1837 and 1838. However, the make-up of the livraisons of the *Magasin* and their dates of issue are apparently unknown. The timing, or at least the approximate dates, of the various pages of the *Synopsis Avium* in each volume thus need to be worked out in order to determine whether new birds were first described in the *Voyage* or in the *Synopsis* and where; a comparison with the dates of the livraisons of the *Voyage* will be presented as paper III in this series.

However, before we examine the composition of these two volumes it is necessary to explain that the partnership between M. Lequien and M. Guérin-Méneville, the co-proprietors of previous volumes of the *Magasin*, broke down and that after publishing some of the 1837 volume Guérin-Méneville began to negotiate a takeover of the interest of M. Lequien and suspended publication. It is only late in 1838 that Guérin-Méneville was able to announce (see Figure 1) that the suspension was over, that the 1837 volume was now completely distributed, and what his plans were for the 1838 volume.

This notice (Figure 1), usually to be found bound in the 1837 volume, appeared together with two pages entitled "*Sur l'année 1837*", the second page being dated 1 September 1838. It is clear from the word suspension that some of the 1837 volume had appeared earlier but not how much; however, the notice does report that the balance "*vient d'être distribuée*".

This information suggests that the complete balance of the 1837 volume may have begun to appear about August 1838; this broadly fits with other evidence reporting that the last two [of twelve?] livraisons for the 1837 year appeared in or before October, 1838 (see "L.", 1838). In the second paragraph monthly issues are promised at the end of each month in the 1839 volume; we understand this to imply a reversion to the original practice.

⁶ We use volume in the sense of annual volume as did Sherborn (1922) (this being common, if not standard, practice when citing works from these volumes); Guérin-Méneville used the term differently and wrote that in some years he issued more than one volume!

⁷ This can be seen from the *Tableau Méthodique* published by Guérin-Méneville for each volume and from the later writings of Lafresnaye.

The delineating and dating of the issues does not seem to have been attempted for any volume of the *Magasin de Zoologie* (Dickinson *et al.*, 2011: 213–215); moreover, this journal was not reported upon in the *Bibliographie de la France*.

Here, based on physical examinations of these works. In London and Paris and inspection of the display of them on the Biodiversity Heritage Library, we find, from both the 1837 and the 1838 volumes of the *Magasin de Zoologie*, that the standard size of a gathering was 16 pages⁸. We observed that where a gathering number appears, and it features at the right hand end of the direction line (see Dickinson *et al.* (2011: 287), it is accompanied by the volume year date at the left hand end of the line. A few gatherings are found to have the same signature number on more than one of their 16 pages (this occurs only when different articles were brought together by the editor, filling space left by a short gathering of, for example, just eight pages).

With a complete analysis of a volume we believed that we would be better informed because the signature numbers largely reveal the printer's assembly sequence for the volume – although some short articles lack signature numbers and cannot be placed in sequence with certainty. Our results do seem useful, but it must be kept in mind that gatherings can be shuffled⁹, i.e. re-sequenced, after delivery from printer to publisher, up to the moment an issue is assembled by the publisher; i.e. the printer's assembly sequence – as demonstrated by gathering numbers – could be changed by the publisher.

1837 – CONTENT

The publisher Guérin-Méneville wrote in the Introduction to the delayed 1837 volume (see Figure 2), dated 1^{re} septembre 1838, that only 82 of the promised 84 *feuilles* (gatherings) had been supplied. His '*feuille*' was 16 pages of text, but he also counted each colour plate as

J'ai l'honneur de vous annoncer que, par suite de la liquidation de la société qui existait entre M. Lequien et moi pour la publication du *Magasin de zoologie*, je reste seul propriétaire de ce recueil.

Cet ouvrage n'ayant pas toujours été livré à MM. les Souscripteurs avec la régularité que je désirais et qu'exige cette sorte de publication, j'ai pris des mesures certaines pour que cet inconvénient disparût, et dorénavant ils recevront exactement leurs livraisons à la fin de chaque mois.

Depuis longtemps la publication de l'année 1837 est suspendue; voulant faire cesser cet état de choses, qui mécontentait beaucoup de MM. les Abonnés, je n'ai reculé devant aucun sacrifice pour terminer le plus promptement possible avec mon ancien co-associé, afin de pouvoir leur livrer promptement cette fin d'année; enfin elle vient d'être distribuée.

Quant à l'année 1838, elle sera publiée rapidement; tous les matériaux sont prêts, et je puis assurer qu'elle aura entièrement paru à la fin de décembre prochain, ou, au plus tard, dans le courant de janvier 1839: une grande partie des mémoires qui doivent entrer dans cette année est déjà sous presse, plusieurs même sont tirés ainsi que la plupart des planches. Cette année contiendra, 1^{re} la fin du Voyage autour du monde de la corvette la Favorite, ouvrage rempli d'objets neufs et intéressants, et dont la ré-

daction est due à MM. Eydoux, Laurent et Gervais; 2^o la suite du *Synopsis* des Oiseaux de l'Amérique méridionale, par MM. d'Orbigny et de Lafresnaye, travail extrait du grand voyage en Amérique de M. d'Orbigny; 3^o la fin de la monographie des Trachydérides; 4^o enfin plusieurs notices de MM. Deshayes, Petit de la Saussaye, etc., etc.

Figure 1. The suspension and resumption of issues of the *Magasin de Zoologie* 1837.

⁸ Depending on the chosen page size a sheet can produce gatherings of eight or even just four pages.

⁹ Note that gatherings are folded sheets and while these could be moved any other revision would have to have been made or facilitated by the printer (e.g. using half gatherings).

Table 1. The make-up of the 1837 volume (simplified: only key data included).

Signature No.	Signature date	Pages	Abbreviated title	Author(s)	Classe	Plate Nos.
1	1837	1–8	[Le] genre Limnadie	Guérin-Méneville	VII	21
1		9–16				
2–6	1837	1–80	<i>Synopsis Avium</i>	D’Orbigny & Lafresnaye	II	77–79
7	1837	81–88				
7		89–96				
8–9	1837	1–28	Pachydermes fossiles	Jacquemain	I	27–29
9		29–30	Séances de l’Académie	De Blainville	I	
9		[1–2]	Mésange	Lafresnaye	II	80
10	1837	1-10	Voyage de la Favorite. Reptiles	Eydoux & Gervais	III	12–16
10		11–16				
11–14	1837	1–64	Mammifères marsupiaux	Laurent	I	22–26
15	1837	1–16	Nudibranches de France	A. D’Orbigny	V	102–109
16	1837	1–6	Edicnème (vocifer)	L’Herminier	II	84
16		7–16				
17	1837	1–8	Les Crinoïdes	A. D’Orbigny	X	3
17		9–16				
18–19	1837	1–32	Les Engoulevents	Lafresnaye	II	82–83
20	1837	1–6	Amphisbène	Gervais	III	10–11
20		7–16				
21	1837	1–4	Les Tangaras	Lafresnaye	II	81
21		5–16				
22	1837	1–8	Fossiles	C. D’Orbigny	V	78
22		9–16				
23–27	1837	1–78	Céphalopodes	Rang	V	86–101
27		[79–80]	Title page	Rang		

Notes: (1) As explained earlier, gatherings are also called signatures and carry gathering numbers. (2) Where, as for gathering 1, some of the gatherings are given no title, we assume these pages may have been filled with one or more short papers. (3) It will be seen that in *Classe* I gatherings 8–9 come with plate numbers higher than those with gatherings 11–14; in the same way, in *Classe* II pl. 84 appears to precede pll. 81–83.

one 'feuille' and each black and white plate as half a 'feuille'¹⁰ and he then totalled the number of *feuilles* for each *classe*. He showed full gatherings, each based on 16 pages, plus, where relevant, extra pages signalling such numbers as 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 pages. In the 1837 volume the gatherings do tell us, when we organise the list of contents, as far as is possible on the basis of the signature numbers given to the articles, that the longer papers can be placed in the printer's sequence (not necessarily the sequence of publication), but where short papers of anything from two to twelve pages were to be inserted is usually not evident. However, one can learn a great deal from the papers with signature numbers.

The publisher no doubt made every effort to use each 16 page gathering in full, when necessary by including short articles such as the one or two pages relating to a plate. Thus, for example, when a gathering appears to be only 12 pages long he will have needed to seek four pages that would have fitted there.

It is also apparent that within a volume the recommended binding was to keep the plates in their sequences, class by class; so it would seem reasonable to suppose that in any class plate numbers were to rise (and not appear in random order). Despite expecting such orderly publication we found that some plates must have appeared out of sequence and we found reasons for this.

The sum of the pages covered by short articles (those less than 10 pages and not inserted in Table 1 – because no gathering number appears on them) is 54 pages; the spaces into which these were fitted total 72 pages (two of which we presume to have been Rang's title page). With those small papers came pl. 85 in *Classe* II, pll. 16–17 in *Classe* IV, pll. 80–101 in *Classe* V and pll. 161–183 (apparently with some duplication of numbers) for *Classe* IX.

Figure 2 shows where Guérin-Ménéville at the year-end provided his explanation of the content delivered.

SUR L'ANNÉE 1837.

En terminant la septième année du *Magasin de Zoologie*, nous donnerons aux Souscripteurs, comme par le passé, le tableau des matières qui la composent.

CLASSE I (n. 22 à 29), 3 pl. représentant 1 feuille 8 pages. } 7 f. 6 p.

Figure 2. Sur l'année 1837 (The basis for the reconciliation of plates and text pages in this volume).

¹⁰ The basis for these relationships must surely have been cost.

The verso of the page shown in Figure 2 is where Guérin-Méneville explained his plans for the next volume and where the date 1st September 1838 appears. (See Appendix I. for our detailed analysis of the content.)

The following notes seek to reconcile the differences. They are based on the belief that the printers would have used half gatherings (8 pp.) whenever necessary¹¹, this being dictated by any number of pages over 4, and that they would have used quarter gatherings (4 pp) as their minimum out-turn so that a two-page paper would have another leaf (two pages) blank, which could be excised when the volume was to be bound¹². We suspect that Guérin-Méneville identified the opening half signatures (of 8 pp.) in gatherings 7, 16 and 20; in the first case 8 pp. and in the other two 6 printed and 2 unprinted, these 2 at least sometimes not being retained at the time of binding.

Notes on Figure 2:

- (1) Mammals: The *Table Méthodique* for 1837 suggests eight plates in total; the bound volume contains just three as counted by Guérin-Méneville and these are pll. 27–29 as explained in Fig. 2 because the page depicted above as Fig. 2 refers to five being delayed and these are pll. 22–26, which, it is said will appear in 1838 – and they did, these plates and the associated text are published in the 1838 volume.
- (2) Birds: Guérin-Méneville listed 8 *feuilles* (i.e. 128 pp) plus 12 pp. giving 140; our analysis of the volume – see p. 32 – counts 132 pp. assigned to gatherings and just 2 unassigned pages. Thus we have failed to account for six pages from Guérin-Méneville's count for *Classe II* (Aves). The two pages relating to the mésange, numbered 1 and 2, are bound in next to the pages of incomplete gathering 9 and we believe they complete it. Guérin-Méneville erred in counting 6 colour plates, pl. 83 of nightjar feet is in black and white.
- (3) Molluscs: Guérin-Méneville listed 7 *feuilles* (i.e. 112 pp) plus 8 pp. giving 120; our analysis of the volume counts 118 pp. plus 2 unnumbered pages for the inserted title page for Rang's monograph and 2 for the "Avis" of Alcide d'Orbigny (total 122).
- (4) Insects: Guérin-Méneville listed a total of 12 *feuilles*. He noted 14 plates, equalling 10 *feuilles*, and indicated the six of these that counted for a *feuille* each (while the other eight counted half a *feuille* each). This agrees. He also noted that there were two *feuilles* (32 pp) of text: our analysis (see Appendix I.) located just 30 pages, suggesting – if the volume lacks no article – that two blank pages have been issued but later excised.

¹¹ In the *Magasin de Zoologie* full gatherings were 16 pages. Short gatherings were often of 8 pages and probably never less than 4 pages because they had to be gathered by the stitching or sewing; Guérin-Méneville planning with the printer must have agreed on the articles selected to begin each gathering and must have often approved the printing of half gatherings so that they would have the flexibility to make up a complete gathering by inserting four, eight or exceptionally twelve pages to follow an initial short gathering with a signature number.

¹² Very exceptionally 2 pages (i.e. a leaf) might be tipped in, and there is clear evidence that this may have happened in the 1838 volume.

Our examination of the 1837 volume divided the content between pages and plates that were identified as belonging to specific gatherings and content that was not. In Appendix I, Table A1, we first show the identified contents of gatherings in the 1837 volume and show gaps where the gathering is incomplete¹³, i.e. gaps amongst which the content not directly associable with any gathering could have been placed. In each gap we insert a comment in the table which in a few cases indicates how some or all of a gap can be accounted for – drawing here on the pagination details in Figure 2.

Next in Table A2 of our Appendix I on 1837, we repeat the enumeration of plates and text pages from Table I (i.e. the contribution the identified contents make, per *classe*, to Guérin-Ménéville's details in Figure 2) and, below that summary, we list all the unallocated pages of content with their details (*classe* number, number of colour or black and white plates and pages of text) and add the total of unallocated pages to the allocated pages.

"1837" – TIMING OF THE JOURNAL'S ISSUES

We have indicated earlier (p. 16) that our primary goal has been to determine whether the pages containing the *Synopsis Avium* appeared before the suspension referred to in Figure 1. In the report by Guérin-Ménéville on the content of the 1836 volume it was stated that the 1837 volume would contain the *Synopsis* which would account for close to 100 pages and that these were almost ready. In the 1837 volume the *Synopsis Avium* content made up gatherings 2 through 7, thus our initial assumption was that these 88 pages would all have been published together, preceded just by a single gathering, and we believed that at least these seven gatherings appeared before the suspension to which Guérin-Ménéville referred. But could this be substantiated?

Initially we thought our evidence suggested that all gatherings up to no. 21 could have preceded the suspension and that 22–27 perhaps appeared only in October 1838. However, we soon found that the situation is much more complicated.

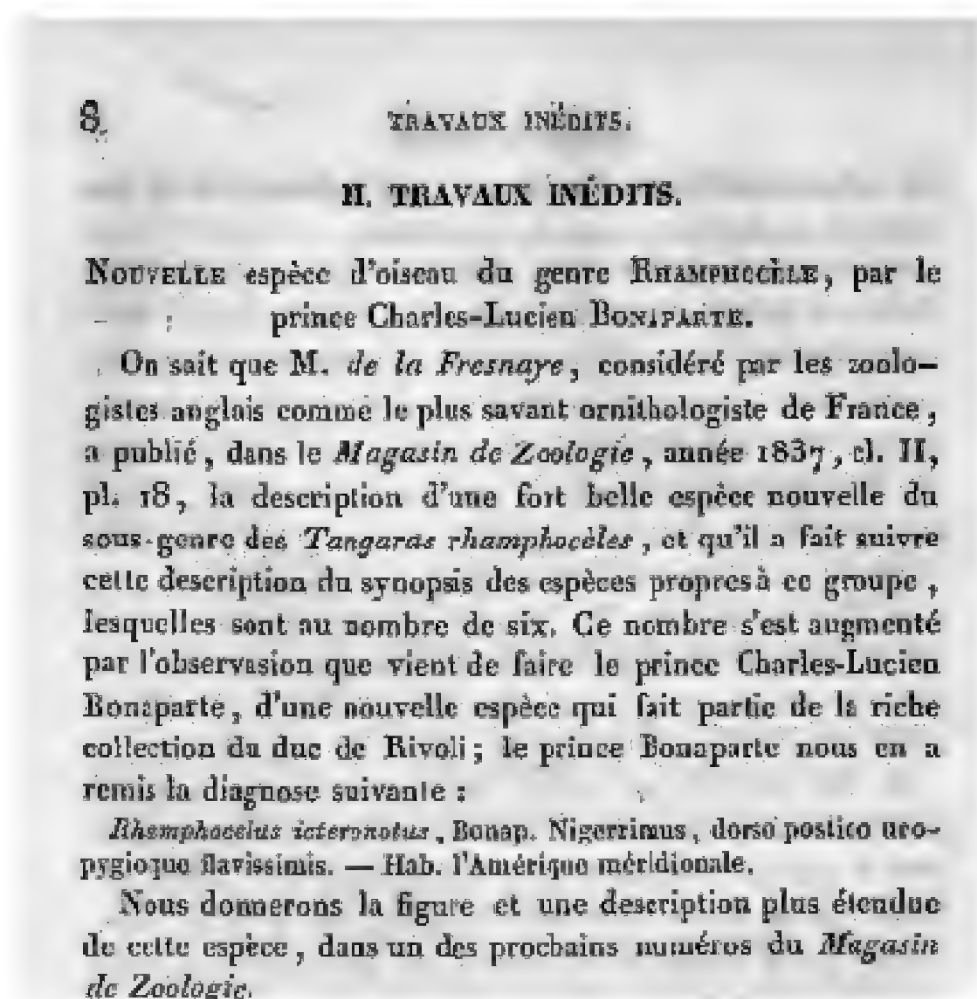


Figure 3. Evidence for the timing of gathering 21. Extract from page 8 in the *Revue Zoologique* for January 1838 (thought to have appeared in early February).

¹³ But a half signature could stand alone without completion.

Bonaparte (1838a) (see Figure 3) referred to the plate of *Rhamphocelus dimidiatus* ("pl. 18" is an error for pl. 81)¹⁴ and its three page article, which was in gathering 21 in the 1837 volume; this proves 1837 publication of gathering 21. However, it does not prove that all the gatherings up to number 21 appeared in 1837 because there is other published evidence which must be taken into account.

The information in Figure 4 suggests that just two livraisons appeared after the suspension, but if so they seem to have been substantial – holding in full the article by d'Orbigny on the new nudibranch species from coastal France and the large paper by Rang on cephalopods as well as a continuation of Laurent's work on marsupial mammals and another of the *Synopsis Avium* of d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye.

Looking at the pages of Laurent's paper in the 1837 volume of the *Magasin de Zoologie* on Biodiversity Heritage Library (<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/114101#page/9/mode/1up>) it is very noticeable that compared to pages 1–16 (gathering 11) the paper from p. 17 onward appears to be much cleaner. If one critical break point is to be pointed out, this, the change from signature 11 to 12, seems to be it. That Laurent's paper suffered division is not surprising as the associated plates (22 to 26) were late, indeed they were not counted towards the 1837 volume (see Figure 2) and were in fact issued and counted in the 1838 volume. This delay to these plates could have motivated Guérin-Ménéville to hold back gatherings 12 to 14 so that they might be united with the plates after the suspension was lifted.

Checking the 88 pages of the *Synopsis Avium* there are five double page spreads to consider (pp. 16–17, 32–33, 48–49, 64–65 and 80–81) – see Appendix II, Figures A to E. There were no plates accompanying the *Synopsis Avium*, thus no delays to plates to delay these text pages. Note too that at the end of 1836 Guérin-Ménéville had announced that this paper of

MAGASIN DE ZOOLOGIE, d'anatomie comparée et de paléontologie, journal destiné à faciliter aux zoologistes de tous les pays les moyens de publier leurs travaux, les espèces nouvelles qu'ils possèdent et à les tenir au courant des découvertes nouvelles et des progrès de la science. Publié par M. GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE. Paris, au bureau de la Revue Zoologique et chez Arthus-Bertrand.

Le volume qui compose la 7^e année de ce recueil vient d'être terminé et les deux dernières livraisons de 1837 sont en vente. Ces livraisons contiennent la suite d'un beau travail anatomique et zoologique de M. Laurent sur les Mammifères marsupiaux; la suite du *Synopsis* des oiseaux de l'Amérique méridionale, par MM. d'Orbigny et de La Fresnaye, la fin du grand mémoire de M. Rang sur les Céphalopodes, un mémoire de M. d'Orbigny sur des Mollusques nudibranches nouveaux observés sur les côtes de France, etc. Cet ouvrage continue d'être traité avec le soin qui lui a mérité une réputation universelle, c'est le recueil périodique à figures le plus considérable qui existe actuellement dans la science et il est indispensable à toutes les personnes qui veulent se tenir au courant des progrès de la zoologie.

Voyez pour plus de détails les conditions de la souscription au verso des couvertures de la revue zoologique. (L.)

Figure 4. Evidence for what was delayed. Extract from the October 1838 issue of the *Revue Zoologique de la Société Cuvierienne* also published by Guérin-Ménéville.

¹⁴ Plate 81 is associated with gathering 21, pll. 82–83 with gatherings 18 and 19, pl. 84 with gathering 16, and pl. 85 with pages not labelled with a signature number. It is possible that these avian plates appeared in a sequence other than that of the gathering numbers, Guérin-Ménéville will have known that a suspension was coming and may have published everything that was ready to print even if not in the intended order. If this is so then evidence for the actual sequence is unlikely to be found.

almost 100 pages was nearly finished¹⁵. Based on the evidence in Fig. 4 we must accept that some pages were delayed. Gathering 4 (pp. 33 to 48) stands out from both from the prior pages and the following ones (see Appendix II). Expert opinion from Smithsonian Institution librarians suggests that the ‘sizing’ of the paper will have been the cause of the difference in appearance¹⁶. Whether the underlying problem seen in gatherings 4 and 11 would have been affected by prolonged storage, partially in the winter, is uncertain. The pages in question may have been printed in 1836 and stored through the 1836–37 winter. During winter in the 1830s damp and coal dust may have played a role in the discoloration. In an alternative scenario pages 33–48 could have failed to be published before the suspension and have suffered in the 1837–38 winter.

The discoloration would seem to imply that the longer storage period was suffered (i.e. from early 1837 until mid-1838) however the evidence of Figure 4 clearly contradicts this. It seems incontrovertible that in the case of the mammals the darker pages 1–16 (gathering 11) were issued and later pages held back; we are clearly told that only “la suite” of Laurent’s paper was delayed so although there are four gatherings one at least must have been published and this fits with the obvious break between pages 16 and 17. If we accept that then logically the darker pages (pp. 33–48) in the *Synopsis* and those before them – in total livraisons 2 to 4 – were also published and pp. 49 onwards held back. We find this evidence of the similarly discoloured pages highly persuasive.

We admit that we may have been swayed by consideration of another point of view. Our evidence on the dates of publication of the livraisons of the *Voyage* will contradict many traditional citations to the *Synopsis Avium* (1837) as the original publication: for example livraisons 1 to 19 of the *Voyage* appeared before the end of 1836¹⁷ (all clearly before the *Synopsis Avium*), livraisons 20 to 22 – which can be shown to have appeared before 28 February 1837¹⁸ (which we also consider to have preceded the first component of the *Synopsis Avium*), and by end June 1838 livraisons 24 to 34 appeared¹⁹ (which we consider to be before the second “1837” component of the *Synopsis Avium*) – that second component not appearing until October 1838. The effects of this decision will follow in our next paper, but the fewer the pages of text and of plates from the *Voyage* that appeared before each of the components of the *Synopsis* the less our evidence risks disrupting current citations and even nomenclature. In pages 33 to 48, the last gathering of what we have termed the first component of the 1837 *Synopsis Avium*, twenty-nine new avian names were introduced by d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye. This implies 29 names can be dated from 1837 rather than from 1838 and will probably reduce the need for corrections from the *Synopsis* to the *Voyage* in the citations of the original introductions of names.

Accepting the above reasoning leads to circumscribing “les deux dernières livraisons” as having comprised 48 pages on mammals (gatherings 12 to 14), 40 of birds (gathering 5 to 7), 16 on nudibranches (gathering 15) and 80 on cephalopods (gatherings 23–27). As we have evidence that gathering 21 was published earlier we judge only gathering 22 (a half

¹⁵ See “Sur l’année 1836” p. 2 (issued after completion of the 1836 volume).

¹⁶ Sizing (called *apprêt* in French) is a chemical treatment of paper, typically using gelatine, to keep the ink on the surface of the paper so it does not sink into the paper (see <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/sizing> – accessed 20.11.16).

¹⁷ Providing pp. 1–96 of the text and pll. 1–13 (incl. 6 bis) and 16 and 17.

¹⁸ Adding pp. 97–120 of the text and pll. 14, 18, 19, 22, 26, 27, 32 and 34.

¹⁹ Adding pp. 121–184 of the text and pll. 15, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 47, 52, and 53.

gathering on fossils) to be in doubt as to its year of publication. The conclusion that 184 pages probably appeared after the end of the suspension implies that some 232 pages appeared earlier. Using the evidence from Figure 2 we count 23 delayed plates (none from Laurent or the *Synopsis Avium*, 8 in colour of nudibranches and 15, of which 13 in colour, of cephalopods). Taking text and plates together Guérin-Méneville would have counted the post-suspension content as 32.5 *feuilles* (implying that 49.5 *feuilles* were published earlier).

Guérin-Méneville, as he explained in September or October 1838²⁰, intended the 1837 volume to comprise 84 *feuilles* which is equivalent to 7 *feuilles* per issue. On this basis it seems quite possible that 7 issues were published before the suspension (although we have no details of them) and that the 32 *feuilles* after suspension accounted for all that was lacking – except the two *feuilles* which Guérin-Méneville stated were promised but not supplied²¹. However, 32 *feuilles* is equivalent to 4 or 5 issues so that the reported “deux livraisons” seem to have been double their usual size²².

We are not aware of any evidence for the 1836 volume running late and therefore believe we can date the first 1837 issue as a January issue appearing on or about 31 January and that we can reasonably assume that gatherings 2 to 4 (pp. 1–48, these being the first three of the *Synopsis*), appeared in February 1837 and for these we shall routinely use 28 February in the taxon accounts which will follow in the next paper in this series. What else appeared in which issue before mid-1837, when we believe suspension began, we cannot guess.

Apparently contradictory evidence, which seems to us to have been a consequence of publication delay, relates to the genus-group name *Serrirostrum*. Lafresnaye (1839: 291) claimed precedence for this name over the name *Agrilorhinus* of Bonaparte, 1838, and stated “nous publiâmes la même année, mais dès les premiers mois dans notre *Synopsis Avium*”²³. Bonaparte (1838b) published *Agrilorhinus* in the “troisième fascicule” of the *Nouvelles Annales des Sciences Naturelles*. Sherborn (1923: 151) listed the name *Agrilorhinus* from 1838 in vol. 1, p. 407, of this journal (in fact this journal is Italian and was named the *Nuovi annali delle scienze naturali*). The third “fascicle” is for Maggio e Giugno (May and June) and contains pp. 305–475²⁴. We suggest that Lafresnaye well knew that there was no issue published by the *Magasin de Zoologie* in the early months of 1838 due to the suspension and that he implicitly referred to 1837.

Finally, the title page of the 1837 volume is among several pages that all appear to date from 1 September 1838; and, in the light of Figure 4 (listed as reference “L”, 1838) we accept 30 September 1838 as appropriate for gatherings 5 to 7 (making up pp. 49 to 88 of the *Synopsis*).

1838 – CONTENT

In early September, 1838, relieved at having completed the 1837 volume, Guérin-Méneville wrote that much of the letterpress for the 1838 volume was in his hands and a lot

²⁰ See p. 2 of “Sur l’année 1837” bound in the 1837 volume. Page 1 is our figure 2.

²¹ See p. 2 of “Sur l’année 1837” bound in the 1837 volume.

²² And we guess that one appeared about August and the other by end September.

²³ “We published the same year, but in the first months.” [Transl. ECD]

²⁴ Fascicle 1 (Gennaio e Febraio) made up pp. 1–160; fascicle 2 (Marzo e Aprile) made up pp. 161–304. It is reasonable to presume, from the apparent practices of the period, that publication in each case followed the end of the second month.

had already been printed. Thus it would seem that the 1838 volume can only have begun to appear in about October or November 1838, and it is unclear how rapidly Guérin-Méneville published the content. He may, as he hoped, have completed publication by the end of December. However, see the date 1839 on the title page in signature 8.

Table 2. The make-up of the 1838 volume.

Signature No.	Signature date	Pp.	Abbreviated title	Author(s)	Classe	Pl. Nos.
1	1838	65–80 ²⁵	L’os marsupial	Laurent	I	22–26
2	1838	81–96				
3	1838	1–4	<i>Helix labyrinthus</i>	Deshayes	V	110–111
3	1838	1–2	<i>Marginella kieneriana</i>	Petit	V	112
3	1838	1–2	<i>Carocolla unicigera</i>	Petit	V	113
3	1838	1–2	<i>Petalura leachi</i>	Guérin-Méneville	IX	201
[3]	n/a	1–2	<i>Mantispa aureiventris</i>	Guérin-Méneville	IX	202
[3]	n/a	1–4	Observations sur les genres ... de M. Klug	Guérin-Méneville	IX	203
4	1838	1–16	Trachydérides	Dupont	IX	186–200
5	1838	17–27	Trachydérides	Dupont	IX	186–200
5	n/a	28–32	Trachydérides	Dupont	IX	204–224
6	1838	33–48	Trachydérides	Dupont	IX	204–224
7	1838	49–60	Trachydérides	Dupont	IX	204–224
8	1838	i–xiii	Introduction to the above (14 pp + title page)			
9	1838	1–16	<i>Synopsis Avium</i>	D’Orbigny & Lafresnaye	II	77–79
10	1838	17–32				
11	1838	97–103	L’os marsupial	Laurent	I	22–26
[11]	n/a	104–112	Mémoire sur ... des marsupiaux	[Eydoux] & Laurent	I	22–26
12	1838	113–128				
13	1838	129–140				
[13]	n/a	141–144	L’encéphale de l’échidné	[Eydoux & Laurent]	I	30
14–18	1838	1–80	Voyage de la Favorite. Insectes	Guérin-Méneville	IX	225–238
19	1838	1–8	Voyage de la Favorite. Crustacés	Guérin-Méneville	VII	23–26
19	1838	1–8	Voyage de la Favorite. Arachnides	Guérin-Méneville	VIII	16–17
20	1838	1–4	Voyage de la Favorite. Myriapodes	Eydoux & Gervais	IX	239–240
20	1838	1–12	Voyage de la Favorite. Mollusques	Eydoux	V	114–119
21–22	Signatures 21 and 22 not found in the two sets examined.					
23	1838	145–153	L’encéphale de l’échidné	[Laurent & Eydoux?]	I	30
23		154–160	Considérations zoologiques	[Eydoux & Laurent]	I	30
24	1838	161–176				

²⁵ Pp. 1–64 appeared in the 1837 volume.

Signature No.	Signature date	Pp.	Abbreviated title	Author(s)	Classe	Pl. Nos.
25	1838	173–175!				
25	1838	1–4	<i>Phytotoma rara</i>	Eydoux & Gervais	II	86
[25]		[9–16]	This half gathering presumably not used			
[1 3]	1838	33–34 ²⁶	<i>Synopsis Avium</i>	D’Orbigny & Lafresnaye	II	77–79

Notes on Table 2:

- (1) Here almost all the pages are clearly associated with a gathering: the exceptions are six pages here placed in gathering 3, the last eight pages placed in gathering 11 and the last four pages placed in gathering 13. Page numbering strongly suggests that the arrangements for gathering 11 and 13 are correct.
- (2) The starting page number for gathering 1 [p. 65] is because this is a continuation of pp. 1–64 on the same subject in the 1837 volume; there is more of the continuation in gathering 11.
- (3) The article on the echidna, by an unnamed author is also split: some in gathering 13 and some in gathering 23.
- (4) Gatherings 4 to 8 *may* have been typeset and printed early, but with them came a title page dated 1839 and the set type may perhaps have been held for printing and publication until this was available. If printing was deferred then it is easy to see the *Synopsis Avium* as having been published quite soon after the 1837 volume was finished, except for pp. 33–34 which have the curious notation “1 3” in the direction line and the issuance of these is explained in Figure 5.
- (5) The last page of gathering 20 ends with “*Fin de la zoologie.*” This is to be read, not in relation to this volume of the *Magasin*, but in the context of the reports of the *Voyage* of the *Favorite*. It was no doubt intended that that set of reports, published in vols. 6–8 of the *Magasin*²⁷, could be bound as a separate volume.
- (6) The two sets examined (on the Biodiversity Heritage Library website and at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington), seem to omit gatherings 21 and 22. The number 25 in the direction line appears on two different pages. As a result gathering 25 could begin with the 4 pages about *Phytotoma rara* or with the last, mis-numbered pages of the “*Considerations zoologiques*” (see 8 below). We believe the former to be more likely.

²⁶ The summary of *classe* contents (“*Sur l’année 1838*”) reported that these two pages did not appear at the time of gatherings 9 and 10, but appeared with the six pages of the *Tableau Méthodique* for 1838.

²⁷ Vol. 6 held the accounts of the mammals and the birds.

- (7) Authorship is not always apparent but reference to the series index allows near certainty although in such cases we give such names in square brackets and in one case we insert a question mark.
- (8) Pp. 173–175 plus a fourth page which is blank, with gathering number 25 in the direction line, should have been numbered 177–179!

SUR L'ANNÉE 1838.

Cette année 1838 termine la première série du *Magasin de Zoologie*; voici le tableau des matières qui composent ce volume.

CLASSE I (n. 22 à 26), 5 pl. représentant 3 feuilles	8 pages.		}	10 f. 10 p.
Le texte.. 7	— 2 pages.			

Nota. Le commencement du texte de ce mémoire a paru dans l'année 1837.

CL. II (n. 77 à 79 et 86), 1 planche.	— 8 pages.		}	2 f. 14 p.
Le texte.. 2 feuilles	6 pages.			

Nota. Les numéros 77 à 79, *Synopsis avium*, n'ont pas de planches.

CL. V (n. 110 à 119), 10 planches....	9 feuilles	—	}	10 f. 4 p.
Le texte.. 1	— 4 pages.			

CL. VII (n. 23 à 26), 5 planches....	4 feuilles	—	}	4 f. 8 p.
Le texte..	— 8 pages.			

CL. VIII (n. 16 et 17) 2 planches..	2 feuilles	—	}	2 f. 8 p.
Le texte....	— 8 pages.			

CL. IX (n. 201 à 210), 10 planches..	10 feuilles	—	}	50 f. 8 p.
Le texte.. 10	— 8 pages.			

Titres.....	4 pages.		}	4 f. 12 p.
Tables de 1838 et fin du synopsis (2 pages)....	2 pages.			

Tables générales.....				2 f. 8 p.
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Total.....				81 f. 8 p.
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1838.

13

Figure 5. Guérin-Ménéville’s summary of plates and text pages in the 1838 volume.

Notes on Figure 5:

- (1) Mammals: the plate numbers are 22–26 and 30 (this being omitted by Guérin-Méneville above), a total of 6 plates all in black and white. He gives the equivalent as 3 *feuilles* and 8 pages; in his system that means seven black and white to arrive not six but he counted plate 26, which folds out, as two [printing] plates²⁸. We count 116 pages: 32 from gatherings 1 and 2, 48 from gatherings 11–13, 32 from gatherings 23 and 24 and, from signature 25, 4 pages (one of them blank) mistakenly numbered (again) 173 to 176. Guérin-Méneville counted 114.
- (2) Birds: one black and white plate and according to Guérin-Méneville 38 pages of text. These include the last two pages of the *Synopsis Avium*, which came out with the tables; and no doubt this leaf was tipped in when binding so that the pages ran on as expected.
- (3) Molluscs: there are undoubtedly 10 plates and they are in colour so why Guérin-Méneville counted nine is a mystery.
- (4) Insects: Guérin-Méneville gives 40 colour plates (pll. 201–240) and 168 pages of text (10 *feuilles* plus 8 pages). We have found 51 colour and 4 black and white plates. The 15 extra are pll. 186–200 (bound into this volume as displayed by the Biodiversity Heritage Library) – not included in Fig. 5 but within the 1838 volume according to p. 19 in the *Table alphabétique*.

Figure 5 (shown above) was printed together with the list of the contents of the 1838 volume of the *Magasin de Zoologie*. By this time 120 pages of the *Synopsis Avium* had already appeared and the Note at the foot of the page saying “contiendra la suite” promised a further instalment in 1839 – but this apparently never appeared and the *Synopsis* remained incomplete.

Earlier we remarked that Dickinson (2011) knew of no wrappers for the monthly issues of the *Magasin de Zoologie*. This is still true for Series 1 (1831–38), but not for Series 2 (beginning in 1839) where the newly titled *Magasin de Zoologie d'anatomie compare et de palæontologie* is shown by the Biodiversity Heritage Library to have used such wrappers. Here, however, we are still concerned with Series 1.

Of the *Synopsis* Hellmayr (1921a: 171), without commenting on the dates of publication, wrote: “This list, too, was never finished, and ending with the genus *Prionites*, is even less complete than the text in the *Voyage on the Oiseaux*”. In fact there are some species, such as woodpeckers, that are not in the *Synopsis* but are covered in the *Voyage*. Many others, such as rails, ducks, geese and waders, are wholly lacking.

We have found no explanation for the failure to finish either the *Synopsis* or the full text on birds for the *Voyage* although Taylor (2011) reported that “D’Orbigny’s attention returned to his first fascination, fossil invertebrates, and in the remaining years of his life he published several substantial works on the subject. In 1853 Napoleon III created for him a position of Professor of Paleontology at the Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle, a position he held for the few remaining years of his life”.

²⁸ Like Temminck when he used two printing plates for a picture in the *Planches Coloriées* – see Dickinson (2001).

"1837" – TIMING OF THE JOURNAL'S ISSUES

In respect of the 1837 volume we have explained our belief that gatherings 2 to 4 would have appeared in February 1837 and 5 to 7 in late September 1838.

The 1838 volume contained 28 gatherings of text so that each monthly issue probably contained 2–3 such gatherings, although this will have been affected by the number of plates that appeared. The second component of the *Synopsis* made up gatherings 9 and 10 and so it would have probably been in the April or May "1838" issue. We have seen earlier that the last two livraisons of the "1837" volume appeared about end September 1838. So, if we assume that the 1838 volume started to appear in late 1838, and that it was being dealt with rapidly in order to make up time, then we believe it is reasonable to date gatherings 9 and 10 from about January 1839. It must be observed however that we have located no direct evidence to support this. By contrast, as shown in Figure 5, the two final pages of the *Synopsis* only appeared with the summary tables and the volume title page.

In summary, we intend, in the third of this series of papers, to apply the date of 28 February 1837 to pp. 1–48 of the "1837" content of the *Synopsis Avium* and 30 September to pp. 49–88. As regards the "1838" content we apply the date of 31 January 1839 to pp. 1–32 and the date of 30 June 1839 to pp. 33–34. The only support for this is that the commencement of the first volume in series 2, the 1839 volume, was reported in the *Bibliographie de France* on 27 July 1839 (see entry 3687 therein).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Grateful thanks go to Paul Cooper for access to the bound volumes of the first series of the *Magasin de Zoologie*. We also thank Alison Harding at the Natural History Museum, Tring, and Leslie Overstreet (and, through her, Tim Barratt and Katie Wagner) at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, for their comments in relation to the physical evidence in the 1837 volume of the splits in Laurent's mammal paper and in the *Synopsis*

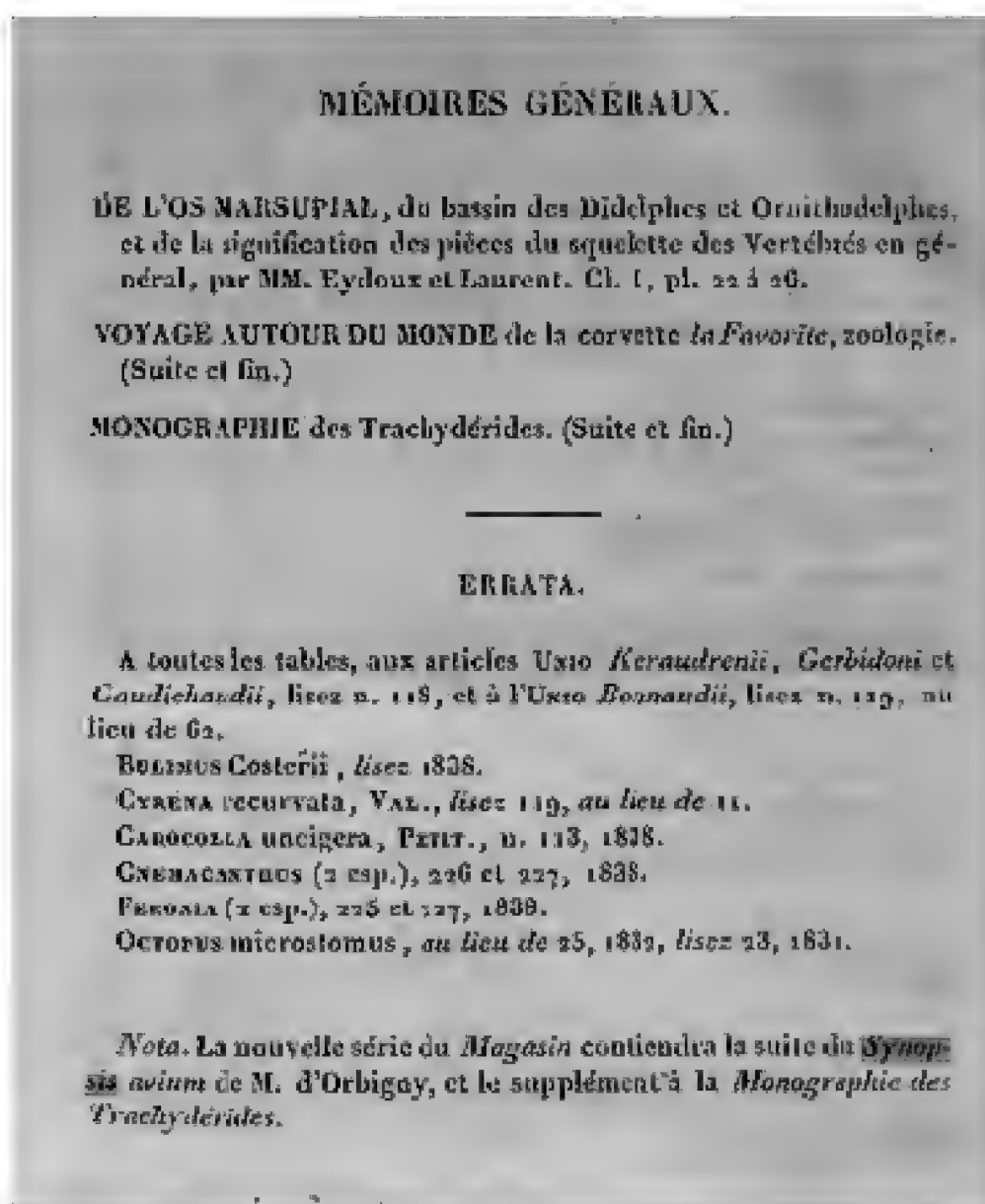


Figure 6. The 1837 Errata list (1838) and the footnote relating to 1839.

Avium. We also thank three anonymous referees (from Belgium, Canada and France) for their comments and suggestions.

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²⁹ The October issue would have been intended for publication early in November see Dickinson et al. (2011: 243; see footnote within Figure 28).

³⁰ The use of the single initial F. is unusual, however the text shows that its author was working with Alcide d'Orbigny.

APPENDIX I (TABLE A) – ANALYSIS OF THE TWO VOLUMES OF THE MAGASIN

Table A1. Mag. Zool. Vol. 7 "1837" The sequence of type setting gathering by gathering.

Signature No.	Signature date	Pp.	Abbreviated title	Author(s)	Classe	Pl. Nos.	No. of pll. (Col.)	No. of pll. (b/w)	Pp. of text (incl. last blank sheet)
1	1837	1–8	[Le] genre Limnadiæ	Guérin-Ménéville	VII	21		1	8
1		9–16	No evidence found to show how or if this half signature was used						
2–6	1837	1–80	Synopsis Avium	D’Orbigny & Lafresnaye	II	77–79	Nil	Nil	88
7	1837	81–88							
7		89–96	No evidence found to show how or if this half signature was used						
8–9	1837	1–28	Pachydermes fossiles	Jacquemain	I	27–29		3	28
9		29–30	Séances de l’Académie	De Blainville	I		Nil	Nil	2
[9]		31–32	Mésange	Lafresnaye	II	80	1		2
10	1837	1–10	Voyage de la Favorite. Reptiles	Eydoux & Gervais	III	Dec–16	4	1	10
10		11–16	No evidence found to show how or if these six pages were used						
11–14	1837	1–64	Mammifères marsupiaux	Laurent	I	22–26			64
15	1837	1–16	Nudibranches de France	A. D’Orbigny	V	102–109	8		16
16	1837	1–6	Œdicnème (vocifer)	L’Herminier	II	84	1		6
16		7–16	Analysis suggests pp. 1-8 (last two blank) could have appeared as a half signature. The rest?						
17	1837	1–8	Les Crinoïdes	A. D’Orbigny	X	3		1	8
17		9–16	No evidence found to show how or if this half signature was used						
18–19	1837	1–32	Les Engoulevents	Lafresnaye	II	82–83	1	1	32
20	1837	1–6	Amphisbène	Gervais	III	10–11	2		6
20		7–16	Analysis suggests pp. 1-8 (last two blank) could have appeared as a half signature. The rest?						
21	1837	1–4	Les tangaras	Lafresnaye	II	81	1		4
21		5–16	No evidence found to show how or if these twelve pages were used						
22	1837	1–8	Fossiles	C. D’Orbigny	V	78		1	8
22		9–16	No evidence found to show how or if this half signature was used						
23–25	1837	1–48	Céphalopodes	Rang	V	86–88			78
26		49–57	Céphalopodes	Rang			1	2	
26		58–64	Céphalopodes	Rang					
27		65–78	Céphalopodes	Rang		89–101	13		
27		79–80	A title page for Rang's work ?						2
							32	10	362

Table A2. Mag. Zool. Vol. 7 "1837" Content analysis for reconciliation with Guérin's figures.

Analysis of evident placements based on gathering numbers						
		Classe	Pl. nos.	Col. pll.	B/w pll.	Text pp.
Mammals		I			3	94
Birds		II		4	1	132
Reptiles		III		6	1	16
Fish		IV				
Molluscs		V		22	3	104
Crustaceans		VII			1	8
Insects		IX				
Zoophytes		X			1	8
				32	10	362

Analysis of pages not firmly placed above						
Trogon antisianus	A. d'Orbigny	II	85	1		2
Voyage de la Favorite. Fishes	Eydoux & Gervais	IV	16–17	2		4
Helice nemoralina	Petit	V	80	1		2
Coquille fossiles	Michaud	V	81–85		5	8
De l'animal de l'Argonaut	Correspondence -- Rendu et Rang	V				4
Paludines fossiles	d'Orbigny	V	79		1	2
AVIS	d'Orbigny	V				2
Calognathus	Guérin	IX	172	1		4
Genus Fulgora	Guérin	IX	173–174	1	1	4
Helops lanipes	Blanchard	IX	175	1		2
Steira (Coleoptera)	Westwood	IX	176	1		2
Luperus nasutus	Westwood	IX	177	1		2
Forficula parallela	Westwood	IX	178	1		2
Familia Cynipidarum	Westwood	IX	179		1	2
Conura	Spinola	IX	180	1		2
Carabes du Bosphore	Christoforis & Jan	IX	181–183	3		6
Xiphicera caternaulti	Feisthamel	IX	'181'	1		2 = 184
Xiphicera pieretii	Blanchard	IX	'182'	1		2 = 185
				16	8	54
				32	10	362
				48	18	416

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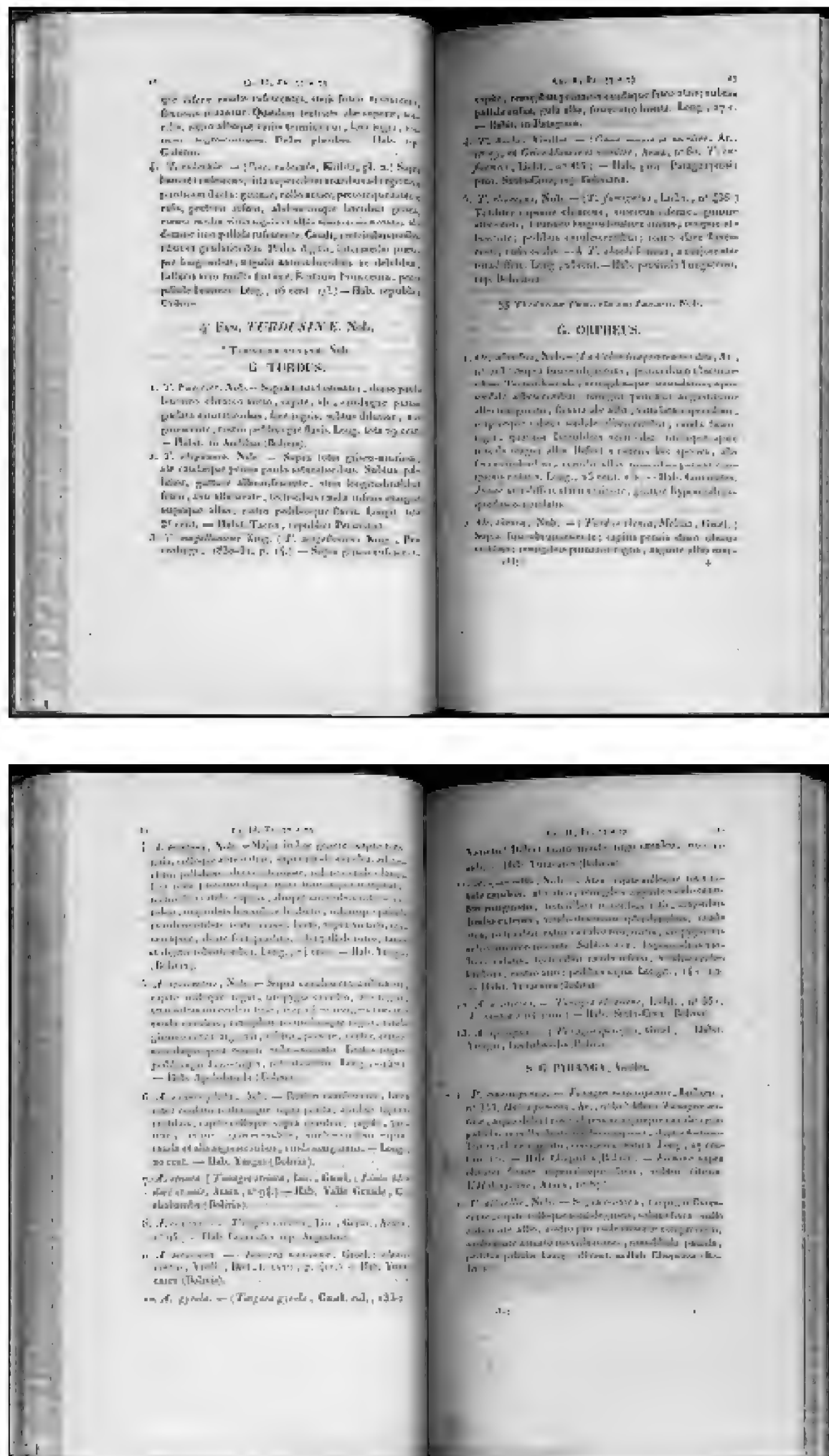
Table A3. Mag. Zool. Vol. 8 "1838" The sequence of type setting gathering by gathering.

Signature No.	Signature date	Pp.	Abbreviated title	Author(s)	Classe	Pl. Nos.	No. of pll. (Col.)	No. of pll. (b/w)	Pp. of text (incl. last blank)
1	1838	65–80	L’os marsupial	[Laurent?]	I	22–26		5	32
2	1838	81–96							
3	1838	1–4	Helix labyritnhus	Deshayes	V	110–111	2		4
3	1838	1–2	Marginella kieneriana	Petit	V	112	1		2
3	1838	1–2	Carocolla unicigera	Petit	V	113	1		2
3	1838	1–2	Petalura selysii	Guérin-Ménéville	IX	201	1		2
[3]	n/a	1–2	Mantispa aureiventris	Guérin-Ménéville	IX	202	1		2
[3]	n/a	1–4	Observations sur les genres ... de M. Klug	Guérin-Ménéville	IX	203	1		4
4	1838	1–16	Trachydérides	Dupont	IX	186–200	15		16
5	1838	17–27	Trachydérides	Dupont	IX	186–200	D		11
5	n/a	28–32	Trachydérides	Dupont	IX	204–224	17	4	5
6	1838	33–48	Trachydérides	Dupont	IX	204–224	D		16
7	1838	49–60	Trachydérides	Dupont	IX	204–224	D		12
8	1838	i–xiii	Introduction to the above (14 pp) + T.P.				NIL	NIL	16
9	1838	1–16	Synopsis Avium	d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye	II	77–79	NIL	NIL	32
10	1838	17–32							
11	1838	97–103	L’os marsupial	[Laurent?]	I	22–26		D	7
[11]	n/a	104–112	Mémoire sur ... des marsupiaux	[Eydoux &] Laurent	I	22–26		D	37
12	1838	113–128							
13	1838	129–140							
[13]	n/a	141–144	L’encéphale de l’échidné	[Eydoux & Laurent]	I	30		1	4
14–18	1838	1–80	La Favorite. Insectes	Guérin-Ménéville	IX	225–238	14		80
19	1838	1–8	La Favorite. Crustacés	Guérin-Ménéville	VII	23–26	4		8
19	1838	1–8	La Favorite. Arachnides	Guérin-Ménéville	VIII	16–17	2		8
20	1838	1–4	La Favorite. Myriapodes	Eydoux & Gervais	IX	239–240	2		4
20	1838	1–12	La Favorite. Mollusques	Eydoux	V	114–119	6		12
21–22	Signatures 21 and 22 not found in the two sets examined.								
23	1838	145–153	L’encéphale de l’échidné	[Laurent & Eydoux?]	I	30		D	9
23	n/a	154–160	Considerations zoologiques	[Eydoux & Laurent]	I	30		D	27
24	1838	161–176							
25	1838	173–[176]							
25	1838	1–4	Phytotoma rara	Eydoux & Gervais	II	86		1	4
25		[9–16]	This half gathering presumably not used						
[1 3]	1838	33–34	Synopsis Avium	d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye	II	77–79			2
							67	11	358

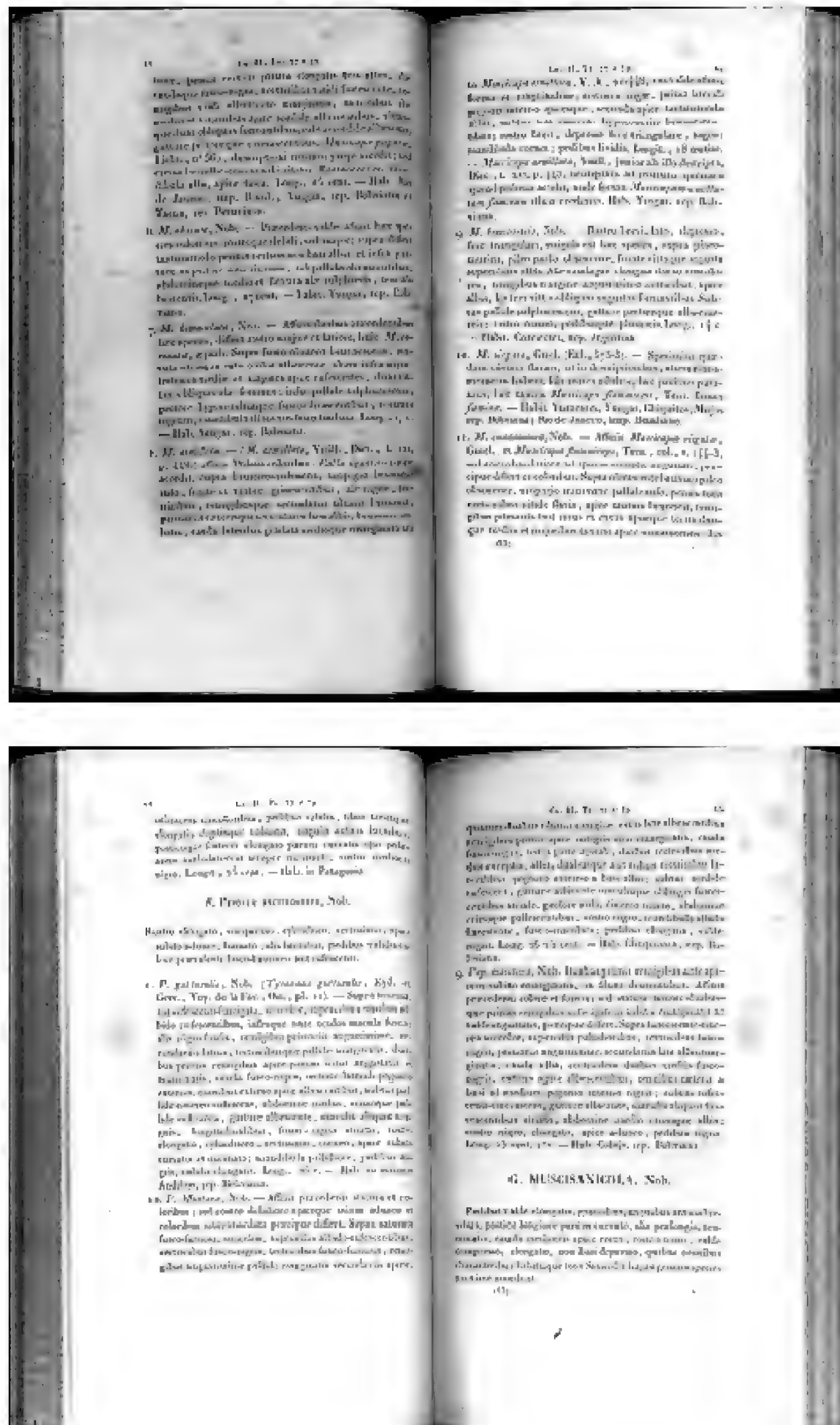
Table A4. Mag. Zool. Vol. 8 "1838" Content analysis for reconciliation with Guérin's figures.

Analysis of evident placements based on gathering numbers				
	<i>Classe</i>	No. of pll. (Col.)	No. of pll. (b/w)	Pp. of text (incl. last blank sheet)
Mammals	I		6 [5]	116
Birds	II		1	38
Reptiles	III			
Fish	IV			
Molluscs	V	10 [9*]		20
Crustaceans	VII	4		8
Arachnids	VIII	2		8
Insects	IX	51 [40]	4 [0]	168
		67	11	358

APPENDIX II. – DETERMINATION OF KEY BREAK POINT IN THE 1837 VOLUME



Figures A and B. Showing respectively pp. 16–17 and pp. 32–33.



Figures C and D. Showing respectively pp. 48–49 and pp. 64–65.

A study of d'Orbigny's "*Voyage dans l'Amerique Meridionale*"¹

III. A correction in respect of the split of the *Synopsis Avium* in the 1837 volume of the *Magasin de Zoologie*

Edward C. Dickinson & Alain Lebossé

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ABSTRACT: In our recent paper on this subject we chose to consider that the *Synopsis Avium* published in the *Magasin de Zoologie* in the 1837 volume – later continued in the 1838 volume – was in two parts due to the suspension of publication while the publisher, Guérin-Méneville, dissolved the partnership and began a new business. More importantly we selected the break between gatherings 4 and 5 (i. e. pages 48 and 49) as the point to separate what was published in 1837 and what was held over for later publication. It was necessary that we make a decision, but we admitted that the decision, for lack of proof, was arbitrary. We have now found intriguing evidence which causes us to shift that break point to between gatherings 5 and 6 (i.e. pages 64 and 65). This may still not be proof, but it helps stability allowing us to avoid some changes in nomenclatural detail.

KEYWORDS: *Magasin de Zoologie*, *Synopsis Avium*, Guérin-Méneville, gatherings, issues, dates, stability, Alcide d'Orbigny, Lafresnaye, Carl Hellmayr, Jules Verreaux, Otto Finsch, Charles Lucien Bonaparte, handwriting, lithography.

INTRODUCTION

The pre-eminent scholar to study the birds collected by Alcide d'Orbigny (1802-1857) in southern South America from 1826 to 1834 was Carl Eduard Hellmayr (1878-1944). Encouraged by Hans Freiheer von Berlepsch² (1857-1933), his mentor, Hellmayr – familiar with his mentor's superb collection – set out to study the types of South American birds in the museums of Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Tring and Paris. D'Orbigny's collections reached Paris in instalments between 1827 and his return to France in 1834. They attracted the attention of Henri Auguste Ménégaux (1857-1937) and of Hellmayr in the first decade of the 20th century as part of Hellmayr's research when still in his twenties.

Later, perhaps encouraged by Lord Rothschild, publisher of the *Novitates Zoologicae*, Hellmayr produced a six part paper dealing with d'Orbigny's collection and his reporting in

¹ This paper was preceded, in this series (and in this volume), by "I. The contents of the parts of the volume on natural history" which complements the evidence reported on by Sherborn & Griffin (1934)" and "II. On the composition of the 1837 and 1838 volumes of the *Magasin de Zoologie*". It will be followed by, first, a long paper (No. IV), specific to the birds, examining case by case the nomenclatural precedence as regards publication between the *Synopsis Avium* (published in the *Magasin de Zoologie*), and the *Voyage*, considering the plate captions, and the text which almost always appeared after the relevant plate. Second, by a paper, (No. V), indicating where and how the real precedence contradicts Sherborn's entries in his *Index Animalium*, and by (No. VI), which comments on d'Orbigny types – based on plate captions – held in the museum in Paris (MNHN).

² Often referred to as Graf von Berlepsch.

detail such types as were in Paris. These reports (Hellmayr, 1921a, b, 1923, 1925a, b, c) were published in the *Novitates*. Those studies informed the *Catalogue of birds of the Americas* (1918-1949) published by the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. Indeed Hellmayr succeeded Charles Burney Cory (1857-1921) as editor of this seminal work and became responsible for most of the 15 volumes.³

During the time Hellmayr was working on these two projects he, and the rest of the zoological community, lacked detailed knowledge of the dates of publication of d'Orbigny's own work (*Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale*), hereafter "the *Voyage*", which appeared in 90 parts. It remained for Sherborn & Griffin (1934) to locate a set of parts wrappers allowing them, from the details they found, to establish the contents per part and a wrapper date for each part, which offered a much clearer picture. In particular, Sherborn & Griffin showed that colour plates, with captions including scientific names, often appeared well before any related text, whether in the *Voyage* or in the *Synopsis Avium* by d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye (1783-1861) – which had usually been seen as a precursor to the content on birds in the *Voyage*. Unfortunately, Sherborn & Griffin's paper was too late for Hellmayr's work (and the evidence we found suggests he never saw their paper).

Early this year Dickinson (2017) reviewed the paper by Sherborn & Griffin and offered some minor corrections. Soon after Dickinson & Lebossé (2017) sought to date the *Synopsis Avium*, by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye which appeared before some or all the parts of the *Voyage*. They recognised that the dating and authorship of new avian names (and sometimes their spelling) depended on which work appeared first. The *Synopsis Avium* appeared in the *Magasin de Zoologie*, volumes 7 ("1837") and 8 ("1838"), a journal for which dates of publication were very little understood. Tracing no evidence of the dates of issue of this journal in the *Bibliographie de la France* Dickinson & Lebossé used the evidence they derived from the sequencing of type-setting of component parts – the numbered gatherings – that made up these two volumes. They combined this with internal evidence provided by the publisher, Guérin-Méneville (1799-1874), and a few published articles of the time which provided clues.

During 1837 Guérin-Méneville broke up with his partner (M. Lequien)⁴ in their publishing business (see Guérin-Méneville, 1838) which led to the suspension of publication of the *Magasin de Zoologie* until about September 1838. Against this background, we suggested, in our earlier paper, that part of the *Synopsis* appeared before the suspension – and we suggested this comprised pages 1-48 and that the balance of the 1837 part (pp. 49-88) only appeared after the suspension was lifted.

The source of fresh evidence:

We have now found evidence that persuades us that one additional gathering (pp. 49 to 64) was published before the suspension, i.e. in that first section; and thus that some taxa, named in pages 49 to 64 were first named by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye in the *Magasin de Zoologie* rather than in captions to colour plates 34 to 39 – which were included in livraisons 23 and 35 to 39 of the *Voyage* – which we had first thought to precede the journal.

³ Vols. 1 to 11, but volume 1 comprised 4 large parts and volume 2 comprised 2 large parts. The last parts, published from 1942 to 1949, and prepared by Hellmayr, were finalised by H. Boardman Conover (1892-1950).

⁴ Also known as Lequien Fils (1803-1885); one time chief editor of *Le journal de Chartres* (R. Bour, pers. comm. 10.10.2017).

Our new evidence is probably unique, existing only in the form in which one of us (Lebossé) found it. In March 2017 two curious bound volumes largely relating to French ornithology were offered for sale in Paris. The spines with initials O.F. (see figure 1 below) suggested that these were both rebound for an owner with those initials.



Figures 1a and 1b. The spines of the two volume compilation.

The contents appear to have been handwritten on ruled paper (with a faint grid background apparent on all the pages, including the many unused pages in volume two). It is not set in type. We have found no record of another copy and it seems unlikely that other copies were ever made.

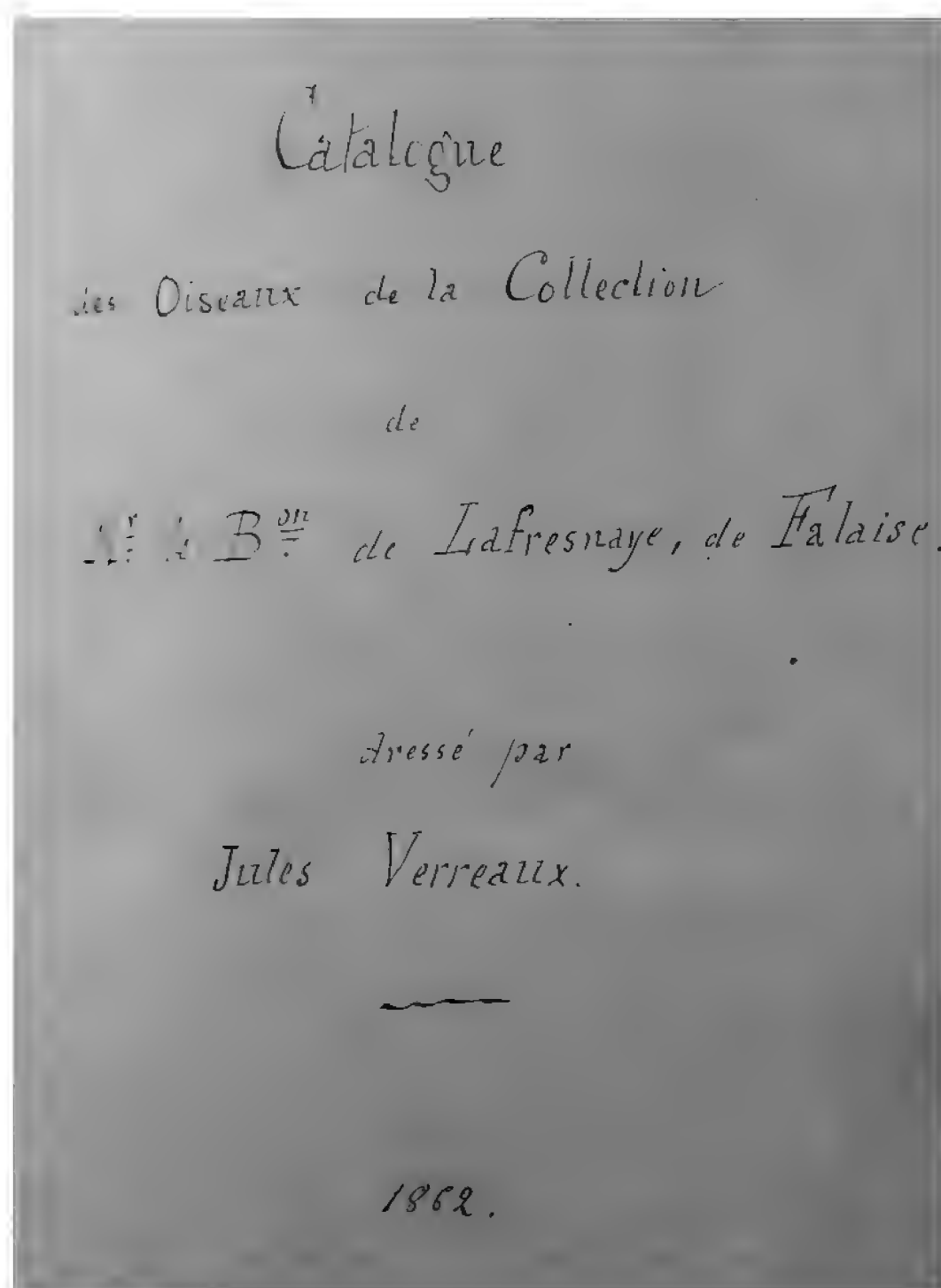


Figure 2. The inserted handwritten title page for the Lafresnaye sale catalogue.

Volume 1 contains 1146 written pages and a few blank pages and volume 2 contains 188 written pages and hundreds of blank pages – suggesting that the compiler expected to add more to the volume. The sequence of compilation appears to be random: volume 2 ends with papers by P.L. Sclater from the pages of the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1859. Volume 1 contains, amongst many papers by a variety of authors, one paper dated 1860 and another dated 1861. There seems to be a realistic likelihood that volume 1, which begins with the Lafresnaye sale catalogue, was compiled by Jules Verreaux (1807-1873) along

with Lafresnaye's papers accessed during the three months⁵ when Verreaux was preparing the sale catalogue (see Penard, 1945) thought to date from 1862 or 1863. Volume 2 may also have been largely based on separates that Verreaux was able to retain from that period.

Volume 1 opens with the 358 pages that form a personal copy of the catalogue of Lafresnaye's collection, later comes 82 pages that reflect the first 64 pages of the *Synopsis Avium*, and finally 489 pages copied from works published by Lafresnaye and 217 pages of papers by 22 other authors. Volume 2 has only 188 inscribed pages. The bulk of these (the first 144 pp.) present a copy of Lafresnaye's "Essai d'une nouvelle manière de grouper les

genres et les espèces de l'ordre des Passereaux d'après leurs rapports de mœurs et d'habitation" published in 1838 in the *Mémoires de la Société Académique de Falaise*. That is followed by 20 pages from three other papers by Lafresnaye and 23 pages copying 7 papers by P.L. Sclater and one by G.R. Gray.

The two volumes in question were purchased by Lebossé and our first key question was "who might the copyist be?" We concluded that the evidence strongly supports Verreaux as the copyist.

The personal version of the sale catalogue of Lafresnaye's collection differs from the lithographed version in that it starts with the "Accipitres" not the "Famil. Psittacidæ". This changed sequence, to fit the systematic sequence of the day, could not be done for the catalogue itself because Verreaux was constrained by the accessibility of the cabinets (see figure 3 where the block of smaller text below the title explains). In figure 3 we display a title page of the lithographed version which is not always present.⁶ In the volume acquired by Lebossé this is replaced by a handwritten

title page (apparently not in Verreaux's handwriting and omitting the word "Feu" [= the late]) which dates the work 1862 (see figure 2).

Penard reported that on the day of the auction, on 4 September 1865, it was announced that the whole bird collection had been bought by "the city of Boston" (actually by Henry Bryant who presented it to the Boston Society of Natural History, which eventually passed it on to Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard).

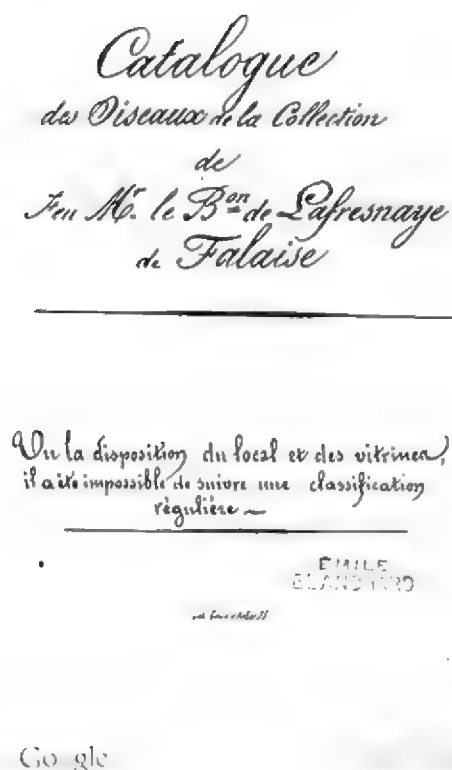


Figure 3. The title page of the lithographed official version of the Catalogue (image from Google Books from copy on Hathitrust website).

⁵ And this would strongly suggest that the two versions, clearly in the same handwriting, were created as a single exercise with Verreaux wanting to have his version in his preferred sequence.

⁶ The copy displayed by the Biodiversity Heritage Library lacks a lithographed title page.

The published hand-written catalogue, which does not bear Verreaux’s name, was lithographed by Gelin & Keller. It was originally available for 50 frs. from Ed. Verreaux⁷ and is available in several natural history museum (including Paris, Tring and Boston), and can be accessed on the Biodiversity Heritage Library.⁸

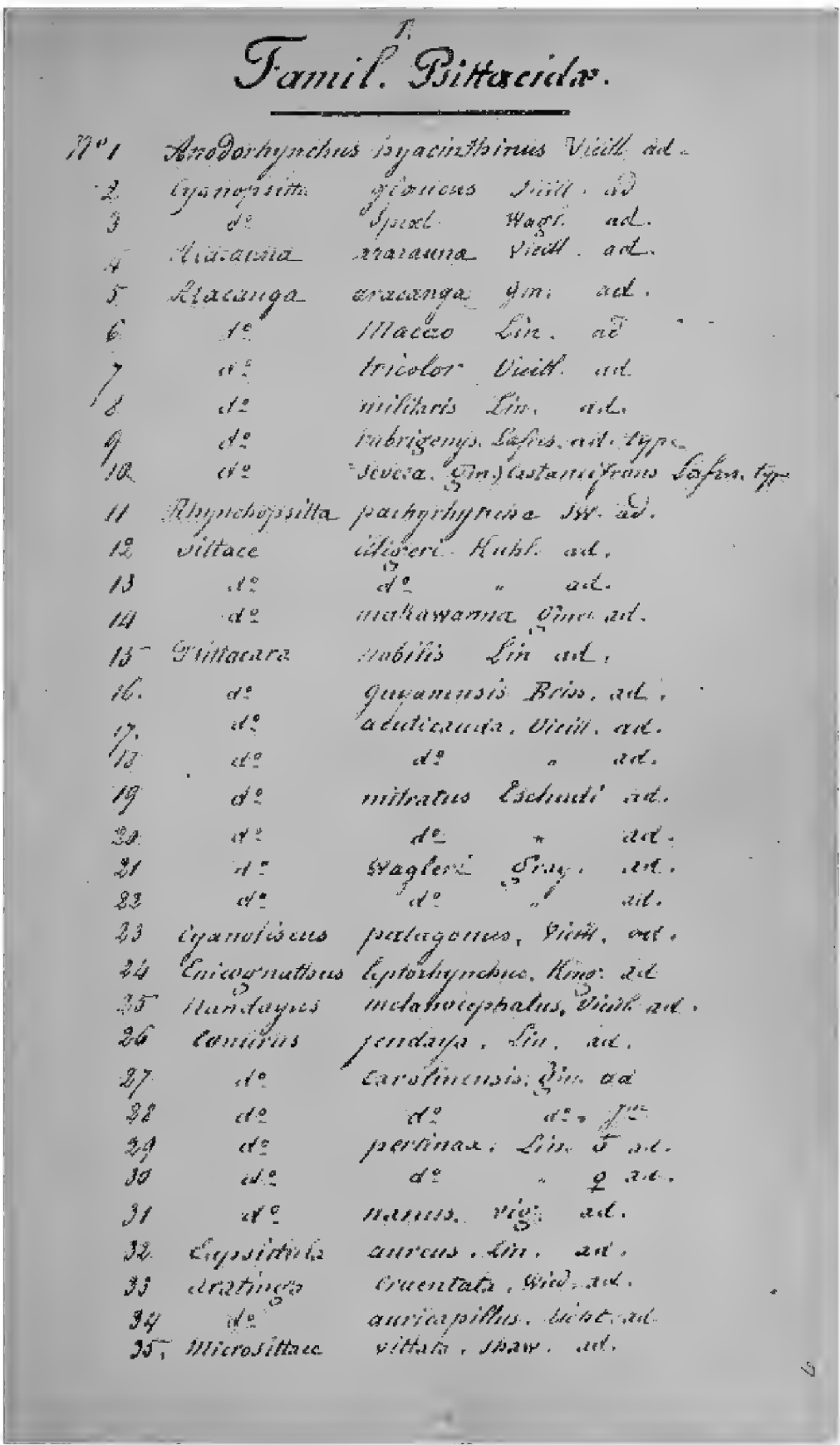


Figure 4. Page 1 of the official catalogue of Lafresnaye’s collection.

⁷ As can be seen just before the handwritten title page in the copy displayed by the Biodiversity Heritage Library which is from the Smithsonian Institution.

⁸ www.biodiversitylibrary.org/creator/227252#/summary; <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.137762>

As regards the initials O.F. on the spine of the volumes we believe the individual who obtained these volumes and had them bound is Otto Finsch (1839-1917). The connection lies in the relationships of Verreaux and Finsch to Charles Lucien Bonaparte's *Conspectus*

Accipitres.		
239.		<i>Amoromphus</i> <i>Papa</i> . Linn. adulte.
240.	1.	" " " jeune.
241.	2.	<i>Gypshus</i> <i>Cinctus</i> . Dum. adulte.
242.	3.	" " " très jeune.
243.	4.	<i>Cathartes</i> <i>Aura</i> . Linn. ♂ jeune.
244.	5.	<i>Coragyps</i> <i>Atratus</i> . Wils. adulte.
245.	6.	" <i>Brasilensis</i> . Bris. ♂ adulte.
246.	7.	" " " ♀ adulte.
247.	8.	<i>Gyps</i> <i>Occidentalis</i> . Lehlg. adulte.
248.	9.	" " " jeune.
249.	10.	" <i>Fulvus</i> . Gm. jeune.
250.	11.	" <i>Kolhi</i> . Dand. adulte.
251.	12.	" <i>Indicus</i> . Scopol. adulte.
252.	13.	" " " jeune.
253.	14.	<i>Lophogyps</i> <i>Occipitalis</i> . Burch. âge moyen.
254.	15.	<i>Vultur</i> <i>Monachus</i> . Linn. adulte.
255.	16.	<i>Otogyys</i> <i>Muriculatus</i> . Dand. Adulte.
256.	17.	" <i>Calvus</i> . Scopol. adulte.
257.	18.	<i>Neophron</i> <i>Pescopterus</i> . Linn. adulte.
258.	19.	" " " jeune.

Figure 5. Page 1 of the personal copy of the same catalogue (in volume 1).

Generum Avium. Bonaparte (1803-1857) made much use of Verreaux’s help and in particular help with the synonymy (des Murs, 1874). Finsch enters the picture as the author of the 1865 index to the *Conspectus*.

The evidence for dating more pages of the *Magasin de Zoologie* from 1837:

Lebossé, who had only just received news that Dickinson & Lebossé (2017) had been published, bought the two volumes described above because of the extent to which content related to Lafresnaye. He then spent some weeks analysing the two volumes. That analysis had much to do with who had copied all this text and why the copying had been done.

It was, of course, immediately apparent that the catalogue of Lafresnaye’s collection was a major component and our subsequent investigation was assisted by the opportunity to compare this with the “official” version of that catalogue, which was made possible when we both visited the Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle in Paris in September 2017. In the meantime Lebossé had found the pages copied from the *Synopsis Avium* and discovered the lack of pages 65 to 82 and the assertion “Incomplet” just after the words “secundariis apice,” after which page 64 ends). This was most unexpected but when we examined it together we immediately agreed that we must act on the evidence and that this required that the evidence be published.

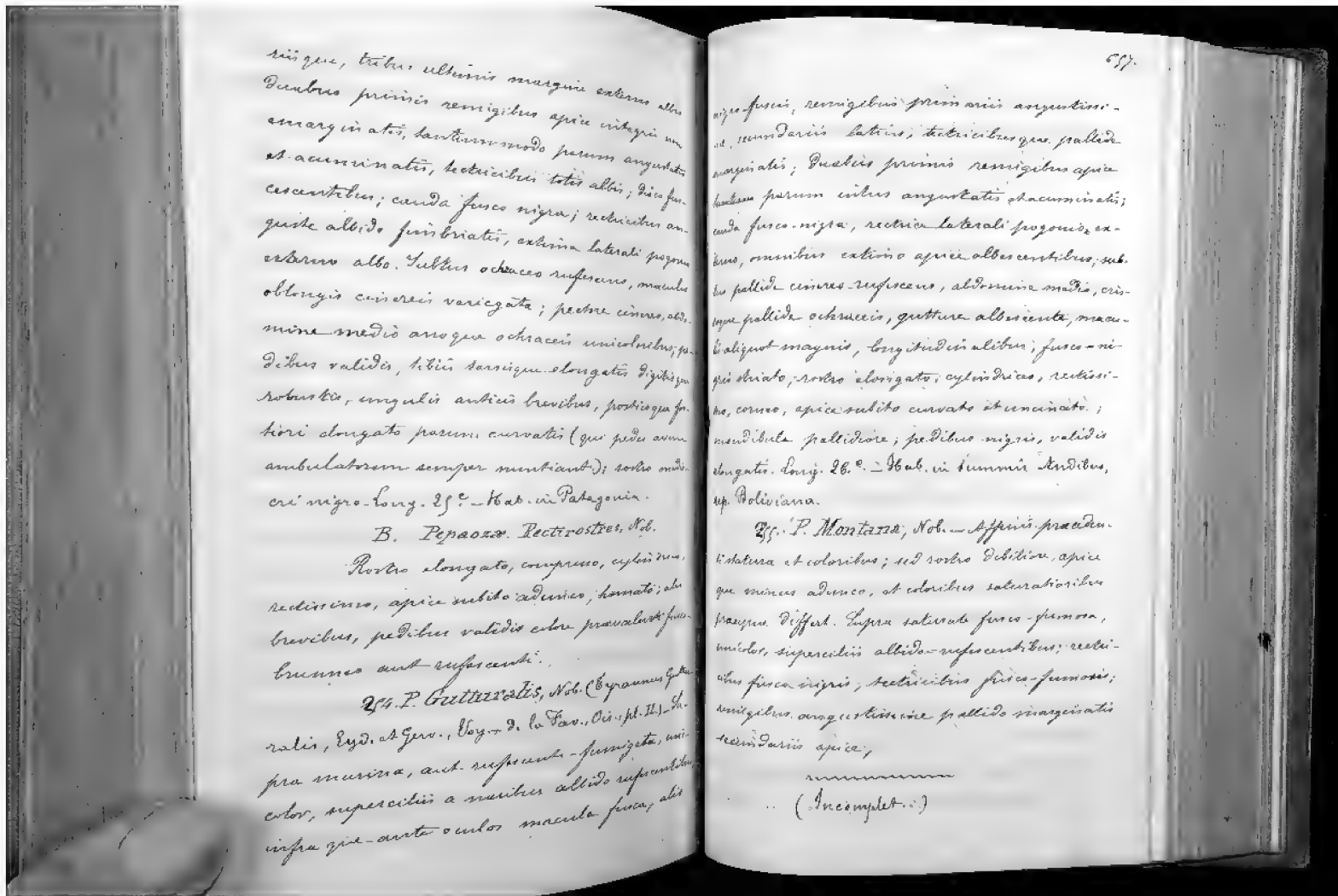


Figure 6. Pages 63 and 64 of the *Synopsis Avium* (in handwritten form).

And for comparison – and ease of access – we reproduce again here the page spreads from page 48–49 and 64–65 of the *Synopsis Avium*.

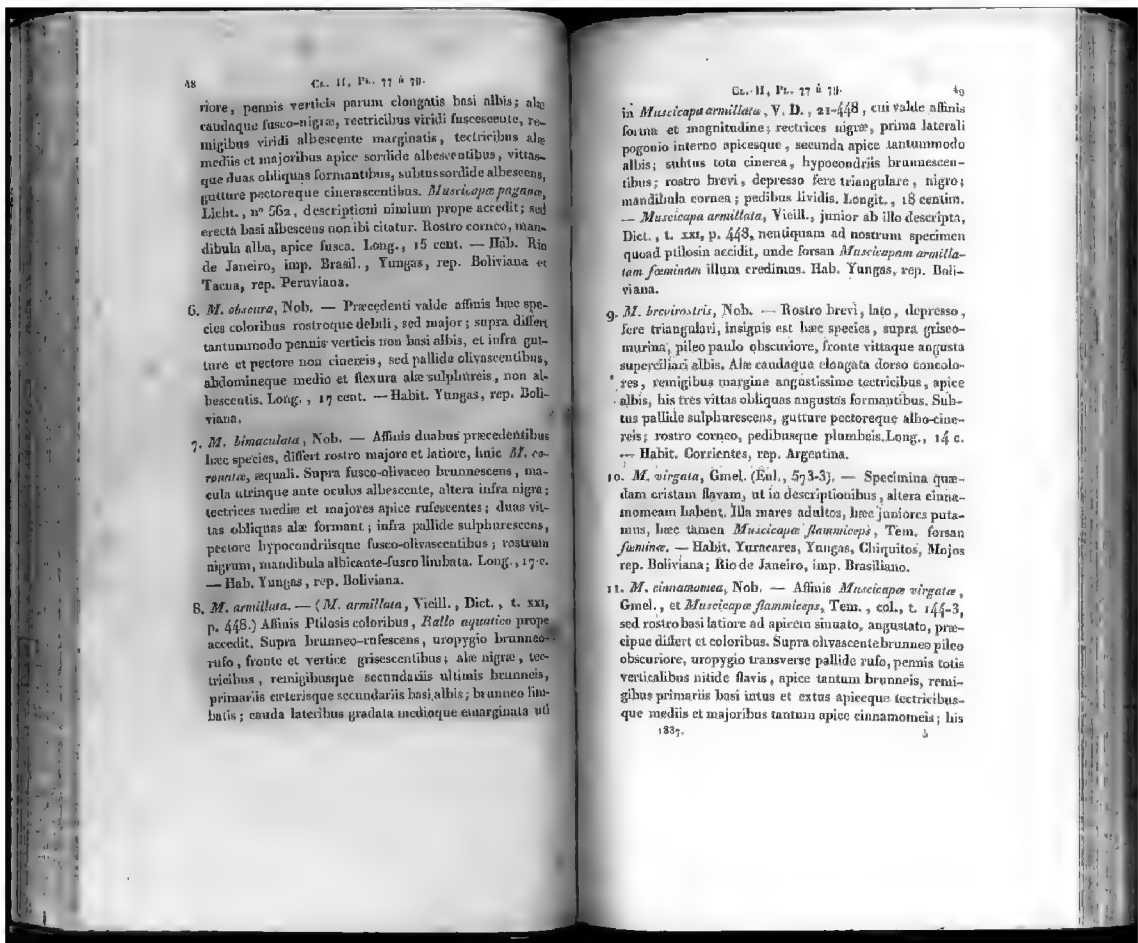


Figure 7. Pages 48-49 (previously thought to be where the break came).

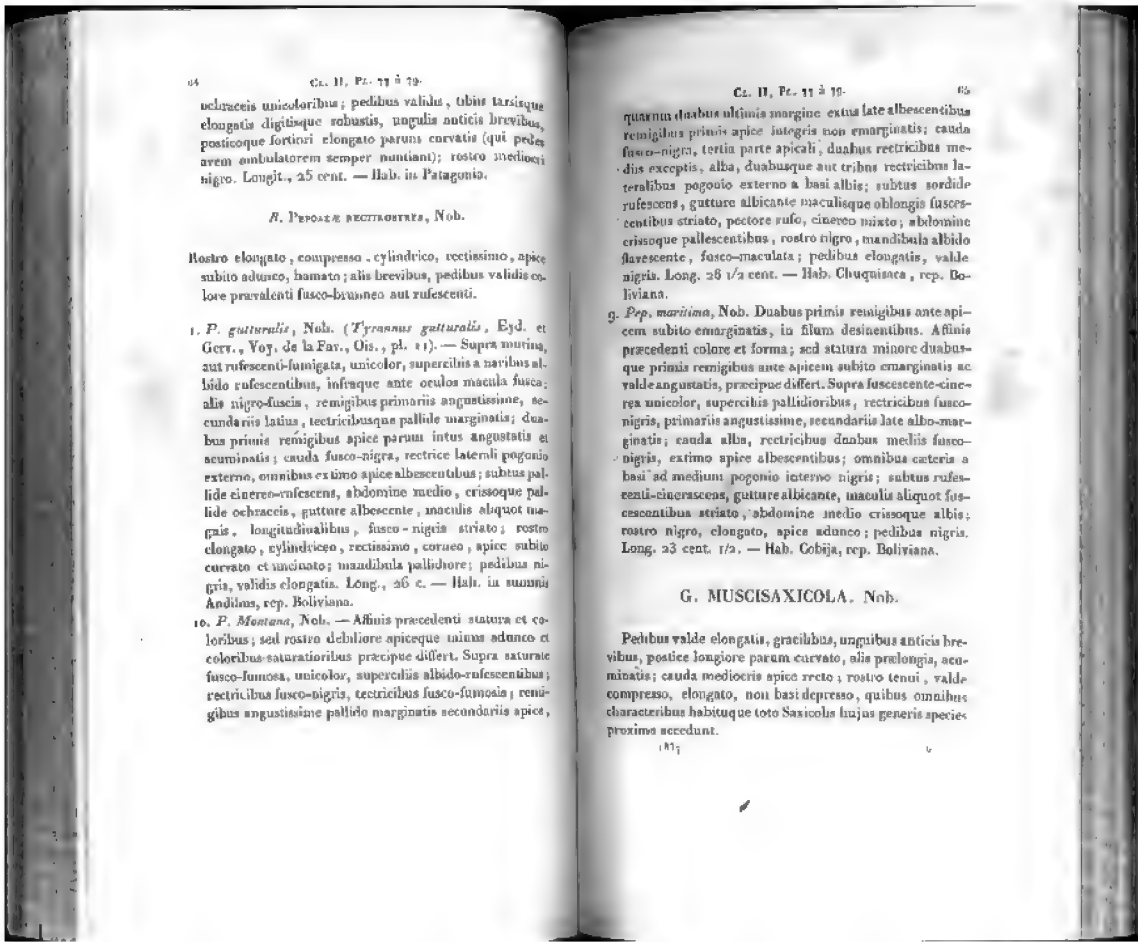


Figure 8. Pages 64-65 (note that page 64 ends with “secunariis apice”).

In conclusion, we now intend to apply this break point to our coming paper in which we bring together all the evidence of publication dates and apply the dates to each of the avian taxa named from the *Voyage*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Grateful thanks to Jerome Fuchs and Patrick Bousses at the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and to Renata Stopiglia, who was visiting at the time and participated in our discussions about these volumes and helped with photography.

We are also pleased to acknowledge the value of Gebhardt (1964) for information on German ornithologists;⁹ and of Wikipedia from which we have taken the dates of birth and death of the principal French characters treated here. We are also, as always, most grateful to the Biodiversity Heritage Library for making such valuable old material available to us for research purposes. The pictures taken from the *Magasin de Zoologie*, 1837, were kindly supplied by Leslie Overstreet at the Smithsonian Institution.

Thanks also go to Roger Bour and Ray Williams for peer-reviews.

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⁹ We drew on the consolidated work published in 2006 by AULA-Verlag, Wiebelsheim with an introduction by Rolf Schlenker.

Hellmayr, C.E. (1925c). Review of the birds collected by Alcide d'Orbigny in South America. Part 6. – *Novitates Zoologicae*, 32: 314-334.

Penard, T.E., 1945. Lafresnaye. – *Auk*, 62 (2): 227-233.

[Verreaux, J., 1862?] *Catalogue des oiseaux de la collection de feu M. le bon. de Lafresnaye[,] de Falaise*. 1-258. Lithographed by Gelin & Keller.

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A study of d'Orbigny's "*Voyage dans l'Amerique Meridionale*"

IV. New avian names deriving from d'Orbigny's expedition with evidence for their first introduction and necessary corrections to authorship, dates and citations¹

Edward C. Dickinson and Alain Lebossé

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ABSTRACT: The detailed six-part review by Hellmayr (1921-25) of the important ornithological findings of d'Orbigny in South America made use of the limited available information then available to him on the dates of publication of the 90 individual livraisons of d'Orbigny's report on the birds. This was against a background of relative uncertainty as to the dates of publication of the two parts of the *Synopsis Avium* by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye in the *Magasin de Zoologie* published by Guérin-Meneville. The later findings of Sherborn & Griffin (1934), based on a set of wrappers of d'Orbigny's book, allowed more certainty regarding the content of each wrapper, but the reported wrapper dates themselves (year dates only) cast doubt on issue sequence, and better information on the individual dates of the livraisons was not brought forward. Here that evidence is assembled and the interaction of these dates with the probable publications dates for the two parts of the *Synopsis Avium* is assessed. Based on this each genuinely new name proposed in either work is presented as a recommended valid original name, accompanied by citations to the same taxon elsewhere in either work. The sequence of taxa treated is essentially that followed by Hellmayr (based on that in the *Synopsis Avium*). Attention is drawn to the need for multiple corrections to dates, to authorship and to a few original spellings of names.

KEYWORDS: authors, dates of publication, precedence, First Revisers, spelling corrections, original wrappers, Alcide d'Orbigny, de Lafresnaye, *Magasin de Zoologie*, South America, Hellmayr, ICZN Code, types, new combinations.

¹ ZB Contribution No. 3b to the ZooBank verification process; No. 3c will be No. V in this series. This paper was preceded, in this series (and in this volume), by "I. The contents of the parts of the volume on natural history" which complements the evidence reported on by Sherborn & Griffin (1934)", "II. On the composition of the 1837 and 1838 volumes of the *Magasin de Zoologie*" and "III. A correction in respect of the split of the *Synopsis Avium* in the 1837 volume of the *Magasin de Zoologie*". It will be followed by (No. V), indicating where and how the real precedence contradicts Sherborn's entries in his *Index Animalium*, and by (No. VI), which comments on types held in the museum in Paris (MNHN).

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² This paper is so long that the editor was encouraged to insert this and an index to key topics (Appendix VII).

INTRODUCTION

The *The Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale exécuté pendant les années 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832 et 1833 par Alcide d'Orbigny* (hereafter the *Voyage*) was reported in some detail by Coues (1879: 254-255) who noted that the birds made up Partie 3 of volume IV, and listed the subjects of the 67 plates. The title page for this 'partie' bears the dates 1835-1844, but the last pages were not published until 1847 and it is incomplete.

The Prospectus, published no later than early 1835, promised 75 livraisons each containing 6 to 7 feuilles of text and 6 plates at the rate of one livraison per month (*Bibliographie de la France*, 1835: 187-188). This wishful thinking was repeated at intervals over the years through to about 1843.

The work was discussed by Sherborn & Woodward (1901), briefly again by Sherborn (1922: xcvii), based on minimal information, and, with full details, by Sherborn & Griffin (1934). Zimmer (1926) did not list this work as present in the Ayer Library. But it was present in McGill University, Montreal and was listed by Wood (1931: 615). More recently it has been discussed by Browning & Monroe (1991), Evenhuis (1997) and Dickinson *et al.* (2011).

Hellmayr (1921a, b, 1923, 1925a, b, c) – hereafter when referred to collectively given as “Hellmayr, 1921-25” – based on specimens in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN), Paris reviewed the birds collected and described by Alcide d'Orbigny (1803-1857) in South America. He verified identifications and linked d'Orbigny's names to the current ornithological nomenclature of the time. He carefully also reported on identifiable type specimens in the collection. We shall draw heavily on Hellmayr's work in what follows (and not just on the six-part paper mentioned above).

Hellmayr (1921a: 171) noted “as so often happens with works planned on a large scale, the volume was never completed, and ended suddenly with the matter relating to the Toucans”.

It is important to recognise that plates for this work were almost never published at the same time as the text relating to depicted bird; most plates preceded such texts. In a few cases published plates preceded text which never appeared.

Perhaps the best informed authors on the details of the 90 parts (livraisons) that make up this important work were Sherborn & Griffin (1934). Their work has been discussed by Dickinson (2017) on the basis of an opportunity to re-examine the evidence provided by these authors in so far as they had this copied from a complete set which was in the hands of the antiquarian booksellers Bernard Quaritch. The typed pages prepared for Sherborn & Griffin, and the basis for their paper, were photographed and study of the photographs allowed a few corrections to be made to the findings they published: in particular, a few plates that Sherborn & Griffin seem to have overlooked were able to be associated with specific livraisons.

The dates given by Sherborn & Griffin were the dates found on wrappers assembled in the set then held by Quaritch. There were wrappers dated for each year from 1834 to 1847 (except for 1838) as well as some with the printed partial date “184 .” each of which they attributed to 1842. As noted by Dickinson (2017), the printed date “1835” that appears for the wrapper for livraison 36 must be questioned as this would suggest that pp. 233-248 of the text for “Oiseaux” were published before pp. 121-232 (livrasions 28, 30 and 35) which is

extremely unlikely. We date livraison 36 from 1838, and that date – see next paragraph – might apply to livraison 37 as well (which affects Oiseaux, pl. 54).³

The findings of Sherborn & Griffin (1934) were, of course, not available to Hellmayr (1921a: 171) where, beginning his very detailed review of the collections of birds made by d'Orbigny, he inserted a footnote setting out the dates of publication of the parts of the text as published by Sherborn & Woodward (1901). He gave, for example, "October, 1838" for pp. 159-232 and he sometimes included such information in his notes on each taxon. This explains why *Formicivora lafresnayana* from page 182 of the *Voyage* and *Thryothorus modulator* from page 230 of the *Voyage* are both given the date of October 1838. In our view this information on pp. 159-232 – which we believe can be supported by an existing wrapper – contradicts the date given for livraison 36 by Sherborn & Griffin (1934) implying a typing mistake when copying the wrapper date.

It is apparent from our work (see Appendix I) on this paper that Hellmayr did not become aware of the report by Sherborn & Griffin (1934)⁴ on the contents of each livraison during his work and it is probable that he died in 1944 – five years after sending the last MS to Chicago⁵ – still unaware of their findings. Nor did Hellmayr, who apparently never saw the plates, understand that the plates and texts regarding each taxon were almost always in quite separate livraisons with the plates usually appearing first.

By contrast Peters (1948) was aware of Sherborn & Griffin's findings, but none of his successors, producing sections of his continuing Check-list, were. This explains why the needed corrections almost remain to be made.

In this article we offer dates when the parts are known to have been available as published works, these being assembled from six sources; given the limited value of the dates on the livraison wrappers this contribution is important because in almost every case it permits us to offer day-dates compliant with Art. 21 of the Code (ICZN, 1999).

THE SYNOPSIS AVIUM AND ITS DATES OF PUBLICATION

While much information is provided below for the livraisons of the *Voyage* it is also necessary, if original citations are to be correctly cited, to address the content of the synopsis. The "*Synopsis Avium, ab Alcide d'Orbigny, in ejus per Americam meridionalem itinere, collectarum et ab ipso viatore necnon A. de Lafresnaye in ordino redactorum*", prepared by d'Orbigny with the help of Baron N. A. A. de Lafresnaye (hereinafter shortened to Lafresnaye) (1783-1861), was published in the *Magasin de Zoologie* by Guérin-Ménéville.⁶ Wood (1931: 424) ascribed the *Synopsis* to Lafresnaye and suggested its two parts were two of the ninety parts of the *Voyage*! This is not the case.

³ Wrapper dates, when lacking content details as in this work they all did, can be misleading because any apparent set may not be strictly original, being, instead, compiled for sale when if a part wrapper was lacking the part would be provided with an available one when the date on that might be disregarded.

⁴ Such information is lacking in Hellmayr & Conover (1949) and in volumes 8 to 11 of the *Catalogue of Birds of the Americas*.

⁵ See Preface to Hellmayr & Conover (1949: iii).

⁶ Lafresnaye (1836a) wrote "dans le *Synopsis* des oiseaux d'Amérique rapportés par lui" affirming the intention to provide a list of all the species d'Orbigny collected in South America.

This, hereinafter given as the “*Synopsis Avium*” (and, in the taxon accounts, just as ‘*Synopsis*’), appeared in parts: a total of 88 pages in vol. 7 and of 34 pages in vol. 8. These volumes are usually dated 1837 and 1838. These are just volume dates and the make-up of the issued parts of the *Magasin* and their dates of issue seem not to be a matter of record. The timing, or at least the approximate dates, of the published parts of the *Synopsis Avium* thus needed to be worked out. This would allow the dates of the parts of the two works to be compared to determine whether new birds were first described in the *Voyage* or in the *Synopsis*.

In Dickinson & Lebossé (2017a) we studied the composition of these two volumes of the *Magasin* making use of gathering numbers and the evidence of a few published pieces of the period; and, taking into account the need to avoid destabilising nomenclature unless the evidence for doing so is conclusive, the decisions we then reached on dates of issue (here corrected see below):

Vol. 7 (1837): *Synopsis Avium* pp. 1–64 – 28 February 1837 [not 1–48]

Vol. 7 (1837): *Synopsis Avium* pp. 65–88 – 31 September 1838 [not 49–88]⁷

Vol. 8 (1838): *Synopsis Avium* pp. 1–32 – 31 January 1839

Vol. 8 (1838): *Synopsis Avium* pp. 33–34 – 30 June 1839.

How the original conclusions were reached is set out in detail in Dickinson & Lebossé (2017a, b). The evidence was not as precise and reliable as we might like, but seemed robust enough to allow their interpretation in relation to the dates of the plates and the text pages from the *Voyage*. Here we make use of fresh evidence which has surfaced for the break being between pages 64 and 65 – see Dickinson & Lebossé (2017b). Happily, this reduces the number changes to be made.

Hellmayr (1921-25), who referred to the 1837 part, as ‘cl[ass] ii’, or just as “ii”,⁸ presented his findings on the presumption that most of the *Synopsis Avium* appeared before the *Voyage* while mentioning in a few places that a plate may have already appeared.

Within the taxon accounts in the text of the *Voyage*, d’Orbigny, in his synonymies, from p. 166 to 365, referenced the 1837 *Synopsis*, sometimes with date 1837, sometimes without a date or with date 1836 and even 1835, and from lower on p. 365 referenced the 1838 volume of the *Synopsis* without a date.⁹ When these accounts related to plates, these were prominently mentioned, but no dates for them were given. At times during the preparation of the text d’Orbigny would have seen proofs of the plates, and perhaps of the parts of the *Synopsis Avium*, but, in these accounts, as was normal, d’Orbigny did not attach importance to dating the appearance.

Of the *Synopsis*, Hellmayr (1921a: 171), without commenting on the dates of publication, wrote: “This list, too, was never finished, and ending with the genus *Prionites*, is even less

⁷ The close of this volume is reported by “L.” (1838); a note reproduced in Dickinson & Lebossé (2017).

⁸ The Class number (e.g. “ii”) should not to be confused with any chronologically sequential number of the issues that made up the volume.

⁹ The date ‘1835’ is given for *Megalonyx rubecula* on p. 196, with ‘1836’ higher on the same page for *Megalonyx albicollis*. There is evidence that Guérin had hoped to begin to publish the *Synopsis Avium* in 1836 and perhaps the original target was 1835. On pp. 365-366, in the taxon accounts for *Cassicus yuracaeres* and *Cassicus atrovirens*, the citations are to “Syn, p. 1, no. 1” with no indication that this is from the 1838 and not the 1837 volume (although these will have been understood).

complete than the text in the *Voyage* on the ‘Oiseaux’”. Some species, such as woodpeckers, that are not in the *Synopsis* are covered in the *Voyage*. But many others, such as doves, rails, ducks, geese and waders, are wholly lacking. We have found no published reason for the failures to finish the *Synopsis*. The failure to complete the text on birds in the *Voyage* was apparently due to either a time- or budget-guillotine; see the footnote on p. 357 of that work. Rather more detail appears in the “Avertissement” (dated 10 Janvier, 1847)¹⁰ that precedes the text on mammals in which he explained that he could only cover a few of the species collected. Taylor (2011) reported that “D’Orbigny’s attention returned to his first fascination, fossil invertebrates, and in the remaining years of his life he published several substantial works on this subject.¹¹ In 1853 Napoleon III created for him a position of Professor of Paleontology at the Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle, a position he held for the few remaining years of his life”. He had a heart ailment that led to his death in 1857.

THE LIVRAISONS OF THE “VOYAGE” AND THEIR DATES OF PUBLICATION

Hellmayr (1921-25) seems to have had a curious mixture of information regarding the dates of publication of either the text or the plates. For example Hellmayr (1921b: 260) dealing with *Synallaxis fuliginiceps*, described on page 242 of the *Voyage* (Oiseaux) and depicted in plate 17, offered no date whatever for either text or plate, and several pages later dealing with *Synallaxis patagonica*, described on p. 249 of the *Voyage* (Oiseaux), offered “betw. 1839 and 1847”, but on p. 269 offered “October, 1838” for *Thryothorus modulator* from p. 230 of the *Voyage*. In our Appendix I we indicate the dates Hellmayr used for the text, and where there is for one the plate, in the case of each taxon we list.

Sherborn (1922: xcvii) offered the following information “[For dates see Ann. Mag. N.H. (7) VII 1901, 388,¹² but the ‘Oiseaux’ have been further examined by Alfred Newton, B.B. Woodward and myself, and we agreed on the following: pp. 1-48, 1834; [49]-96, 1835; [97]-232, 1836; [233]-312, 1839; [313]-352, 1840; [353]-368, 1844; [369]-406, 1847.]” The gatherings were of eight pages.¹³

Sherborn & Griffin (1934), who made a breakthrough when a set of the parts with the original wrappers became available to them, limited their evidence to what they found in the set in front of them. They found four of the wrappers (those for livraisons 64, 66, 67 and 68) were dated “184_”, i.e. the fourth digit was omitted,¹⁴ and they concluded from the rest of their evidence that these all were probably used in 1842. This conclusion seemed warranted as the wrappers of livraisons 57 to 63 plus 65 were all dated 1842 and 69, 70 and 71 were dated 1843; however 66 to 68 could have appeared in 1843. For detailed comments on their work see Dickinson (2017).

¹⁰ This important information kindly supplied by Christophe Gouraud (12 October 2017).

¹¹ But see Gaudry (1859), Fischer (1878) and Roule (1933) who made clear how much else kept him busy in the 1840s.

¹² This reference is to Sherborn & Woodward (1901) who, for *Oiseaux*, gave data taken from Wiegmann’s articles in the *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* and from *Isis*: these yielded “pp. 1-48, 1835; 49-158, 1837; 159-232, 1838; 233-352, ? ; 353-395, 1847.”

¹³ Although Sherborn (1922) offered second-hand information that the pagination reached 406 we have found no evidence of pages after p. 395.

¹⁴ It is possible, as just this one set has been studied and reported upon, that these were not original wrappers but were printed later for use with remainders where original wrappers had been lost.

For works published in France the best place to find evidence on dates of publication is the *Bibliographie de la France*. Apart from a report of the *Prospectus* in 1835 (see Figure 1), we have found just two other entries: one entry reporting the first three livraisons of the *Voyage* and the second reporting livraisons 71-88 and the *Feuilleton de la Librairie* provides details relating to livraisons 81, 84 and 88. The report on the *Prospectus* appeared in the *Bibliographie de la France* in March 1835 (see below).

1603. VOYAGE DANS L'AMÉRIQUE MÉRIDIONALE (le Brésil , la république orientale de l'Uruguay, la Patagonie , la république argentine ; la république du Chili , la république du Pérou , la république de Bolivia), exécuté dans le cours des années 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833. Par M. Alcide D. d'Orbigny. (Prospectus.)

188 JOURNAL DE L'IMPRIMERIE

In-4° de 2 feuilles. Impr. de Levrault, à Strasbourg. — A Paris et à Strashourg, chez Levrault.

L'ouvrage aura 75 livraisons, chacune de 6 à 7 feuilles de texte et de 6 planches. Prix de chacune. 12—50

On promet une livraison par mois.

Figure 1. The report on the *Prospectus* showing details given (pp. 187-188, issue 12, dated 21 March 1835 of the *Bibliographie de la France*).

This information confirms that the date 1834 on the wrappers of livraisons 1 and 2 was over-ambitious. It confirms earlier indications of delay such as the notice on p. 132 in the 1834 volume of the *Revue d'Alsace* stating that the work would be published as from 1 January 1835, and the same start date appeared in a note on 14 November 1834 – see Figure 2 – in the *Echo du Monde Savant* (Browning & Monroe, 1991).¹⁵

Evenhuis (1997) already reported this piece of information, but it is important to note that publication did not begin until 1835. The evidence from both the *Bibliographie de la France* (BdF) and the Geological Society of France (see Table I) is that publication began in the early months of 1835. The BDF reported the first three livraisons in July 1835 but the Geological Society confirmed receipt of the first two livraisons on the 20th of April 1835).

However, the unusual lack of information in the *Bibliographie de la France*¹⁶ is very largely compensated for by the published records of the library receipts of other French institutions. First, the *Academie des Sciences* and, second, the *Société Géologique de France*.

Finally, from 1841 onwards there is information relating to the accessions of the *Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique* [RLB] (see Anon., 1844a, 1844b, 1844c, 1845, 1846, 1848).¹⁷

In column 2 in the above table nine cells (those of livraisons 6, 8, 9, 16, 19, 36, 37, 39 and 83) are shaded: in each case a cell above is dated from an earlier year rendering the apparent

¹⁵ This issue of the *Echo* may have used the subtitle of *Journal Analytique* (Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 195).
¹⁶ The first three parts are mentioned in July 1835, but the next mention is in May 1847 when parts 71 to 88 are reported in a single issue of the *Bibliographie*, so that parts 4 to 70 were ignored.
¹⁷ This library no longer possesses D'Orbigny's *Voyage* (see <http://www.kbr.be/fr>)

date suspect. Given that the plates included were quite evidently not issued sequentially – for example livraison 20 included ornithological plates 19, 22, 26 and 27 – there would seem to have been no reason not to issue each livraison in the appropriate numerical sequence. We conclude that these nine wrappers and possibly others became part of the Quaritch set during earlier collation. Evenhuis (1997) came to a similar conclusion in relation to the material available to him.

NOUVELLES BIBLIOGRAPHIQUES.

M. Reboul, correspondant de *l'Institut*, vient de publier une petite brochure pleine d'intérêt, intitulée : *Logique baconienne*, dans laquelle il expose les lois du raisonnement d'après les règles émises par le célèbre Bacon. Dans cet ouvrage, l'auteur se montre peu partisan des méthodes actuelles, et il définit la logique maintenant enseignée dans les écoles : *l'art de déguiser les anticipations par l'ambiguïté des termes*. Au reste, dit-il, ce traité n'est pas écrit pour les écoles, au moins tant que les écoles demeureront officielles. Dans celles-ci on a coutume de vanter la méthode de Bacon, mais on se garde bien de la suivre.

— La publication du beau voyage de M. A. d'Orbigny dans l'Amérique méridionale se prépare avec activité : les deux premières livraisons sont déjà presque achevées, et cependant ce n'est qu'à dater de janvier prochain que doit paraître une livraison chaque mois. MM. Cordier, I. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, Dumeril, Audouin, Ad. Brogniart et Par-chappe doivent aider M. d'Orbigny dans la rédaction de cet énorme travail.

Figure 2. The notice from the *Echo du Monde Savant*.

issued that year; and that each such wrapper was stickered with the livraison number and the content details.¹⁹

In this report we have chosen the case of livraison 36 as an example of a problem – the wrapper used was dated 1835 but only in 1838 is there evidence of its availability in print. To highlight this particular case we have used “1835” rather than simply 1835; we have not done this for other cases where the wrapper date does not agree with our researched date on availability as a published work. Annual printing evidently led, by 1837, to a holding of unused dated wrappers. We are thus inclined to believe that the set of wrappers examined by Sherborn & Griffin included one or more substitute wrappers with incorrect dates due to a lack of correctly dated wrappers and/or a stock of unused wrappers from previous years. This could have been due to assembly of this set by a remainder merchant (as evidenced by Sayako & Dickinson, 2001) for another work. In the present case however that seems less likely: the lack of a wrapper dated 1838, the problems of French publishers that year, and the

Further evidence of the way wrappers were used flexibly comes from the four wrappers which Sherborn & Griffin (see above p. 54) found dated with the three digits “184_”.¹⁸ Incidentally, although Sherborn & Griffin suggested the four livraisons (64, 66, 67 and 68) appeared in 1842 these did not reach Brussels until 1843.

Our evidence, although sadly limited, suggests that, with the exception of 1838 (when as we know from our study of the *Magasin de Zoologie*, the publishing industry had unusual problems), wrappers were normally printed with year dates for use with livraisons to be

¹⁸ Temminck used similar wrappers when publishing some of the livraisons of the *Planches Coloriées* (see Dickinson, 2001: 24).

¹⁹ We would very much welcome images of other wrappers showing such labels or other methods of detailing content.

overall complexity of d'Orbigny's 90 part *Voyage*, all suggest these problems were original and not due to later remainder management.

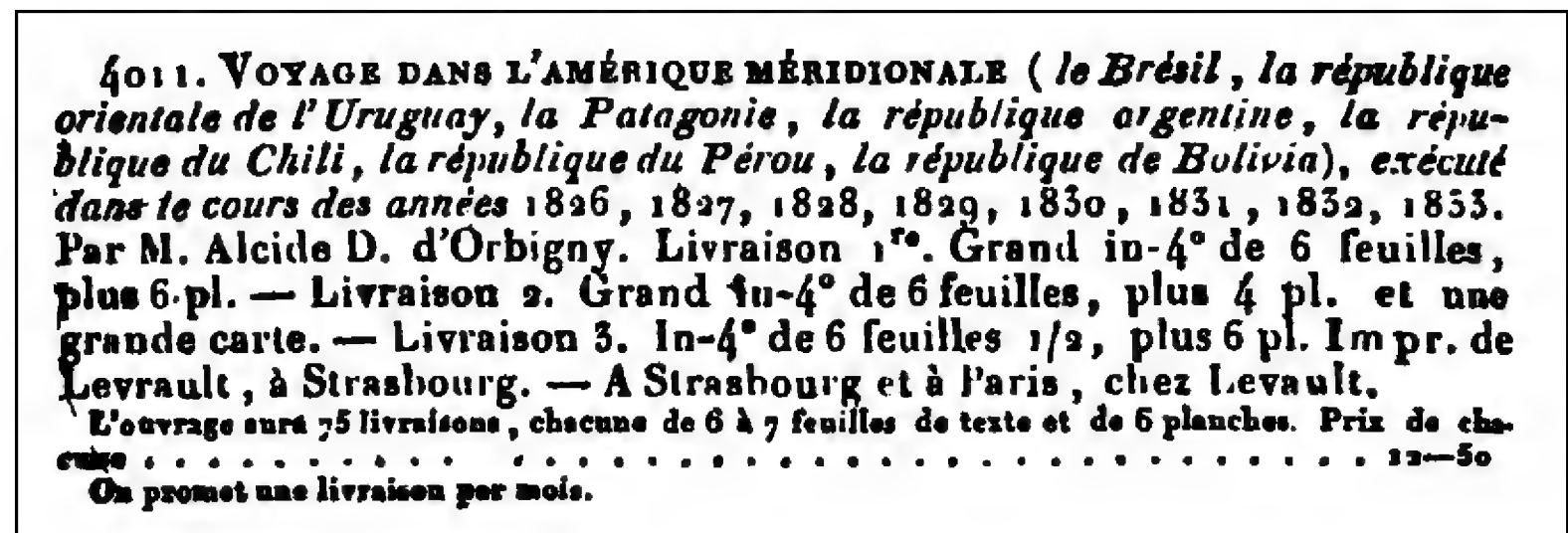


Figure 3. The report on the first three livraisons (p. 474 in issue 30, dated 25th July 1835 of the *Bibliographie de la France*).

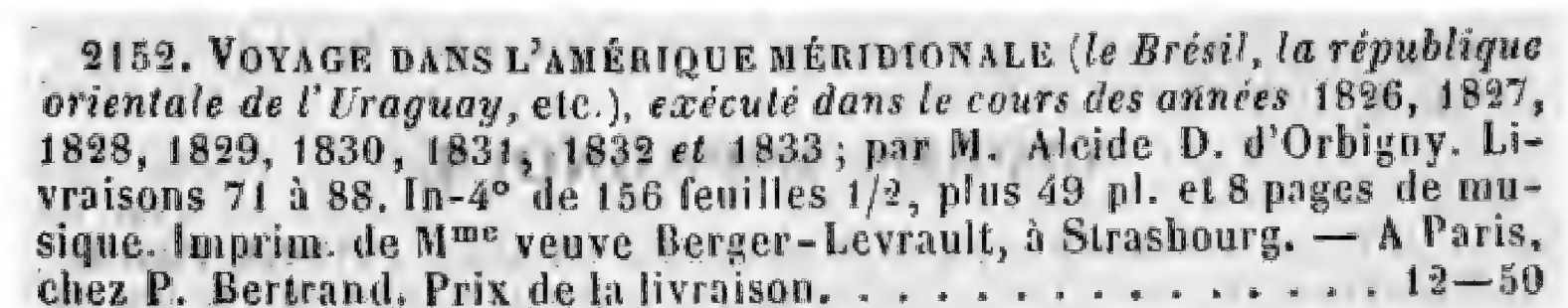


Figure 4. The report on the receipts of livraisons 71 to 88 (p. 236 in issue 20, dated 15th May 1847 of the *Bibliographie de la France* (from www.gallica.bnf.fr).

D'Orbigny would have wanted the French academy of sciences to receive each part promptly; It seems possible that by the *Ministre de l'Instruction publique* was the publisher and presumably responsible for the distribution of the livraisons, and indeed this ministry held some responsibility for the Academy (Crossland, 1992). However, the ministry does not seem to have assured a rapid supply to the Academy. As it was presumably not commercially-minded the ministry may well felt it had no duty to report its publications to the editors of the *Bibliographie de la France*.

Richmond assiduously collected snippets of information bearing on publication, availability or reviews of this work and his unpublished archives hold 26 relevant file cards.²⁰ All these notes are based on publications reporting on the subject work and often these notes were made some years after the time of the event referred to. This makes it very difficult to decide what weight to put on the reports that imply delays. A small part of this data was mentioned by Browning & Monroe (1991) and that could have been better explained because the original information cited in respect of livraisons 1 and 2 really referred to *expected* publication in 1835.

²⁰ In the library of the Department of Ornithology in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Table I. Comparison of the wrapper dates reported by Sherborn & Griffin (1934) and the earliest dates of availability based on French library receipts.

Livraison	Wrapper date ex Sherborn&Griffin	Earliest date of proven availability	Sources of that evidence of availability (see cols. 5 to 8)	Académie des Sciences (CRHSAS)	Société Géologique de France (BSGF)	Bibliographie de la France (BdF) and minor others bibliographies (see notes i. and ii.)	Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique (BRB)
1	1834	20/4/1835	BSGF		20/04/1835	25/07/1835 (BdF)	
2	1834	20/4/1835	BSGF				
3	1835	13/7/1835	BSGF		13/07/1835		
4	1835	13/7/1835	BSGF				
5	1835	13/7/1835	BSGF				
6	1834	14/09/1835	CRHSAS	14/09/1835			
7	1835	23/11/1835	CRHSAS	23/11/1835			
8	1834	07/12/1835	CRHSAS	07/12/1835	08/02/1836		
9	1834	04/01/1836	CRHSAS	04/01/1836			
10	1835	22/02/1836	CRHSAS	22/02/1836			1841 (with note : 1839 et suiv.)
11	1835	18/04/1836	CRHSAS	18/04/1836			
12	1835	30/05/1836	CRHSAS	30/05/1836			
13	1835	20/06/1836	CRHSAS	20/06/1836			
14	1835	11/07/1836	CRHSAS	11/07/1836	16/01/1837		
15	1835	01/08/1836	CRHSAS	01/08/1836			
16	1834	26/09/1836	CRHSAS	26/09/1836			
17	1836	03/10/1836	CRHSAS	03/10/1836			
18	1836	07/11/1836	CRHSAS	07/11/1836			
19	1835	19/12/1836	CRHSAS	19/12/1836			
20	1836	09/01/1837	CRHSAS	09/01/1837			
21	1836	16/01/1837	BSGF	30/01/1837			

Livraison	Wrapper date ex Sherborn&Griffin	Earliest date of proven availability	Sources of that evidence of availability (see cols. 5 to 8)	Académie des Sciences (CRHSAS)	Société Géologique de France (BSGF)	Bibliographie de la France (BdF) and minor others bibliographies (see notes i. and ii.)	Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique (BRB)
22	1836	27/02/1837	CRHSAS	27/02/1837	21/05/1838		1841 (with note : 1839 onwards)
23	1836	03/04/1837	CRHSAS	03/04/1837			
24	1836	05/06/1837	CRHSAS	05/06/1837			
25	1837	19/06/1837	CRHSAS	19/06/1837			
26	1837	07/08/1837	CRHSAS	07/08/1837			
27	1837	18/09/1837	CRHSAS	18/09/1837			
28	1837	21/05/1838	BSGF				
29	1837	06/11/1837	CRHSAS	06/11/1837			
30	1837	19/02/1838	CRHSAS	19/02/1838			
31	1837	05/03/1838	CRHSAS	05/03/1838			
32	1837	07/05/1838	CRHSAS	07/05/1838	05/11/1838	1838 (i.)	
33	1837	23/04/1838	CRHSAS	23/04/1838			
34	1837	11/06/1838	CRHSAS	11/06/1838			
35	1837	15/10/1838	CRHSAS	15/10/1838	04/11/1839	1838 (i.)	
36	1835	12/11/1838	CRHSAS	12/11/1838			
37	1834	Year 1838	Other (i.)	08/04/1839			
38	1837	29/04/1839	CRHSAS	29/04/1839			
39	1836	24/06/1839	CRHSAS	24/06/1839	06/01/1840		1841
40	1839	21/10/1839	CRHSAS	21/10/1839			
41	1839	28/10/1839	CRHSAS	28/10/1839			
42	1839	11/11/1839	CRHSAS	11/11/1839			
43	1839	21/11/1839	CRHSAS	21/11/1839			
44	1839	06/01/1840	BSGF	06/09/1841			
45	1839	06/01/1840	BSGF	06/09/1841			

Livraison	Wrapper date ex Sherborn&Griffin	Earliest date of proven availability	Sources of that evidence of availability (see cols. 5 to 8)	Académie des Sciences (CRHSAS)	Société Géologique de France (BSGF)	Bibliographie de la France (BdF) and minor others bibliographies (see notes i. and ii.)	Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique (BRB)
46	1839	02/11/1840	BSGF	08/11/1841	02/11/1840		1841
47	1839	02/11/1840	BSGF	08/11/1841			
48	1840	02/11/1840	BSGF	08/11/1841			
49	1840	02/11/1840	BSGF	15/11/1841	08/11/1841		1840 or 1841
50	1840	15/11/1841	CRHSAS	15/11/1841			
51	1840 / 1841	08/11/1841	BSGF	15/11/1841			
52	1841	08/11/1841	BSGF	15/11/1841	14/02/1842		1841
53	1841	08/11/1841	BSGF	14/02/1842			
54	1841	08/11/1841	BSGF	14/02/1842			
55	1841	24/01/1842	BSGF	08/07/1844	24/01/1842		1841 or 1842
56	1841	24/01/1842	BSGF	08/07/1844			
57	1842	19/06/1843	BSGF	08/07/1844			
58	1842	19/06/1843	BSGF	08/07/1844	19/06/1843		1842
59	1842	19/06/1843	BSGF	08/07/1844			
60	1842	19/06/1843	BSGF	08/07/1844			
61	1842	19/06/1843	BSGF	08/07/1844	19/06/1843		1843
62	1842	19/06/1843	BSGF	08/07/1844			
63	1842	19/06/1843	BSGF	08/07/1844			
64	1842	19/06/1843	BSGF	08/07/1844	19/06/1843		1843
65	1842	19/06/1843	BSGF	08/07/1844			
66	1842	19/06/1843	BSGF	08/07/1844			
67	1842	19/06/1843	BSGF	08/07/1844			

Livraison	Wrapper date ex Sherborn&Griffin	Earliest date of proven availability	Sources of that evidence of availability (see cols. 5 to 8)	Académie des Sciences (CRHSAS)	Société Géologique de France (BSGF)	Bibliographie de la France (BdF) and minor others bibliographies (see notes i. and ii.)	Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique (BRB)
68	1842	08/07/1844	CRHSAS	08/07/1844	03/06/1850		1843
69	1843	08/07/1844	CRHSAS	08/07/1844			
70	1843	08/07/1844	CRHSAS	08/07/1844		15/05/1847 (BdF)	1844
71	1843	08/07/1844	CRHSAS	08/07/1844			
72	1844	08/07/1844	CRHSAS	08/07/1844			
73	1844	08/07/1844	CRHSAS	08/07/1844			
74	1844	18/11/1844	CRHSAS	18/11/1844			
75	1844	18/11/1844	CRHSAS	18/11/8444			
76	1844	31/12/1844	BRB				
77	1844	31/12/1844	BRB				
78	1845	31/12/1845	BRB				
79	1845	31/12/1845	BRB				
80	1845	15/05/1847	BdF				
81	1845	14/02/1846	Other (ii.)			14/02/1846 (ii.)	
82	1846	15/05/1847	BdF			15/05/1847 (BdF)	
83	1845	15/05/1847	BdF			04/07/1846 (ii.)	
84	1846	04/07/1846	Other (ii.)			15/05/1847 (BdF)	
85	1846	15/05/1847	BdF				
86	1846	15/05/1847	BdF				
87	1846	15/05/1847	BdF				
88	1846	15/05/1847	BdF				
89	1847	17/04/1847	Other (ii.)			17/04/1847 (ii.)	
90	1847	31/12/1847	BRB				

Notes on Table I: (i) From “Répertoire bibliographique de la librairie française moderne - Année 1838” , Paris, 1838. Issued 1837 and 1838 only.
(ii) From “Feuilleton du journal de la Librairie” , a supplement of the BdF.

Curiously Coues (1879: 321), despite his listing of the plates, seems not to have worked through the text of the *Voyage*. We have checked the pages of Coues (1880) for the Formicariidae, Tyrannidae and the Fringillidae and found no citations from the *Voyage*.

Table II. One basis for the evaluation of precedence of the livraisons of the Voyage (Oiseaux only) is the date of each one. **NB For “Available as a published work” see ICZN, 1999, Art. 21.3 (p. 22).**
The contents of the livraisons as determined from wrappers by Sherborn & Griffin (1934); corrections, in square brackets, from Dickinson (2017).
In the date column below 11 cells are shaded. For these we have received, but not shown here, fresh research data from John Landon; however, we do use his earlier dates in the taxon accounts – pending verification.²¹

Livr. No.	Plates	Text pp.	Wrapper date	Available as a published work		
				Date	Source	Note
1			1834	20.04.1835	BSGF	
2	2		1834	20.04.1835	BSGF	
3		1-48	1835	13.07.1835	BSGF	i.
5	1		1835	13.07.1835	BSGF	
6	3 [= 4]		1834	14.09.1835	Academy	
7	5	49-64	1835	23.11.1835	Academy	
9	7		1834	04.01.1836	Academy	
10	3*, 6 bis, 23		1835	22.02.1836	Academy	ii.
12	9, 12		1835	30.05.1836	Academy	
13	16		1835	20.06.1836	Academy	
14	8		1835	11.07.1836	Academy	
15	6		1835	01.08.1836	Academy	
16	11		1834	26.09.1836	Academy	
17	10	65-80	1836	03.10.1836	Academy	
18	17, 20		1836	07.11.1836	Academy	
19	13	81-96	1835	19.12.1836	Academy	iii.
20	19, 22, 26, 27		1836	09.01.1837	Academy	
21	14, 18	97-112	1836	16.01.1837	BSGF	
22		113-120	1836	27.02.1837	Academy	iv, v.
23	32, 34		1836	03.04.1837	Academy	
24	21, 24, 30, 33		1836	05.06.1837	Academy	
25	28, 31, 35		1837	19.06.1837	Academy	vi.
26	36, 38		1837	07.08.1837	Academy	vi.
27	25, 29		1837	18.09.1837	Academy	
28		121-136	1837	21.05.1838	BSGF	vi.

²¹ His earlier dates are as follows: Livr. 1 09.02.1835; Livr. 2 22.03.1835; Livr. 3 18.05.1835; Livr. 32 30.03.1838; Livr. 37 & 38 05.04.1839; Livr. 43-45 04.11.1839; Livr. 46 10.04.1840; Livr. 50 07.11.1840. Of these the revision to Livr. 37 has required a change in precedence for the two taxa concerned. The ‘1838’ we give for Livr. 37 in column 4 is based on an entry in the ‘*Répertoire bibliographique de la librairie française moderne*’. We note that confirmation of publication is not found until April 1839. While the work may have been advised as available in 1838 it may only have been released some 3 months later. We prefer to accept the April 1839 date.

Livr. No.	Plates	Text pp.	Wrapper date	Available as a published work		
				Date	Source	Note
29	15, 36 [=37]*		1837	06.11.1837	Academy	vii.
30	39, 41	137-184	1837	19.02.1838	Academy	
31	40		1837	05.03.1838	Academy	
32	52		1837	07.05.1838	Academy	viii.
33	42		1837	23.04.1838	Academy	
34	47, 53		1837	11.06.1838	Academy	
35	'45' [= 48], 56	185-232	1837	15.10.1838	Academy	ix.
36	44	233-248	1835	12.11.1838	Academy	
37	54		1834	1838	Rép. Bib.	x, xi.
38	50		1837	29.04.1839	Academy	xii.
40	43		1839	21.10.1839	Academy	
42	45*		1839	11.11.1839	Academy	xiii.
43	49, 55, 57		1839	21.11.1839	Academy	
44	60		1839	06.01.1840	BSGF	
45		249-280	1839	06.01.1840	BSGF	
46	58, 59	281-296	1839	02.11.1840	BSGF	
47	46, 51	297-312	1839	02.11.1840	BSGF	xiv.
48		313-344	1840	02.11.1840	BSGF	
49		345-352	1840	02.11.1840	BSGF	xv.
50	61, 64		1840	15.11.1841	Academy	
51	62, 63, 65, 66		1841	08.11.1841	BSGF	xvi.
88		353-368	1846	15.05.1847	BdF	xvii.
89		369-395	1847	17.04.1847	BdF (F)	xviii.
		-406				xix.

Notes on Table II: (i) Based on the views of Newton, Sherborn and Woodward (evidence not explained) ²² p. 48 considered to be the last page from 1834. (ii) 3* is the second mention of pl. 3 but the earlier mention was erroneous and was pl. 4. (iii) P. 96 considered to be the last page from 1835 (see “i” above). (iv) The last livraison that we believe appeared before the first part of the *Synopsis Avium* in the *Magasin de Zoologie* “1837. (v) The last livraison that we believe appeared before the second part of the *Synopsis Avium* in the *Magasin de Zoologie* “1837”. (vi) The date here is suspiciously late; it may well have appeared prior to 6 November 1837. (vii)

²² The evidence we present does not corroborate the appearance of an issue in 1834 and without knowing the basis on which Sherborn and his friends offered their data we do not feel that we can do more than make mention of it. The mention of p. 406 must be a mistake as the *Ornithologie* (including the index) was completed on p. 395. The copy in the library in Cambridge that was Newton’s apparently contains no original wrappers (Jane Acred, *pers. comm.*, 23.08.16 and 07.09.16) but does have some pencilled annotations on the first pages of text of gatherings 1 (page 1), 7 (page 49), 13 (page 97), 32 (page 249) and 48 (page 377) these being, respectively, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1839 and 1847. With the exception of the lack of a pencilled page number on page 233 these notations agree completely with Sherborn (1922) and they may derive from the conference to which Sherborn referred. The title page eventually issued for this volume gives the dates “1835-1844” so that 1834 is rebutted.

Apparent duplication of plate 36. (viii) This is the one case where receipts dates suggest a livraison that seems late and out of sequence. (ix) P. 232 considered to be the last page from 1836 (see “i” above). (x) Note that wrapper date of 1834 considered to be due to use of a substitute wrapper. The last livraison that we believe appeared before the first part of the *Synopsis Avium* in the *Magasin de Zoologie* “1838”. (xi) If we assume that the livraisons appeared in strict numerical sequence this livraison could be assumed to have appeared no later than 30 April 1839. (xii) The last livraison that we believe appeared before the second part of the *Synopsis Avium* in the *Magasin de Zoologie* “1838”. (xiii) Apparent duplication of plate 45, but the listing against Livraison 35 by Sherborn & Griffin (1834) was an error for 48 (see Dickinson, 2017). (xiv) P. 312 considered to be the last page from 1839 (see “i” above). (xv) P. 352 considered to be the last page from 1840 (see “i” above). (xvi) Conflicting evidence as to date on wrapper, but for evidence that this was 1841 see Dickinson (2017) (the preceding article). (xvii) Wrapper dates for this and livraison 89 contradict the dates “1835-1844”, on title page for part 2 of the volume. (xviii) The evidence for publication is to be found in the *Feuilleton du Journal de la Librairie*, issue 16 of 1847, dated 17 April, where on p. 127 a note appears arranged by P. Bertrand and this livraison is reported as having been put on sale. (xix) P. 406 considered to be the last page from 1847 (see “i” above) but the pagination apparently stops at page 395.

Table III. The livraisons in which the bird plates appeared
Data from Sherborn & Griffin (1934) as corrected by Dickinson (2017) ²³

Plate No.	Livr. No.	Plate No.	Livr. No.	Plate No.	Livr. No.	Plate No.	Livr. No.	Plate No.	Livr. No.	Plate No.	Livr. No.	Plate No.	Livr. No.
1	5	11	16	21	24	31	25	41	30	51	47	61	50
2	2	12	12	22	20	32	23	42	33	52	32	62	51
3	10	13	19	23	10	33	24	43	40	53	34	63	51
4	6	14	21	24	24	34	23	44	36	54	37	64	50
5	7	15	29	25	27	35	25	45	42	55	43	65	51
6	15	16	13	26	20	36	26	46	47	56	35	66	51
6 bis	10	17	18	27	20	37	29	47	34	57	43		
7	9	18	21	28	25	38	26	48	35	58	46		
8	14	19	20	29	27	39	30	49	43	59	46		
9	12	20	18	30	24	40	31	50	38	60	44		
10	17												

Note on Table III: Sherborn & Griffin (1934) listed three plates twice: pl. 3 (*Buteo tricolor*) in livr. 6 and 10; pl. 36 (*Alectrurus flaviventris* and *Culicivora budytoides*) in livr. 26 and 29 (one “36” was correctly plate 37 – see highlight above, but it may have been that in livr. 26); and pl. 45 (*Emberiza hypochondria*, *Emberiza carbonaria* and eggs of *Muscicapa icterophrys* and *Loxia cucullata*) in livr. 35 and 42. Dickinson (2017) located plate 4 in the typed details of livraison 6 – removing the apparent duplication of plate 3 – and resolved the apparent duplication of pl. 45 finding that one use of 45 was for pl. 48.

²³ This was Part I of this series on D’Orbigny’s voyage.

Based on all this information we determine precedence between a name appearing in the *Voyage* (as a plate caption or in a text page) and the name for the same taxon in the *Synopsis Avium* based on the list below of the livraisons of the *Voyage*:

Livraisons 1–22 appeared before the *Synopsis Avium*, 1837, pp. 1–64 – 28 February 1837.

Livraisons 23–34 appeared before the *Synopsis Avium* “1837” pp. 65–88 – 30 September 1838.

Livraisons 35–37 appeared before the *Synopsis Avium* “1838” Vol. 8 (1838): *Synopsis Avium* pp. 1–32 – 31 January 1839.

Livraison 38 appeared before the *Synopsis Avium* “1838” Vol. 8 (1838): *Synopsis Avium* pp. 33–34 – 30 June 1839.

Dickinson (2017) did not expand on the question of apparent duplication of Plate 36 but the ‘Atlas’ – downloaded (29.11.2015) from the Biodiversity Heritage Library – shows two plates numbered 36; however, the text pages in the *Voyage* for *Culicivora reguloides* and for *Fluvicola rufipectoralis* record the plate depicting these subjects to be pl. 37 not 36. On this evidence we consider the earlier pl. “36”, included in livraison 26, to be the true plate 36, and the later one, in livraison 29, to be 37.²⁴

In two cases Sherborn & Griffin accidentally gave differing dates for the same livraison. This applied to livraisons 51 and 88.

51: p. 131 Oiseaux ‘1840’ and pp. 131–132 Molluscs ‘1841’ (text and plates)

88: p. 131 Oiseaux ‘1846’ and p. 132 Molluscs ‘1842’

However, based on the typed copies of wrapper contents made for Sherborn & Griffin it is apparent that wrapper 51 was dated 1841 and wrapper 88 was dated 1846 (Dickinson, 2017).

In general the evidence on the dates of publication suggest that the livraisons did appear in numerical order. Only two seem out of sequence (28 and 88 seeming to be late). The only wrapper date that is out of sequence is 37. However, as explained earlier (p. 56) we believe that annual printings of wrappers in 1834 to 1837 led to occasional usage of these regardless of the dates printed on them. This, however, presupposes that the content data was not printed on the wrappers themselves and that printed labels were applied as stickers. Figure 1 in Dickinson (2017) by showing such a label supports this view.²⁵

Evenhuis (1997) observed that it was likely that, in the set(s) that he knew of from other studies, some remaindered wrappers were perhaps used because some wrappers seemed to be out of place. We cannot confirm that such usage was restricted to the sale of remainder stock and have put forward evidence suggesting such misuse began in the 1830s. It must be remembered that Sherborn’s work on the *Index Animalium* preceded the findings

²⁴ The text in the *Voyage* gives pl. 37 for both species, and this is the logical progression for it results in the three species of the genus *Fluvicola* being depicted in consecutive plates.

²⁵ But we have so far failed to find any other livraison wrapper that shows content whether stickered or not. Sherborn & Griffin (1934: 130) wrote that Miss Taylor had made a faithful copy of each wrapper which must imply that the wrappers provided the content details, but they do not say whether these details were handwritten, printed or applied as printed stickers. Nor did Sherborn & Griffin state that each wrapper actually contained its content and that this had been checked.

published by Sherborn & Griffin (1934) and that all dates given in the *Index* for names in the *Voyage* will have been dated based on earlier presumptions (i.e. those in Sherborn, 1922). But equally one must remember that in the *Index Animalium* Sherborn dated names from their appearance in text and not in plate captions (see Dickinson, 2017).²⁶ As signalled in part I of this series, published depictions combined with new scientific names in the captions suffice to act as the valid introduction of a new species-group name –see the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1999: Art. 12.2.7), hereinafter “the Code”, where such an ‘indication’ is accepted).

Table IV. Wrapper dates of all 90 livraisons.

Year	Livraison numbers
1834	1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 16, 37
1835	3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 36
1836	17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 22, 23, 24, 39
1837	25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38
1838	Nil
1839	40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47
1840	48, 49, 50
1841	51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56
1842	57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65 [88?]
184_	64, 66, 67, 68
1843	69, 70, 71
1844	72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77
1845	78, 79, 80, 81, 83
1846	82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88
1847	89, 90

GEOGRAPHY

D’Orbigny’s manner of listing collecting localities, although sometimes very specific, was usually rather general.

The ornithological gazetteers of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay by Raymond Paynter Jr., and others, – available from the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard – can be accessed to place the localities referred to by d’Orbigny. These locality names appear in their Latin form in the *Synopsis* and appear in French in the text pages of the *Voyage*. We extract these, without translation, and include them with the citations of these works because these are arranged to show which was the earliest valid publication of the taxon name and we complete the citation by inserting the *terra typica* (or one or more specific

²⁶ As footnoted earlier (p. 49) a further paper in this series will tabulate our suggested rectifictaions of the entries in the *Index Animalium*.

collecting localities). This can often restrict the choice and sometimes show the views of earlier authorities to have been incorrect. Occasionally, this information is relevant to choices between type specimens where a lectotype may be needed.²⁷

In Appendix II (see p. 239) we provide some historical notes on the evolution of the borders of the countries of southern South America and among the maps therein is one²⁸ showing the geographical areas ceded by Bolivia since its independence. Where d'Orbigny referred to any given location as being in a given country readers need to be aware that modern borders may place them elsewhere.

AUTHORSHIP

Many works, and in particular some volumes in the Peters *Check-list*, attribute authorship of the names introduced in the *Synopsis Avium* to Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny. This name sequence appears to derive from the study of Hellmayr (1921-25).²⁹ However, reference to the *Table Méthodique* issued for the 1838 volume of the *Magasin de Zoologie*, shows – in the lists of taxon names – that the authorship accepted by Guérin-Ménéville, the publisher, was d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye (Dickinson *et al.*, 2011: 213).³⁰ Furthermore, in the *Magasin de Zoologie* for 1837 Lafresnaye published an article entitled “Notice sur le groupe des tangaras rhamphocèles” and in here listed ‘*Rhamphocelus atro-sericeus* (d'Orbigny et de Lafresnaye, *Synopsis*, Mag. de Guérin)’ signalling his agreement with that sequence.³¹ Labels attached to specimens in Paris are inconsistent but should all refer to d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye.

Where it can be shown that the name appeared first in the *Voyage*, and frequently this was due to the publication of a captioned plate, rather than to the text of the *Voyage*, appearing before the *Synopsis*, then the authorship previously ascribed to Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny – which as we explain above was suggested without awareness of Guérin's *Table Méthodique* – must be credited to d'Orbigny alone as sole author of the text in the *Voyage* (although it is generally thought that Lafresnaye was almost certainly providing advice to d'Orbigny from a very early stage).

NEWLY DESCRIBED AVIAN TAXA

Here each taxon which was described from the *Voyage* and given a new specific epithet by d'Orbigny or Lafresnaye, or by the two together, is listed. As far as possible our sequence here is that used by Hellmayr (1922-25).³² His sequence largely followed that of the *Synopsis*

²⁷ These lectotypifications will be addressed in our coming paper on the avian type material from d'Orbigny's voyage. However, when a name derives from a plate caption the selection of a specimen to be considered a single specimen depicted is not a lectotypification but the designation of the holotype.

²⁸ From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Bolivia (downloaded 5 June 2017).

²⁹ See for example p. 197 *Thamnophilus aspersiventer*.

³⁰ This sequence of authorship was adopted by Sherborn in the *Index Animalium* but widely mistaken and recently restored to use by Dickinson (2003).

³¹ Note too that throughout the text in the *Voyage* d'Orbigny attributed names given in the *Synopsis Avium* to “d'Orb. et Lafr.”

³² Appendix III lists the names that we do not treat but which were reported on by Hellmayr, although a few are from the pages of the *Synopsis* or the *Voyage* that Hellmayr did not cover in his multi-part work cited above.

Avium but neither the *Synopsis* nor Hellmayr's work is complete.³³ The taxon name used to open each taxon account is taken from the 4th. edition of the "Howard and Moore complete checklist of the birds of the world" (Non-Passerines: Dickinson & Remsen, 2013; Passerines: Dickinson & Christidis, 2014). If the original name is now in synonymy the appropriate trinomial from the above checklist is followed by "(syn. nomen)".

Immediately below that, right-centred, come three or four helpful cross-references relevant to the taxon. These relate to: (i) Hellmayr's reports on d'Orbigny's collection – year, including 'a' or 'b' when necessary + page number, (ii) the *Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas* (CBA) – volume number and page number, most of the volumes having Hellmayr as an author, (iii) Peters' *Check-list of the birds of the world* (P) – volume number and page number, (iv) the volume and page in the *Howard & Moore complete checklist of the birds of the world*, 4th. Edition (H&M4). In the case of Peters and the Howard and Moore checklists page numbers that are underlined signal that the name from d'Orbigny's voyage is 'hidden' because it is 'deep' in synonymy, and in such cases our readers will find that our text reports the binomen or trinomen behind which the original name now hides.

Next the first mentions in the primary sources are listed, arranged from earliest to latest; in many cases there are three such citations: (i) to the *Synopsis Avium*; (ii) to the plate from the *Voyage* if there was one; and (iii) to the page in the text from the *Voyage*. In other cases only two such sources appear (because either there was no plate, or because the taxon was not covered in the *Synopsis* because that was never finished, or because the text in the *Voyage* did not cover the species because it too was never completed).

As regards taxon-name authorship we have adopted the following rules:

a) When citing each of the three original sources we mention "Nob." whenever that term is used in them; however, the original authors used "Nob.", both for wholly new names and for new combinations.³⁴ In the cases, which we believe to be new combinations, we add "Comb. nov." – this relates to the status of the name on the date cited.

b) Where, in the *Synopsis Avium* a name is cited as from Lafresnaye alone or from d'Orbigny alone we signal this (in abbreviated form) and follow that with 'd'Orbigny & Lafresnaye' to indicate that citation is from the *Synopsis Avium*.³⁵ As regards the *Voyage* all new names are credited to d'Orbigny alone.

c) Where a name is not new but had a prior author and his name as the author was included (abbreviated or in full) in the synonymies given by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye in the *Synopsis Avium* or by d'Orbigny in the *Voyage* we insert the name of that earlier author or the abbreviation thereof, e.g. 'Licht.'.

³³ Where Hellmayr's 1921-1925 series stops it can be complemented to some extent by using the *Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas* in most of which Hellmayr was a prime mover.

³⁴ At this period it was quite common practice to claim authorship for a new combination. Subsequent to the initiation of rules (or Codes) for nomenclature in zoology it was agreed that the original author should retain credit but that his name should be placed in parentheses to signal that it had originally been named in another genus.

³⁵ Hellmayr (1921-1925) is probably responsible for causing widespread treatment of Lafresnaye as lead author of the *Synopsis Avium*. This is incorrect, both Lafresnaye and Guérin, the publisher, are on record in stating that the authors were d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye. Indeed the index for the 1837 volume of the *Magasin de Zoologie* makes this quite clear.

d) In no case should we be using “in d’Orbigny” or “in d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye” as ‘rule’ c above should exclude that. An exception is the citation to the *Dictionnaire Universel*.³⁶

For each of these key citations we include ‘publication dates’ based on the following policy:

a) Dates for the *Synopsis Avium* begin with the year date (the volume year date rather than the true year of publication) to which we add our derived month dates. As explained above, the 1837 work was issued in two parts as was the 1838 work: hence: 1837 Δ 28.02.1837 (which implies we are satisfied that the appropriate section of the *Synopsis Avium* was published before March 31st 1837); 1837 Δ 31.09.1838 (which implies we believe this delayed section would have been published by September 31st. 1838); 1838 Δ 31.01.1839 (which implies we are satisfied that the appropriate section of the *Synopsis Avium* was published before January 31st 1839); and 1838 Δ 30.06.1839 (which implies we believe this delayed section would have been published by June 30th 1839). Here we have used reasoning and limited evidence not amounting to complete proof.

b) The dates relating to the *Voyage* derive from the report by Sherborn & Griffin (1934) as corrected by Dickinson (2017). These works gave details of the text pages and the plate numbers included in each relevant livraison. We then apply the dates from column five of Table II (see above) using the same system: thus, for example, *Thamnophilus atropileus* d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, source: *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 173 implies a wrapper dated 1837 and the best evidence is for publication no later than 19 February, 1838.

c) For each entry the citations are arranged in order of date precedence based on the dates we have deduced (*Magasin de Zoologie*) or gathered herein (the *Voyage*).

In respect of several taxon entries the original authors used more than one name; thus, when necessary, we include citations to each such name to help explain the evolution in the use of names.

In our lists of the citations from the *Synopsis Avium* and the text or plate captions in the *Voyage* we insert the symbol Ω beside the source that was given, as the original source, in the appropriate volume of Peters’s *Check-list* (Ω = source correct even if a synonym; Ω = source now shown to lack precedence; Ω source explained in text.

Following the citations we insert (a): the subheading: **Bibliographic findings** where we give the correct citation (with the date limited to the year and with “Nob.” removed) and then (b) indications of needed changes compared to what appeared in Peters Check-list (or, in the absence of an entry there, compared to Hellmayr’s information) in respect of “O” the original publication, “D” the date of publication, “A” authorship and “S” spelling details – primarily to the specific epithet, but sometimes in respect of the genus-group name used in the original publication. This is where we summarise the data changes needed for accurate citations to the original description or depiction of the taxon concerned.³⁷

³⁶ Where Lafresnaye published an article in the dictionary edited by Charles d’Orbigny (Alcide’s brother).

³⁷ We intend to provide a separate publication which will tabulate all the differences with Sherborn’s entries in his *Index Animalium*. This will help promote corrections to data fed into ZooBank based on a data set created using Optical Character Recognition with the usual problems of the period of scanning. All these await verification as, so far, do all ZooBank entries

In subsequent paragraphs we deal with such matters as changes of taxonomic opinions and with special situations.

Peters' *Check-list* gradually evolved to include fewer and fewer synonyms. From the beginning J.L. Peters had signalled that he was omitting names that had been in synonymy in Sharpe's *Handlist of the genera and species of birds* (see Peters, 1931: vi). Peters (1951: v), referring to Hellmayr's work on the *Catalogue of the birds of the Americas*, advised that it did not seem necessary to list synonyms "published prior to the appearance of his respective volumes" beginning with the Furnarioidea. After the death of Peters there was a further change in editorial policy leaving many volumes of the "Peters Check-list" devoid of older synonyms (see Mayr & Greenway, 1960: vii) due to the omission of synonyms given in "Hellmayr's *Catalogue*" and of those given in Hartert's *Vögel der Paalarkitschen Fauna*. Later still further space savings were made so that Peters *Check-list* became, and thus is, an uneven and increasingly incomplete source for the names of synonyms.³⁸ Our work on the subject of d'Orbigny's collections reminded us of this and of the consequences, such as making it much harder to develop a reasonably complete "list of available names" (see the Code – ICZN, 1999: 88-89), and incompleteness will cause suppression (see ICZN, 1999, Art. 10.7) of unresearched names. Thus, here, we often draw attention to synonyms which have just "dropped out of sight".

TYPES

Hellmayr (1922-25) reported carefully on what he considered to be type specimens that he found in Paris.³⁹ We say "he considered" because our study shows that Hellmayr's presumed dates of publication and thus precedence, which were sometimes wrong, led to incorrect information being assessed for such purposes as identifying holotypes or selecting lectotypes. D'Orbigny's specimens usually retain labels written in the period 1825 to 1834 when the accession lists were drafted. All, except those still mounted, bear more modern labels. The most modern date from the dismounting of specimens especially for inclusion in the type collection – where the dismembered mounts are retained with the important notations on the underside of the base.

Between 1901 and 1930 there was a debate over whether the Lafresnaye collection, now in Boston, held any types of birds described by d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye from the travels of the former. Menegaux & Hellmayr (1905: 374) stated that the true types were in Paris and that those in Boston "ne peuvent avoir aucune importance au point de vue de la

³⁸ Editorial policy for Peters *Check-list* was changed in 1960 when it was decided that names in synonymy in published volumes of the *Catalogue* need not be listed again. Peters (1951: v) reporting on the superfamily Furnarioidae made his own exception saying "it does not seem necessary in this volume to list synonyms published prior to the appearance of his [= Hellmayr's] respective volumes." However, sometime after the publication of *The birds of the Palearctic Fauna* by Vaurie (1959, 1965) synonyms in there were also omitted from "Peters".

³⁹ Often earlier; see, for example Menegaux & Hellmayr (1905). In their work they refer to the Lafresnaye collection purchased by the Boston Society of Natural History from E. Verreaux who labelled some specimens as types (not always correctly, due to material held in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, or other reasons). According to them that collection, now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard, held no types from d'Orbigny's *Voyage*. But see the earlier article by Bangs & Penard (1919) and later that of Bangs (1930).

nomenclature”.⁴⁰ A few lines earlier they stated that those taxa represented by just one specimen were protected by the retention of that one specimen in Paris.⁴¹ More substantatively their concerns were detailed by Menegaux & Hellmayr (1906a). For a conclusion to the controversy see Bangs (1930: 152) where Bangs wrote “the claim of each one being a type or co-type, has been, at my request, carefully considered by Dr. Hellmayr, and in every case where one is so claimed, it is done with his approval”.⁴²

Usually d’Orbigny did not make clear how many specimens he had – except when he had just one. Thus, in most cases, the exceptions being those where he clearly did have just one, the continuing existence of one or more specimens does not prove that no dispersal of duplicates took place. It follows that all the specimens from an originally mentioned type locality – including any exchanged to other museums – would be syntypes and available for the designation of a lectotype or, where one is so designated, would require labelling as a paralectotype. Exceptions to this would be singletons stated to be so, and types with limitations imposed by having been depicted in the plates. Of course information on the exact provenance of the specimen(s) may play a role by restricting the type series (although the original type series implied by such a restriction may still relate to an unknown number of specimens).⁴³

In fact, for many of the names dealt with here, an issue arises in respect of the circumscription of the type series. This must be constrained by the locality or localities mentioned, if any, in the original publication. Our work shows that identity of the original publication has often been mistaken due to a lack of information on the dates of publication. Correction is usually not required if the name first appeared in the text pages of the *Voyage*, and it may not be a problem if the name first appeared in the *Synopsis*. In both these cases the work concerned will usually report the *terra typica* or name specific locations. However, in the case of names that first appeared in plate captions a problem arises if the geographical options in the *Synopsis* and in the *Voyage* are not consistent, and in such cases we accept geographical information from the earlier of these two works. More significantly, when the name was first introduced as a plate caption and the plate depicts just one bird the specimen depicted is the holotype (see Art. 72.5.6 of the Code: ICZN, 1999). Where Hellmayr said or implied that a given specimen was a lectotype it is essential to check whether the name derives from the plate caption. If it does, and the plate has date precedence over any text description, then the single image on the plate depicts the holotype and no other specimen belongs to the type series – and thus there is no question of a lectotype (see Article 74.2 of the

⁴⁰ “Can have no importance in respect of [the rules of zoological] nomenclature” [trans. ECD 03.08.16].

⁴¹ This controversy rumbled on for years; Hellmayr (1925c: 333), knowing that Bangs & Penard (1919) claimed the presence of a “co-type” of *Muscisaxicola mentalis* in Boston and had suggested that Paris specimens should be seen as co-types, did not claim type status for the specimens in Paris but neither explained nor mentioned the claim made by Bangs & Penard.

⁴² Bangs (1930: 247) in one case wrote “I cannot agree with Hellmayr that the types of this species are in the Paris Museum ...”, this is exceptional in that the taxon referred to, *Alauda tenuirostris*, was described by Lafresnaye in 1836 – before the *Synopsis Avium* – from “Sica-sica, Cochabamba” (which very strongly suggests that d’Orbigny’s expedition supplied this material although this cannot be known).

⁴³ Berlioz (1933) gave some approximate numbers of specimens sent to Paris by d’Orbigny and admitted that there had been a good few exchanges that reduced the museum’s holdings. The museum registers he refers to will be used as a basis for the coming paper on types (No. V in this series).

Code: ICZN, 1999). If Hellmayr chose the depicted specimen as his 'lectotype' then his designation is invalid; the specimen remains the holotype.

FORMAT OF TAXON ACCOUNTS

Our purpose is to explore all the new avian names that derived from either the *Synopsis Avium* or the *Voyage* so as to determine the original description and thus the date for each name.⁴⁴ In developing the list below we have drawn extensively on that of Hellmayr (1921-25) and cross-checked with listings by Sherborn in his *Index Animalium*. Hellmayr followed the sequence of taxa that was used by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye in the *Synopsis Avium* (which like the text on birds in the *Voyage* was incomplete).⁴⁵ We retain his sequence. Omitted from our study are all cases where the taxon name used in the *Synopsis Avium* (or in the *Voyage*) was not newly proposed but originated with Vieillot, Molina, Temminck, von Spix or Prince Maximilian zuWied, or others. Also omitted are names from the *Synopsis* or the *Voyage* where there is no evidence of intent to change the authorship.⁴⁶ We explored a few particular cases and report on these in Appendix III.

In the *Synopsis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, and in the *Voyage* d'Orbigny, usually signalled their belief that they had authored a bird name by using the term "Nobis" (or "Nob."). However, they also used this term when claiming authorship of a new combination (of an existing species-group name with a genus-group name that was not the one first used). A claim to this was quite usual at this period; the French, and some naturalists of other nations, applied this convention widely. This was one of the principal concerns about nomenclatural practice that was addressed by the Committee on whose work Strickland (1843) reported.

In referring to specimens in the museum in Paris, the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN), Hellmayr provided almost no details of the museum's catalogue – or register – numbers. Hellmayr placed label data within quotation marks; however, based on what has been published we lack certainty about whether such data is original.⁴⁷ In the case of what we here call *Zimmerius bolivianus* (see p. 92), Hellmayr stated that the labelling was in d'Orbigny's hand-writing, but Hellmayr (1921a: 204) reported that another was written by Pucheran (who we suspect relabelled many early specimens in the museum). However, at least sometimes Hellmayr, or perhaps Menegaux, did consult the registers; Hellmayr (1921a) referred to them on p. 202. He occasionally referred to various institutions or private collections that had benefitted from 'duplicates' – often these were components of original type series – and in due course it must be hoped that all the 'duplicates' can be located and assessed to compile information on each type series, make sure each type is recognised as such, and especially to deal with any cases of composite type series not already exposed by Hellmayr or in our coming paper.

⁴⁴ In a very few cases birds from d'Orbigny's expedition were described either earlier (by Lafresnaye) or later by others: we have sought to include the former but not the latter.

⁴⁵ We have so far failed to determine why d'Orbigny never wrote up the rest of his bird collection. For an interesting account of his life and work (mainly in palaeontology) see Vénec-Peyré (2002).

⁴⁶ And in some cases d'Orbigny or d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye used older names from these and other authors such as Lichtenstein and attributed authorship to themselves – both when their usage was more or less acknowledged as a new combination, and, occasionally, when it was not!

⁴⁷ The paper on type material in this series will comment further on this based on re-examination of the labels.

We set out “original” spellings after applying the three following conventions; so our spellings may differ in one or more of the following ways from those actually published:

- We replace ligatures: changing ae diphthongs (æ) to ae and oe diphthongs (œ) to oe – see Art. 27 of the Code (ICZN, 1999). However, some set type used for these diphthongs in the original publications can be very difficult to decipher and, although we enlarged the images, it is possible that we have not interpreted every case correctly.
- We never capitalize a species group name (see Art. 28 of the Code (ICZN, 1999)).
- We treat the specific epithet when given as two words (e.g. *dorso maculata*) or three (e.g. *aurantio-atro-cristatus*) as one word – as required by Art. 32.5.2.2 of the Code (ICZN, 1999).

In the *Synopsis Avium* the authors appear to be inconsistent in their use of subgenus names – see our Appendix IV. For example on p. 27 of that work a subgenus *Nemosia* is used, but it is not clearly preceded by, or associated with, the genus-group name of which it was intended to be a subset. In the context of this example, based on what we believe to have been the authors’ intent, we have inserted *Tanagra* as the genus-group name within which this subgenus fell. The Code (ICZN, 1999: Art. 51.3.2) requires parentheses around the author’s name and date of publication if the name has been transferred to a new genus, and where the wording says “is not affected by the presence of a subgeneric name” we interpret this to mean that a species name preceded by *Tanagra* (*Nemosia*) takes on such parentheses only if the name *Tanagra* is no longer part of the combination. Art. 57.4 states that an included subgenus name is “irrelevant to homonymy”: in other words homonymy is to be judged by the genus-group name and not the subgenus group name. It does not look from the practice in the 1920s as if this was expected to become settled in the way it has been. We have noted some problem cases, but there may be others we have missed. It follows from past practice that mis-cited original combinations may occur in either or both of the *Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas* and *Peters’ Check-list of Birds of the World* (and, of course, more widely). These may have led to mistaken applications of parentheses with the names of authors (i.e. present when they should be absent, and *vice versa*).

Occasionally, in the numbered taxon treatments below, we refer to “Hellmayr (op. cit.)”; this should be read in the context of the first reference to Hellmayr within the particular account – normally that will be found a few lines earlier and will be dated and given a page number, and usually this is to the appropriate part of the six-part series by Hellmayr (1921-25) on d’Orbigny types in Paris. If, in a taxon account, it is necessary to cite one or more other publications by Hellmayr alone such papers will be referred to as, e.g. Hellmayr (1934) and if cited again in the same account that ‘with-date’ style is used, and not “op. cit.”.

Old taxon names referred to with author and date will be traceable from our reference list except when use of that taxon name is merely incidental.⁴⁸

Finally, we have tried to structure each taxon account to tackle (i) citation history in terms of the dates cited by Hellmayr and other authorities, (ii) nomenclatural findings,

⁴⁸ Examples chosen from those appearing in this page or in the next page or two, are names associated with; Meyen, 1834; Gould, 1837 and King, 1839. Such names have been excluded from our reference list if herein there is no evident need to refer back to such works.

especially signalling corrections driven by our findings, (iii) differing recent nomenclature – usually drawing on major references from the many years since Hellmayr's (1921-25) series – and (iv) some special issues.

TAXON ACCOUNTS

1) *Ibycter gymnocephalus* d'Orbigny, 1835 [nomen oblitum]

[Hell., 1921a: 174] [CBA 1(4) 261] [P., n/a] [H&M4: 1 n/a]

Ibycter gymnocephalus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1835 Δ 23.11.1835, *Voyage*, livr. 7, Oiseaux, p. 50. "province de Moxos, pendant une navigation de la Rio Securi et autres".

Ibycter gymnocephalus, d'Orb., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 2 [Ibycter No. 1]. "Provincia Cochabambensi, republica Boliviana".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Ibycter gymnocephalus* d'Orbigny, 1835, *Voyage*, livr. 7, Oiseaux, p. 50. (b) **Name not in use (see below).**

Hellmayr (1921a: 174) listed this from the *Synopsis* in 1837 and from the *Voyage* (p. 50) without a date. Hellmayr & Conover (1949: 261 fn) dated this 1835. The name was not in Peters (1931) and is not in current use; it is best seen as a *nomen oblitum*.

On p. 175 Hellmayr suggested that this name was probably applied to a sighting of *Ibycter ater* (Vieillot, 1816). This view was repeated by Hellmayr & Conover (1949: 261 fn).

No specimen obtained.

2) *Phalcoboenus megalopterus* (Meyen, 1834) [syn. *montanus* d'Orbigny, 1835]

[Hell., 1921a: 175] [CBA 1(4) 275, 278] [P., 1: 391] [H&M4: 1-348]

Phalcoboenus montanus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1834 Δ 20.04.1835, *Voyage*, livr. 2, Oiseaux, pl. 2, figs. 1 & 2.

Phalcobænus [sic] *montanus*, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1835 Δ 23.11.1835, *Voyage*, livr. 7, Oiseaux, p. 51. "... au dessus de 11,000 pieds" in Bolivia and Peru.

Ph. [alcoboenus] montanus, Nob., d'Orb., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 2 [Phalcoboenas No. 1]. "plano Andescenti, republica Boliviana". With cross reference to pl. 2, fig. 1 2 [sic].

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Phalcoboenus montanus* d'Orbigny, 1835, *Voyage*, livr. 2, Oiseaux, pl. 2, figs. 1 & 2. (b) Date changed from 1834 to 1835; **name in synonymy, not present in Peters Check-list.** Dated 1834 by Hellmayr (1921a: 175) from the plate, better dated 1835.

Hellmayr (1921a: 175) cited, first, the *Voyage* (pl. 2, figs. 1 & 2) with date 1834, then the *Synopsis* (p. 2), 1837, and, finally, the *Voyage* (p. 51) with date 1837. Hellmayr & Conover (1949: 278) gave 1834 for both the text and the plate in the *Voyage*.

Hellmayr (op. cit.) placed the name *montanus* in the synonymy of *Phalcoboenus megalopterus* (Meyen, 1834). Hellmayr attributed the authorship to d'Orbigny alone – correctly, based on the plate and caption, in 1834. This date was not mentioned in the *Synopsis*, Sherborn (1922: xcvi) dated the *Voyage* text pp. 1-48 from 1834 and pp. 49-96 from 1835. This may imply that Hellmayr had a wrapper of Livraison 2 (see above). Peters (1931: 280) accepted a species *megalopterus* including a subspecies *carunculatus* des Murs, 1853, as well as the nominate form; he did not mention synonyms. Hellmayr & Conover (1949: 278) treated *megalopterus* as a subspecies of *P. albogularis* (Gould, 1837) – a curious mistake as the form named by Meyen dates from 1834 and the precedence making this the nominate form should have been seen; this was later recognised and the precedence of the name *megalopterus* was restored in Stresemann & Amadon (1979: 391-392).

The generic name *Phalcoboenus* deserves comment. In Peters (1931: 279) and Stresemann & Amadon (1979: 391) the introduction of this name is correctly attributed to the caption of pl. 2 of the *Voyage* in 1834 where the spelling is *Phalcobænus*. That spelling, with an Œ diphthong, is also accurately reported (this spelling is also found in the *Synopsis Avium*). Note however that the spelling in the text on p. 50 (the genus name) and p. 51 (the species binomial) of the *Voyage* is *Phalcobænus* with an æ diphthong, which is contextually accurate based on the Greek root *-baino* (Normand David *in litt.*). However, the spelling *Phalcobaenus* is an incorrect Latinization and is not a valid basis for emendation (Art. 32.5.1 of the Code, ICZN, 1999).

3) *Geranoaetus polyosoma polyosoma* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) [syn. *Buteo tricolor* d'Orbigny, 1836]

[Hell., 1921a: 186] [CBA 1(4) 85] [P., 1: 368] [H&M4: 1-252]

Buteo tricolor, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1834 Δ 22.02.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 10, Oiseaux, pl. 3, figs. 1 & 2.

Buteo tricolor, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 16.01.1837, *Voyage*, Oiseaux, livr. 21, p. 106. "La partie australe de l'Amérique méridionale".

B. [uteo] tricolor, Nob., d'Orb., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 6 [Buteo No. 3]. "Patagonia (rep. Chiliana); provincial Pazenci (rep. Boliviana)". With cross reference to plate 3.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Buteo tricolor* d'Orbigny, 1836, *Voyage*, livr. 10, Oiseaux, pl. 3, figs. 1 & 2. (b) **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.** Cited from the *Synopsis*, 1837, by Hellmayr (1921a), but correctly is from the plate in 1836 and thus name attributable to d'Orbigny alone.

Hellmayr (1921a: 186) cited the *Synopsis* as the original publication and observed, in a footnote, that in the *Synopsis* there is mention of pl. 3 suggesting that this was published before the *Synopsis*, and indeed our work substantiates this. Hellmayr cited the *Voyage* (p. 106, pl. 3) without a date. Hellmayr & Conover (1949: 85) cited the *Voyage* (p. 106, pl. 3) with date 1836, and the *Synopsis*, 1837.

Hellmayr (1921a) considered *Buteo tricolor* to be a junior synonym of *Haliaetus erythronotus* King, 1827. Hellmayr & Conover (1949: 85) also listed *tricolor* as a synonym of *Buteo polyosoma polyosoma*.

Peters (1931: 229) used the prior name *Buteo polyosoma* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) and omitted both synonyms. Stresemann & Amadon (1979: 367-8) used *Buteo polyosoma* and listed *Haliaetus erythronotus* as a synonym, but not *Buteo tricolor*. Dickinson & Remsen (2013: 252) called the species *Geranoaetus polyosoma*. For reasons to use the genus-group name *Geranoaetus* see Amaral *et al.* (2010).

4) *Geranoaetus polyosoma polyosoma* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) [syn. *Buteo unicolor* d'Orbigny, 1837]

[Hell., 1921a: 186] [CBA 1(4) 86] [P., 1: 368] [H&M4: 1-252]

Buteo unicolor, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 16.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 21, Oiseaux, p. 109. "Près de Palca, province de Ayupaya, département de Cochabamba".

B. [uteo] unicolor, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 7 [Buteo No. 4]. "provincia Ayupayacensi (rep. Boliviana)".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Buteo unicolor* d'Orbigny, 1837, *Voyage*, livr. 21, Oiseaux, p. 109. (b) **Name in synonymy (and applicable to a dark morph); not in Peters Check-list.** Cited from the *Synopsis*, 1837, by Hellmayr (1921a) but correctly from the *Voyage* p. 109 a month earlier, and thus name attributable to d'Orbigny alone.

Hellmayr (1921a: 186), cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the original publication and mentioned the *Voyage* (p. 109), but without a date. Hellmayr & Conover (1949: 86), cited the *Voyage* (p. 109) with date 1836, and the *Synopsis*, 1837.

Hellmayr & Conover (1949: 86) treated this name as applicable to a melanistic phase referring to a young specimen, but listed *unicolor* as a synonym of *Buteo polyosoma polyosoma*. As regards Peters (1931) and Stresemann & Amadon (1979) see the preceding taxon account.

5) *Thamnophilus schistaceus* d'Orbigny, 1838

[Hell., 1921a: 196] [CBA 3_86] [P., 7: 171] [H&M 4: 2-81]

Tamnophilus schistaceus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1834 Δ 14.09.1835, *Voyage*, livr. 6, Oiseaux, pl. 4, fig. 2. Plate miscaptioned [see text below.]

Tamnophilus fuliginosus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 23.11.1835, *Voyage*, livr. 7, Oiseaux, pl. 5, fig. 1.

T. [amnophilus] fuliginosus, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, "Americam meridionalem" p. 10 [Tamnophilus No. 3]. Cross reference to the *Voyage* pl. 5, fig. 1. No type locality given here, but the broader *terra typica* wording in the title on p. 1 probably sufficed until more details followed in the text of the *Voyage*. Although here appearing to be a *nomen nudum* there is reference to pl. 5, fig. 1, which had already been published.

Thamnophilus schistaceus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 170. "... au sein des immenses forêts habitées par les Indiens yuracarès, voisines de Cochabamba". ⁴⁹ Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Thamnophilus schistaceus* d'Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 170 – this presumes application to the ICZN (see below) achieves a favourable Opinion and that earlier dates are set aside. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921a: 196), referred, first, to the name *fuliginosus* in the *Synopsis*. He considered this a *nomen nudum* (not listing its use in the caption to plate 4), and then referred to *T. schistaceus* in the *Voyage* (p. 170 and pl. 5, fig. 1) from 1838. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 86) dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) from October 1838. Peters (1951: 171) cited pl. 5, fig. 1 (captioned *Tamnophilus fuliginosus*, but in fact depicting *T. schistaceus*), from 1835. ⁵⁰

Hellmayr (1921a) used the name *Thamnophilus schistaceus* – adding a footnote that the plate caption was *Tamnophilus fuliginosus*. D'Orbigny had pointed out on pp. 170-171 in the *Voyage* that the captions to plates 4 and 5 in his text had been wrong: plate 4, fig. 2, had been captioned as *T. schistaceus* but was the female of *T. aspersiventer*, and plate 5, fig. 1, captioned *T. fuliginosus* was in fact *T. schistaceus*. In his usage of the name *Thamnophilus schistaceus* – which he immediately placed in genus *Dysithamnus* – Hellmayr has been followed by all subsequent workers.

Somewhat confusingly, Hellmayr (1921a) observed in a footnote that if the plate of *T. fuliginosus* (pl. 5 fig. 1) was issued in 1837, or earlier, then the name *Tamnophilus fuliginosus* d'Orbigny would antedate *Thamnophilus fuliginosus* Gould, ⁵¹ a name applied to a bird from Demerara published in February 1838. Hellmayr did not refer to plate 4, fig. 2, which might have appeared even earlier – as is shown to be the case; nor did he explain that although captioned *schistaceus* the depiction is of the female of *T. aspersiventer*. Thus plate 4 involved the first introduction of the name *Tamnophilus* [sic] *schistaceus* although the bird depicted is not that species. Hellmayr's omission of any reference to pl. 4, fig. 2 (as opposed to pl. 5, fig. 1) must have been because d'Orbigny, on p. 171 in the *Voyage*, had corrected the identity of the subject of plate 4, fig. 2, to the female of *Thamnophilus aspersiventer*. Hellmayr cited d'Orbigny as the sole author of the name *schistaceus* from plate 5, fig. 1 (labelled *fuliginosus*) and, using the date 1838, from text p. 170.

Precedence is an issue. The Code (ICZN, 1999: Art. 12.2.7) makes clear that a species-group name can be based on an illustration or a bibliographic reference to an illustration. Thus, the use of the name *schistaceus* in the mistaken caption to Plate 4, figure 2, could, to-day, be construed as the valid introduction of that name and that would make

⁴⁹ Traylor (1979a: 22fn) referred to Paynter & Traylor (1975) – the *Ornithological Gazetteer of Bolivia* (1975) – stating that the "'pays des Yuracares' is on lower slopes of the Yungas of Cochabamba and adjacent lowlands".

⁵⁰ Peters (1951: 171) did not explain that this plate was miscaptioned, but probably meant to convey this.

⁵¹ Gould's name was treated by Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 45) as a junior synonym of *Thamnophilus viridis* Vieillot, 1816, or, as treated by them, of *Frederickena viridis*.

schistaceus, 1838, on p. 170, a junior homonym and unavailable. Dickinson & Remsen (2017) have applied (“Case 3730”) to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suppress the name *schistaceus* on plate 4 – making the name available from the *Voyage* text in 1838; this being in the best interests of stability. However, this action also necessarily entails suppressing the name *fuliginosus* (from pl. 5 and from the *Synopsis*). This application does not affect the availability of Gould’s name.

Dickinson & Christidis (2014: 81) used the date 1837 for *Thamnophilus schistaceus*. That needs correction to 1838, based on the evidence that the *Voyage* p. 170 dates from 1838 not 1837. We hope these corrections will be affirmed by the decisions on Case 3730 by the ICZN commissioners.⁵²

6) *Thamnophilus caerulescens aspersiventer* d’Orbigny, 1835

[Hell., 1921a: 197] [CBA 3_105] [P., 7: 175] [H&M4: 2-82]

Tamnophilus aspersiventer, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1835 Δ 14.09.1835, *Voyage*, livr. 6, Oiseaux, pl. 4, fig. 1.

Tamnophilus schistaceus, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1835 Δ 14.09.1835, *Voyage*, livr. 6, Oiseaux, pl. 4, fig. 2. Miscaptioned and actually *aspersiventer*.

T. [amnophilus] aspersiventer, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 10 [*Tamnophilus* No. 5]. “Provincia Yungacensi (rep. Boliviana)”. Includes cross reference to pl. 4, figs. 1 & 2. Ω

Thamnophilus aspersiventer, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 171. “Les provinces de Yungas, de Sicasica et d’Ayupaya”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tamnophilus* [sic] *aspersiventer* d’Orbigny, 1835, *Voyage*, livr. 6, Oiseaux, pl. 4, fig. 1. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to plate; D: changed from 1837 to 1835; A: changed from d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye to d’Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921a: 197), cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the original description, and then the *Voyage* (p. 171, pl. 4, fig. 1) without a date. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 105) cited the same sources, but dated the *Voyage* 1838. Peters (1951: 175) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Peters (1951: 175) made *aspersiventer* a subspecies of *Thamnophilus caerulescens*.

In the above-mentioned application to the ICZN (Dickinson & Remsen, 2017), dealing with the conservation of the name *Thamnophilus schistaceus*, a First Reviser selection has been made choosing *Thamnophilus aspersiventer* over *Thamnophilus schistaceus*: this was necessary because, as can be seen above, both names – the one given purposely to the male and the other accidentally to the female – date from the same plate.

⁵² The reader’s attention is drawn to Art. 82.1 of the Code (ICZN, 1999: 96). The “change” in source is in line with prevailing usage which has followed Peters (1951: 171). Case 3730 is important in setting aside the name *fuliginosus* d’Orbigny, 1835 and 1837.

7) *Thamnophilus torquatus* Swainson, 1825 [syn. *atropileus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837

[Hell., 1921a: 198] [CBA 3_107] [P., 7: 177] [H&M4: 2-80]

T. [amnophilus] atropileus, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 11 [Tamnophilus No. 6]. "Guarayos (rep. Boliviana)".

Thamnophilus atropileus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 173. "... le pays habité par les Indiens guarayos, au nord-ouest de la province de Chiquitos".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tamnophilus* [sic] *atropileus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 11. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.** Hellmayr (1921a) correctly cited this from the *Synopsis* in 1837.

Hellmayr (1921a: 198a), cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, and the *Voyage* (p. 173) without a date; and Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 107) cited the same sources, but dated the *Voyage* 1838.

Hellmayr (1921a) treated the name *atropileus* as a junior synonym of *Thamnophilus torquatus* Swainson, 1825, as had Menegaux & Hellmayr (1906b). Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 107) agreed with the placement in synonymy,⁵³ as presumably did Peters (1951), although he did not list the synonym.

8) *Thamnophilus caerulescens gilvigaster* von Pelzeln, 1868 [syn. *maculatus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837) – preoccupied.]

[Hell., 1921a: 198] [CBA 3_103] [P., 7: 176] [H&M4: 2-82]

T. [amnophilus] maculatus, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 11 [Tamnophilus No. 7]. "Provincia Corrientesensi".

Thamnophilus maculatus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 172. "Corrientes".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tamnophilus* [sic] *maculatus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 11. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. Hellmayr (1921a) correctly cited this from the *Synopsis*, 1837. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

⁵³ Thus this name does not appear in Peters (1951).

Hellmayr (1921a: 198) cited, first, the *Synopsis*, 1837, and then the *Voyage* (p. 172) from October 1838. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 103) cited the same sources and dates – except that for the *Voyage* they gave 1838 (not October, 1838)⁵⁴.

Hellmayr (1921a) considered *Tamnophilus maculatus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye preoccupied by *Thamnophilus* [sic] *maculatus* Such, 1825, and used the name *Thamnophilus gilvigaster* von Pelzeln, 1868. Peters (1951) did not list the name *maculatus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye in the synonymy of *gilvigaster*.

9) *Pyriglena leuconota maura* (Ménétries, 1835) [syn. *Tamnophilus aterrimus* (d'Orbigny, 1835)]

[Hell., 1921a: 201] [CBA 3_228] [P., 7: 219] [H&M4: 2-92]

Tamnophilus aterrimus [sic] Nob., d'Orbigny, 1835 Δ 23.11.1835, *Voyage*, Livr. 7, Oiseaux, pl. 5, fig. 2.⁵⁵

T. [amnophilus] domicella, 'Licht.', d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 11 [Tamnophilus No. 9]. "prov. Chiquitosensi (rep. Boliviana)". Comb. nov.

Tamnophilus aterrimus, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 11 [Tamnophilus No. 10]. "provinciis Yungascensi et Chiquitensi (rep. Boliviana)" [sic].

Formicivora domicella, 'Licht.', d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 178. Comb. nov. "Chiquitos, surtout aux environs de la Mission de Santa-Ana".

Formicivora atra Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 179. "Près du Rio Chapiro, province de Yungas; province de Chiquitos". Comb. nov.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tamnophilus* [sic] *aterrimus* [sic = *aterrimus*] d'Orbigny, 1835, *Voyage*, Livr. 7, Oiseaux, pl. 5, fig. 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed from 1837 to 1835; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: emendation accepted as by earlier authors. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1921a: 201-202), listed both *domicella* and *aterrimus* from the *Synopsis* in 1837, and listed *domicella* from p. 178 in the *Voyage*, without a date, and *atra* from the *Voyage* (p. 179, pl. v, fig. 2) also without date. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 228) cited the same sources and provided the date 1838 for *domicella* from p. 178 of the *Voyage*, but did not offer a date for *atra* from p. 179 and pl. 5.

Hellmayr (1906c), in his monograph on the types of species described by von Spix, revised the genus *Pyriglena*. His key included *Pyriglena atra* (Swainson, 1825) – restricted to eastern Brazil (Bahia), *P. leucoptera* (Vieillot, 1818), with *Lanius domicella* Lichtenstein, 1823, in

⁵⁴ October is contradicted by the evidence we gathered.

⁵⁵ Hellmayr invariably presumed that the plate and the text would have been issued simultaneously. In this case he implied that the name in the plate caption must agree with that in the text, which it did not. We are convinced that Hellmayr did not have the *Atlas* to check.

its synonymy, and *P. leuconota* (Spix, 1824). Of the latter he recognised three subspecies: nominate from NE Brazil and Cayenne; *maura* from central Brazil, and *aterrima* from Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador (here, at the root of his subspecies synonymy, listing *Tamnophilus aterrimus* and *Formicivora atra* of others, but *not* of Swainson). Thus d'Orbigny's belief – see below – that his *aterrimus* was a renaming of Swainson's *atra* was rejected. This was perhaps unsurprising because few birds found in Bahia are undifferentiated from their counterparts in Bolivia.

The earliest validly introduced name is *aterrinus* [sic] which appeared in the plate caption. The name *domicella* appeared later in the *Synopsis*. In the text in the *Voyage* d'Orbigny treated *Formicivora domicella* from Chiquitos first, with male and female separately described; immediately followed by *Formicivora atra* (Swainson). D'Orbigny described the latter from an unsexed bird, which, at rest, was all black, but which would, when in motion, show white bases to the interscapular feathers. Under *F. atra*, founded on *Drymophila atra* Swainson, the name *aterrimus* is listed as a synonym. Here, in a footnote, d'Orbigny explained, referring to the 1835 plate (but not its misspelled caption), that – when giving this bird the name *aterrimus* – he and Lafresnaye, in the *Synopsis*, were unaware that Swainson had already given the name *atra* to a similar taxon.

D'Orbigny recorded meeting *atra* after crossing the Andes at 17 degrees south, near the Rio de Charjo, in Yungas Province where it was rare, and added that it was very common at Chiquitos and in the woodlands of the Guarayos. By contrast under *F. domicella* he mentioned only the province of Chiquitos and in particular the “Mission de Santa-Ana” (which Hellmayr located as not far from the Brazilian frontier).

Hellmayr (1921a) wrote that d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye in their *Synopsis* had dealt with two species, applying the name *aterrimus* to the male, and the name *domicella* to the female. But, from the available specimens of these from Chiquitos in Paris Hellmayr identified a representative of each sex of *Formicivora maura* Ménétries, 1835 – which he considered a subspecies of *Pyriglena leuconota* (von Spix, 1824). He thus placed the names *aterrimus* and *domicella* in synonymy.

Hellmayr (1921a: 201-202) stated that he had previously thought d'Orbigny's two examples from Chiquitos should be identified with *picea* Cabanis, 1847, and had made that name a junior synonym of *aterrimus* Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny [sic], 1837. Now, in 1921, with more comparative material he realised that this was wrong and that the Chiquitos specimens were identifiable with *maura* from western Matto Grosso.

The spelling *aterrinus* [sic] in the plate caption by d'Orbigny contrasts with the extremely black bird depicted so it can reasonably be argued to be a *lapsus* for *aterrimus* (most black). This is supported by the spelling in the *Synopsis* and the later footnote on page 179 of the *Voyage*.

Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 229) presumed, for geographical reasons, that d'Orbigny's record of *Tamnophilus aterrimus* from Yungas (which may have been from Rio de Chajro and may not have been collected) must be associated with the related subspecies *hellmayri* Sztolcman & Domaniewski, 1918, from western Bolivia. Peters (1951: 219) essentially followed the subspecies distribution for Bolivian birds given by Cory & Hellmayr (1924).

10) *Myrmotherula axillaris fresnayana* (d'Orbigny, 1836)

[Hell., 1921a: 203] [CBA 3_149] [P., 7: 195] [H&M4: 2-73]

Tamnophilus fresnayanus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1835 Δ 01.08.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 15, Oiseaux, pl. 6, fig. 1.⁵⁶ [but see Hellmayr]. Ω

T. [amnophilus] axillaris, Nob., Vieillot, D. t. XII, p. 12, d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 12 [*Tamnophilus* No. 11]. "Yuracares (rep. Boliviana)". Nov. Comb.

Tamnophilus Lafresnayanus, d'Orb.⁵⁷, d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 13 [*Tamnophilus* No. 18]. "Yuracares (rep. Boliviana)". With cross reference to pl. 6, fig. 1.

Formicivora Lafresnayana, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, p. 182. "Département de Cochabamba".

Myrmothera axillaris, 'Vieill.', d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 183. "A l'est de la ville de Cochabamba dans le pays habité par les Indiens yuracares".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tamnophilus* [sic] *fresnayanus* d'Orbigny, 1836, *Voyage*, livr. 15, Oiseaux, pl. 6, fig. 1. (b) O: no change; D: changed 1835 to 1836 ; A: no change; S: the original in the plate was *fresnayanus* as shown.

Hellmayr (1921a: 203), considering the male to be *T. axillaris*, cited this from the *Synopsis* first, then *M. axillaris* from the *Voyage* (p. 183), then *T. lafresnayanus* from the *Synopsis* giving this name to a female specimen, and finally he cited *F. lafresnayana* from the *Voyage* attributing both the plate and text p. 182 to October 1838 – not remarking upon the use of the name *Tamnophilus fresnayanus* in the plate caption, which, as listed above is, in fact, the earliest name. The earlier appearance of the plate was hinted at by the use of "d'Orb." in the *Synopsis Avium* although, of course, this might have been no more than an indication that the *Voyage* was in press. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 149) did not cite *axillaris* from the *Synopsis* but did cite the *Voyage* (p. 183) with date 1838; then they cited *Tamnophilus lafresnayanus* from the *Synopsis* and *Formicivora lafresnayana*, from the *Voyage* (p. 182, pl. 6, fig. 1) dated 1838, although that is not the name in the plate caption. Peters (1951: 195) cited *Tamnophilus fresnayana* from livraison 15 for the plate in 1835, and, in a footnote, cited *Formicivora lafresnayanus* from livraison 30 for the text in 1837⁵⁸.

Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 149) treated this name as a synonym of nominate *M. axillaris* Vieillot, 1817, but Peters (1951: 195) recognised *fresnayana* as a distinct subspecies from SE Peru and parts of Bolivia.

⁵⁶ Sherborn (1926a: 2514) did not list *fresnayanus* but (Sherborn, 1927b: 3381) did list *lafresnayanus* which is consistent with his citation methodology as he worked from text and not from plate captions.

⁵⁷ Where, in the context of the *Synopsis Avium*, we insert authors' names before listing d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye as authors of the *Synopsis*, such attributions were given by them. In this instance "d'Orb." is followed by "Voyage dans l'Am. mér., Oiseaux, pl. 6, fig. 1".

⁵⁸ Here Peters (1951) evidently made use of the livraison dates from Sherborn & Griffin (1934).

- 11) *Formicivora rufa rufa* (zuWied, 1831) [syn. *Tamnophilus rufater* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)]

[Hell., 1921a: 204] [CBA 3_193] [P., 7: 209] [H&M4: 2-71]

T. [amnophilus] rufater, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 12 [Tamnophilus No. 12]. "prov. Chiquitosensi et Moxosensi (rep. Boliviana)". Ω

Formicivora rufatra, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 180. "Au centre de la république de Bolivia, principalement dans les provinces de Chiquitos et de Moxos".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tamnophilus* [sic] *rufater* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 12. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy; given in Peters (1951: 209).**

Hellmayr (1921a: 204) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, and listed the *Voyage* (p. 180) without a date. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 193) cited *Tamnophilus rufater* from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and *Formicivora rufatra* from the *Voyage* p. "204" [= 180] from 1838. Peters (1951: 209) listed *Tamnophilus rufater* from the *Synopsis* as a synonym of *Formicivora rufa* (zuWied, 1831).

Menegaux & Hellmayr (1906b) considered whether *rufater* was merely a synonym of *rufa*, but Hellmayr (1921a) re-examined this with more material and reaffirmed that while the name *rufater* given to Bolivian lowland birds must be treated as a synonym of *Microrhophias rufa* (zuWied, 1831), birds from NW Bolivia and EC Peru seemed to be distinct – but he preferred to wait for more material before naming that population.

Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 193) placed *rufa* in *Neorhophias* and recognised the subspecies *rufatra*, under which name they also listed birds from Santa Ana in the Urubamba Valley in Peru whence subspecies *urubambae* was later described by Zimmer (1932).⁵⁹ Peters (1951: 209), who subsumed *Neorhophias* Hellmayr, 1920, in *Formicivora* Swainson, 1824, reverted to the treatment of *rufater* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye⁶⁰ as a synonym of *rufa* zuWied, 1831.

- 12) *Herpsilochmus atricapillus* von Pelzel, 1898 [syn. *Tamnophilus affinis* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837) preoccupied]

[Hell., 1921a: 205] [CBA 3_172-3] [P., 7: 201] [H&M4: 2-77]

T. [amnophilus] pileata, [sic] 'Licht. no. 479', d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 12 [Tamnophilus No. 13]. "prov. Chiquitosensi (rep. Boliviana)". Comb. nov.

⁵⁹ In Dickinson & Christidis (2014: 71) the range statements for the three subspecies do not account for Bolivian birds. Because Peters (1951: 209) treated *rufater* as a synonym of nominate *rufa* either the range statement needs to mention Bolivia or a full review of the species is needed.

⁶⁰ Peters (1951) gave the correct sequence of authors unlike some of those who edited later volumes of "Peters Check-list".

Tamnophilus affinis, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 12 [Tamnophilus No. 17]. "Chiquitos (rep. Boliviana)".

Thamnophilus pileatus, d'Orb. & Lafr.⁶¹, d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 175. "La mission de San-José, province de Chiquitos, république de Bolivia".

Thamnophilus affinis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 175. "... près de la Mission de Santa-Ana de Chiquitos, république de Bolivia".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tamnophilus* [sic] *affinis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 12. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Name preoccupied and in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1921a: 205), cited both names from the *Synopsis* and from the text of the *Voyage* (but in all four cases without a date). Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 172) gave 1838 for p. 175 of the *Voyage*.

Hellmayr (op. cit.) considered the name *T. pileata* from the *Synopsis*, and *T. pileatus* from the *Voyage* (p. 175) ⁶² to have been applied to male specimens, and the name *T. affinis* to have been applied to females. He also noted that the name *affinis* of d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, was preoccupied by *Thamnophilus affinis* von Spix, 1825, ⁶³ and was thus unavailable, so, instead, he adopted the name *T. pileatus atricapillus* (von Pelzeln, 1868) – the next available name. Hellmayr observed that while different names had been given to birds from San José (*pileatus*) and from Santa Ana (*affinis*) these actually referred respectively to the male and the female of the taxon named *atricapillus* by von Pelzeln, 1868, adding that the description that had been provided for the female (*affinis*) agreed exactly with female *atricapillus*.

Peters (1951: 201) listed *atricapillus* without mention of any synonym.

- 13) *Myrmotherula brachyura* (Hermann, 1783) [syn. *Tamnophilus minutus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)]

[Hell., 1921a: 206] [CBA 3_133] [P., 7: 189] [H&M4: 2-72]

⁶¹ Here, in the context of the *Voyage*, it is apparent that d'Orbigny believed that this name had been introduced by him, with Lafresnaye, in the *Synopsis*.

⁶² *Tamnophilus pileata* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye was not the same as *Myiothera pileata* Lichtenstein (1823) which had been based on material from Bahia in eastern Brazil.

⁶³ The name *Thamnophilus affinis* von Spix, 1825, appears in Peters (1951) only as a name that prevents a younger homonym being used. Sparse details about von Spix's material can be found in Hellmayr (1906c: 657); where he compared what von Spix provided with the description and the plate of *Hylophilus semicinereus* Sclater & Salvin, 1867 and seems to conclude that von Spix's bird cannot have been this.

T. [amnophilus] minutus, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 12 [Tamnophilus No. 14]. "Yuracares (rep. Boliviana)".⁶⁴

Myrmothera minuta, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 184. "... dans .. les lieux habités par les Indiens yuracarès, au pied des derniers contreforts orientaux des Andes boliviennes".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tamnophilus* [sic] *minutus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 12. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1921a: 206) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, and then the *Voyage* (p. 184) with no date. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 133) also cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, and the *Voyage* (p. 184) with date 1838.

In the *Synopsis* the name *Tamnophilus minutus* is associated with the "Gobemoucheron" or "Petit Gobemouche tacheté de Cayenne" and "Buff. enl. 831-2", which Hellmayr (1921a) made clear was Daubenton's plate 831, fig. 2.

Based on (a) a specimen in von Berlepsch's collection that originated from the same area, (b) on the reference to Daubenton's plate, and (c) presumably a good match with the description provided in the *Voyage*, Hellmayr (1921a) determined that *T. minutus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye must be considered to be a synonym of *Muscicapa brachyura* Hermann, 1783 – which Hellmayr called *Myrmotherula brachyura*. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 133) followed Hellmayr's placement in genus *Myrmotherula*. Peters (1951: 189) listed nominate *brachyura* without mentioning any synonym.

Hellmayr (op. cit.) implied that a female had been described from Yuracarès⁶⁵ but found no specimens in Paris (the MNHN). D'Orbigny considered this one of his rarest birds and it seems clear that a specimen was carefully measured, but it is unclear whether the specimen was collected and preserved.

14) *Myrmotherula menetriesii menetriesii* (d'Orbigny, 1838)

[Hell., 1921a: 206] [CBA 3_163] [P., 7: 199] [H&M4: 2-74]

Myrmothera Menetriesii, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 184. "... dans les mêmes lieux ... que le *Myrmothera axillaris*". Ω

⁶⁴ Based on an indication to Buffon's plate 831, fig. 2.

⁶⁵ Hellmayr (1921a: 206) cited the *Voyage* p. 184 with "Yuracares; descr, ♀": but there is there no mention of a female, nor is that found in the *Synopsis*. It would appear that Hellmayr judged the description in the *Voyage* based on the female he had before him from von Berlepsch's collection and, presumably, had a male for comparison.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Myrmothera menetriesii* d'Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 184. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921a: 206), who treated this in genus *Myrmotherula*, cited the *Voyage* (p. 184) and dated that October 1838, as did Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 163). Peters (1951: 199) cited livraison 30 and dated it 1837.

Hellmayr (1903: 219) showed that authors later than d'Orbigny who used the name *menetriesii* were, in fact, not referring to the same species. Hellmayr (1907a) detailed the characters of true *menetriesii*. Hellmayr (1921a: 207) wrote "In the *Synopsis Avium* ... the authors did not distinguish *M. menetriesii* from *M. a. axillaris*". This was corrected by d'Orbigny in the *Voyage*.

15) *Conopophaga ardesiaca ardesiaca* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837

[Hell., 1921a: 209] [CBA 3_29] [P., 7: 275] [H&M4: 2-95]

C. [*onopophaga*] *ardesiaca*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 13 [Conopophaga No. 2]. "Yungas (Bolivia)". Ω *Conopophaga ardesiaca*, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 188. "... la province de Yungas, département de la Paz, principalement aux environs du Rio Meguilla et du village de Carcuata".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Conopophaga ardesiaca* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 13. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921a: 209), cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the original publication and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 188) without giving a date. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 29) also cited these two sources, but dated p. 188 from 1838. Peters (1951: 275) cited only the *Synopsis*.

16) *Corythopsis delelandi* (Lesson, 1831) [syn. *Conopophaga nigrocincta* (d'Orbigny, 1836)]

[Hell., 1921a: 210] [CBA 3_34] [P., 7: 277] [H&M4: 2-25]

Conopophaga nigro-cincta, de la Fresnaye,⁶⁶ d'Orbigny, 1835 Δ 22.02.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 10, Oiseaux, pl. 6, fig. 2.

C. [*onopophaga*] *nigro-cincta*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 13 [Conopophaga No. 3]. "Chiquitosensi (Bolivia)". No cross reference to plate.

⁶⁶ Here, in the context of the *Voyage*, we found that d'Orbigny inserted the name Lafresnaye before *nigro-cincta* in the plate caption; this we take to mean that Lafresnaye supplied a MS name – see the Code (ICZN, 1999), Art. 50.1. However, others may read the Code to suggest that the taxon name be credited to "Lafresnaye in d'Orbigny".

Conopophaga nigro cincta, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 187. "... dans les ravins de la province de Chiquitos, aux environs de la Mission de Santa-Ana".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Conopophaga nigrocincta* d'Orbigny, 1836, *Voyage*, livr. 10, Oiseaux, pl. 6, fig. 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed from 1837 to 1836; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny S: no change. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1921a: 210) gave the *Synopsis*, 1838, as the original publication and mentioned the *Voyage* (p. 187, pl. 6, fig. 2) with no date. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 34) cited the same sources and included no date for the *Voyage* (p. 187).

Menegaux & Hellmayr (1905: 377-378) identified this as a junior synonym of *Myiothera calcarata* zuWied, 1831, and used the combination *Corythopsis calcarata*. Hellmayr (1921a) repeated this, but footnoted a probability that the name *Muscicapa delalandi* Lesson, 1831, would prove to be an earlier applicable name. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 34) brought the name *Corythopsis delalandi* into use and footnoted evidence which Richmond⁶⁷ had provided to justify assigning precedence to Lesson's name, and not to that of Prince Maximilian zuWied.⁶⁸ Peters (1951: 277) also assigned precedence to the name *delalandi*.

17) *Formicarius analis analis* (d'Orbigny, 1836)

[Hell., 1921a: 211] [CBA 3_282] [P., 7: 242] [H&M4: 2-104]

Myiothera analis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1835 Δ 22.02.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 10, Oiseaux, pl. 6 bis, fig. 1 & 2.

M. [yiothera] analis, Nob., d'Orb., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 14 [*Myiothera* No. 1]. "Yucates et Chiquitos (Bolivia)". With cross reference to plate 6 bis. Ω

Myiothera analis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 191. "... forêts qui séparent Santa Cruz de la Sierra de la province de Chiquitos ou dans celles du pied oriental des Andes, à Yuracarès".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Myiothera analis* d'Orbigny, 1836, *Voyage*, livr. 10, Oiseaux, pl. 6 bis, fig. 1 & 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed from 1837 to 1836; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

⁶⁷ Charles Wallace Richmond, compiler of the *Richmond Index* – a work added to by others.

⁶⁸ Cory & Hellmayr's footnote details the evidence that Prince Maximilian zuWied's *Beitr. Naturg. Bras.*, Bd. 3, Abth. 2, was listed among the new books for the quarter April to June 1831 in the *Foreign Quarterly Review* (London).

Hellmayr (1921a: 211) listed the original publication as the *Synopsis*, 1837, and the *Voyage*, (p. 191, pl. 6bis, figs. 1 & 2) without a date. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 282) cited the same sources, but dated the *Voyage* (both text and plate) from 1838. Peters (1951: 242) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr placed this wide-ranging polytypic species in the genus *Formicarius*. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 282) maintained this treatment, and so did Peters (1951: 242).

18) *Phlegopsis nigromaculata nigromaculata* (d'Orbigny, 1836)

[Hell., 1921a: 211] [CBA 3_316] [P., 7: 254] [H&M4: 2-87]

Myothera nigro-maculatus [sic], Nob., d'Orbigny, 1835 Δ 22.02.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 10, Oiseaux, pl. 6 bis, fig. 3⁶⁹.

M. [yothera] nigro-maculata, [sic] Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 14 [Myothera No. 2]. "Guarayos (Bolivia)". No reference to plate (despite the preceding taxon having a reference to the same plate). Ω

Myothera nigro maculata, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 190. "Dans le nord-est de la république de Bolivia et au nord de la province de Chiquitos. Au pays habité par les Indiens guarayos".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Myothera nigromaculatus* d'Orbigny, 1836, *Voyage*, livr. 10, Oiseaux, pl. 6 bis, fig. 3. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed 1837 to 1836; A: changed joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921a: 211) listed the original publication as the *Synopsis*, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 190, pl. 6 bis, fig. 3) without a date. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 316) cited the same sources, but dated the *Voyage* (plate and text page) from 1838. Peters (1951: 254) only cited the *Synopsis*, 1837.

Hellmayr (1921a) placed this species in genus *Phlegopsis*⁷⁰ and treated *Phlogopsis* [sic] *notata* Allen, 1889, as a synonym of *P. nigromaculata*. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 316) continued to place the species in *Phlegopsis* as have later authors.

19) *Pteroptochos tarnii* (P.P. King, 1831) [syn. *Megalonix ruficeps* (d'Orbigny, 1836)]

[Hell., 1921a: 213] [CBA 3_3] [P., 7: 278] [H&M4: 2-100]

Megalonix ruficeps, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1835 Δ 11.07.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 14, Oiseaux, pl. 8, fig. 1.⁷¹

⁶⁹ Mistakenly cited as Fig. 2 by Hellmayr (1921a).

⁷⁰ *Phlogopsis* Sclater, 1858, is an emendation of *Phlegopsis* Reichenbach, 1850.

⁷¹ Not captioned *Leptonyx Tarnii* as suggested or implied by Hellmayr (1921a). Presumably plate not seen!

Meg. [alonyx] ruficeps, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye], 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 15 [Megalonyx No. 2]. “Valdivia (rep. Chilensi)”. No reference to plate.

Leptonyx Tarnii, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 198. “Valdivia, au sud de Chili”. Comb. nov.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Megalonix ruficeps* d'Orbigny, 1836, *Voyage*, livr. 14, Oiseaux, pl. 8, fig. 1. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed from 1837 to 1836; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1921a: 213) listed the original publication as the *Synopsis*, 1837. He also cited the *Voyage* (p. 198, pl. 8, fig. 1) without a date. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 3) listed *Megalonyx ruficeps* from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and mentioned *Leptonyx Tarnii* from the *Voyage* (p. 198, pl. 8, fig. 1) with the date 1838.

Hellmayr placed the species in *Hylactes* and agreed with d'Orbigny that the name *ruficeps* was a synonym of King's 1831 name *tarnii*. Thus d'Orbigny's use of *Leptonyx tarnii* was merely a new combination.

Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 3-4) provided a useful synonymy but they used 1838 as the date for both the plate and the text in the *Voyage*; they also wrongly implied that the name *Leptonyx Tarnii* d'Orbigny was used in the plate caption.⁷²

Peters (1951: 278) omitted the synonym *ruficeps*.

20) *Scelorchilus rubecula rubecula* (Kittlitz, 1830) [syn. *Megalonyx rufogularis* (d'Orbigny, 1836)]

[Hell., 1921a: 213] [CBA 3_5] [P., 7: 279] [H&M4: 2-100]

Megalonyx rufo-gularis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1834 Δ 04.01.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 9, pl. 7, fig. 3, 4. *M. [egalonix] rubecula*, (*Pter. rubecula*, Kittlitz, pl. 2), d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p.16 [Megalonyx No. 4]. “republica Chilensi”. Comb. nov.

Leptonyx rubecula, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, p. 196. “Valdivia”.

⁷² As our evidence shows the plate, but not the text page, appeared in 1836, and the plate caption was *Megalonix ruficeps*. Cory & Hellmayr evidently did not check the plate caption. Hellmayr's regular use of the same date for text and plate – despite the near certainty, based on his bibliographic expertise, that French part works were rarely organised so that plate and text appeared in the same part – was evidently prompted by the general lack of knowledge at this time of the contents and dates of the livraisons of the *Voyage*. However, that the plate caption was not checked suggests that a set of plates was not available to Hellmayr, and /or that he may have been averse to accepting a plate caption and plate as a valid first publication of a name.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Megalonyx rufogularis* d'Orbigny, 1836, *Voyage*, livr. 9, pl. 7, fig. 3, 4. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed from 1837 to 1836; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: earliest name *rufo-gularis* [sic] not *rubecula* except of Kittlitz. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1921a: 213), listed the original publication as the *Synopsis*, and listed the *Voyage* (p. 196, pl. 7, fig. 3) without a date – placing “*Megalonix rufogularis*” d'Orb. in unexplained square brackets.⁷³ He seems to have forgotten, the mention by Menegaux & Hellmayr (1905: 380), that the name *Megalonyx rufogularis* came from the plate caption (and not from the text in the *Voyage* or from the *Synopsis Avium*).

Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 5), who also listed the *Synopsis* first, provided two citations from the *Voyage* giving 1838 – for the text use of *Leptonyx rubecula* – but no date for the plate caption where the name *Megalonyx rufogularis* was used.

Hellmayr placed this in genus *Pteroptochos*. Treated as *Scelorchilus rubecula* (Kittlitz, 1830) by Cory & Hellmayr (1924) and by Peters (1951: 279) where the latter gave no synonyms.

21) *Turdus fuscater fuscater* d'Orbigny, 1836

[Hell., 1921b: 230] [CBA 7_415] [P., 10: 211] [H&M4: 2-625]

Turdus fuscater, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1835 Δ 30.05.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 12, Oiseaux, pl. 9, fig. 1.

T. [urdus] Fuscater, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 16 [Turdus No. 1]. “in Andibus (Bolivia)”. No cross reference to the plate. Ω

Turdus fuscater, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 200. “La Paz; puis à l'est de la Cordillère orientale, à Enquisivi, dans la vallée de Cochbamba, à Mezque, Valle grande, et à Chuquisaca”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Turdus fuscater* d'Orbigny, 1836, *Voyage*, livr. 12, Oiseaux, pl. 9, fig. 1. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed from 1837 to 1836; A: changed from Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny [sic] to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921b: 230) gave the original publication as the *Synopsis*, 1837, and listed the *Voyage* (p. 200, pl. 9, fig. 1) without a date. Hellmayr (1934: 415) cited the same sources, but dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) from 1838. Ripley (1964: 211) cited only the *Synopsis*.

⁷³ But it is clear that this refers to the plate caption; perhaps Menegaux in Paris had access to the plates although Hellmayr, later, apparently did not. This name was not captured by Sherborn for inclusion in his *Index Animalium* because he chose to consider plates with scientific names in plate captions as ineligible for the purposes of his *Index Animalium* (see Sherborn, 1922, pp. viii and ix in the Introduction; especially the footnotes).

Earlier Hellmayr (1902a) reviewed and revised the taxa making up the Neotropical species of the genus *Turdus*, but he deferred his treatment of *T. fuscater* for discussion in his forthcoming paper on d'Orbigny's types in the Paris Museum (MNHN). However, in Hellmayr (1906d) he revealed that d'Orbigny's name *fuscater* had been misapplied because the types proved that this name should be applied to the Bolivian form of what he called the 'Giant Ouzel' which, since d'Orbigny's publication, had been called *Turdus gigas* Fraser, 1841 (a name originally applied to birds from the northern Andes). He pointed out that Fraser's name, being younger than that of d'Orbigny, made *gigas* a subspecies of *fuscater* rather than the contrary. Hellmayr (1921b) placed the species in genus *Planesticus* Bonaparte, 1854. Hellmayr (1934: 415) placed *Planesticus* in *Turdus* and treated this as *Turdus fuscater*. Ripley (1964: 211) also used a broad genus *Turdus*.

The misapplication of the name *fuscater* referred to above was to birds, including those mentioned by d'Orbigny from Mizque, Valle Grande and Chuquisaca ⁷⁴ to which the name *Turdus anthracinus* Burmeister, 1858, applied. Hellmayr (1921b: 230) thought *anthracinus* might well prove to be a subspecies of *T. chiguanco* and it was so treated by Hellmayr (1934: 422).

22) *Turdus chiguanco chiguanco* d'Orbigny, 1836

[Hell., 1921b: 235] [CBA 7_421-422] [P., 10: 209] [H&M4: 2-625]

Turdus chiguanco, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1835 Δ 30.05.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 12, Oiseaux, pl. 9, fig. 2.

T. [urdus] chiguanco, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, Magasin de Zoologie, Vol. 7, p. 16 [Turdus No. 2]. "Tacna, republica Peruviana". No cross reference to the plate. Ω

Turdus chiguanco, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 201. "... le versant occidental des Andes péruviennes, du niveau de la mer à 2,000 mètres au-dessus, c'est-à-dire aux environs de la ville de Tacna; et de là, en remontant la Cordillère, jusqu'au village de Palca".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Turdus chiguanco* d'Orbigny, 1836, *Voyage*, livr. 12, Oiseaux, pl. 9, fig. 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed from 1837 to 1836; A: changed from Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny [sic] to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921b: 235) treated the original publication as the *Synopsis*, and listed the *Voyage* (p. 201, pl. 9, fig. 2) with no date. Hellmayr (1934: 421) listed the same sources, but now used 1838 for the *Voyage* (text and plate). Ripley (1964) cited *chiguanco* only from the *Synopsis*, 1837.

⁷⁴ In a footnote Hellmayr wrote "Very likely d'Orbigny – as he did in other cases – identified the thrushes in the field, without actually taking specimens."

Hellmayr (1921b) placed this species in the genus *Planesticus* and treated *anthracinus* as closely related and perhaps a subspecies. Hellmayr (1934: 422) treated *anthracinus* as a subspecies of *chiguanco*, but restored the species to *Turdus*. Ripley (1964: 209) also used a broad genus *Turdus*.

- 23) *Turdus amaurochalinus* Cabanis, 1851 (syn. *olivaceus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 – preoccupied)

[Hell., 1921b: 239] [CBA 7_396-398] [P., 10: 216] [H&M4: 2-626]

T. [urdus] olivaceus, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 17 [Turdus No. 5]. "provincia Yungacensi, rep. Boliviana."

[*Turdus olivaceus*, d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 205. ⁷⁵] See below.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Turdus olivaceus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 17. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1921b: 239) cited only the *Synopsis*, 1837. ⁷⁶ Hellmayr (1934: 398) also cited *olivaceus* from the *Synopsis*, 1837; but in addition cited *rufiventris* "(not of Vieillot)" from the *Voyage* (p. 203) with date 1838 qualifying this as "part ('female')". Ripley (1964: 216) listed *amaurochalinus* but, in line with series editorial policy, did not mention the synonyms treated by Hellmayr (1934).

Hellmayr (1921b) said that d'Orbigny's *olivaceus* – a name preoccupied by *Turdus olivaceus* Linnaeus, 1766, from the Cape of Good Hope – had, until 1921, "escaped proper identification" and he identified this with *Turdus amaurochalinus* Cabanis, 1850 (named from Brazilian material), this being the next available name. Much earlier, in the *Voyage*, d'Orbigny said the name *olivaceus* had been used in the *Synopsis Avium* for specimens which all seemed to be females. He wondered whether the apparent lack of males indicated that he was looking at some species other than *olivaceus* – but finding his specimens apparently inseparable from females of *Turdus rufiventris* Vieillot, 1818, re-identified his specimens of "*olivaceus*" as *rufiventris*. However, d'Orbigny was still confused.

- 24) *Mimus saturninus modulator* (Gould, 1836) [syn. *Orpheus calandria* (d'Orbigny, 1836)]

[Hell., 1921b: 240] [CBA 7_329] [P., 9: 446] [H&M4: 2-571]

⁷⁵ Mentioned within d'Orbigny's text about *Turdus rufiventris* but not given in his synonymy. He explained that he used this name for what seemed to be females, of a species for which he did not think he had a male, and that these specimens seemed to exactly match females of *Turdus rufiventris* (although he thought he had collected that species only elsewhere).

⁷⁶ And one of the two specimens he listed had been labelled *T. rufiventris*.

Orpheus calandria, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 03.10.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 17, Oiseaux, pl. 10, fig. 2.

O. [rpheus] calandria, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 17 [Orpheus No. 1]. "Corrientes". No cross reference to the plate.

Orpheus calandria, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 206. "... toute la Banda oriental de la Plata, aux environs de Maldonado, de Montevideo, près de Buenos-Ayres; et de là jusqu'aux frontières du Paraguay".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Orpheus calandria* d'Orbigny, 1836, *Voyage*, livr. 17, Oiseaux, pl. 10, fig. 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed from 1837 to 1836; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1921b: 240) listed the *Synopsis* as the original publication, and listed the *Voyage* (p. 206, pl. 10, fig. 2) without a date. Hellmayr (1934: 329) cited the same sources, but dated the *Voyage* (plate and text) from 1838.

Hellmayr (1921b) treated this taxon as a subspecies of *Mimus saturninus*. Hellmayr (1934) synonymized *calandria* with *modulator* Gould, '1836'.⁷⁷ Davis & Miller (1960: 446), in line with editorial policy, listed *M. s. modulator* without mentioning the synonym *calandria*.

25) *Mimus dorsalis* (d'Orbigny, 1836)

[Hell., 1921b: 240] [CBA 7_331] [P., 9: 447] [H&M4: 2-571]

Orpheus dorsalis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1834 Δ 26.09.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 16, Oiseaux, pl. 11, fig. 1.⁷⁸

Or. [pheus] dorsalis, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 18 [Orpheus No. 3]. "In Andis, Boliviana". No cross reference to the plate. Ω

Orpheus dorsalis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 211. "... dans la république de Bolivia, sur toutes les parties montagneuses, sèches et arides du versant oriental, entre la Paz, Cochabamba et Chuquisaca ...".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Orpheus dorsalis* d'Orbigny, 1836, *Voyage*, livr. 16, Oiseaux, pl. 11, fig. 1. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed from 1837 to 1836; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

⁷⁷ Dating from April 1838 as stated by Hellmayr (1934: 329); see also Duncan (1937).

⁷⁸ As captioned and cited by Hellmayr (1921: 240), but given as pl. 11, fig. 2 by Hellmayr (1934: 331).

Hellmayr (1921b: 240) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the original publication and cited the *Voyage* (p. 211, pl. 11, fig. 1) without a date. Hellmayr (1934: 331) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, and the *Voyage* (p. 211, pl. 11, fig. 2) from 1838. That date is correct only for the text page. Davis & Miller (1960: 447) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, but made no mention of the *Voyage*.

Hellmayr (1921b) placed *Orpheus* Swainson (1837) in the synonymy of *Mimus* Boie, 1826.

26) *Mimus triurus* (Vieillot, 1818) [syn. *Orpheus tricaudatus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)]

[Hell., 1921b: 241] [CBA 7_331-2] [P., 9: 447] [H&M4: 2-571]

Or. [*pheus*] *tricaudatus*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 18 [Orpheus No. 4]. "Chiquitos, republica Boliviana".

Orpheus triurus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 208. "La province de Chiquitos, principalement près de la Mission de San-José." Comb. nov.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Orpheus tricaudatus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 18. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1921b: 241) cited *Orpheus tricaudatus* from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and *triurus* from the *Voyage* (p. 208); he called the species *Mimus triurus*. Hellmayr (1934: 332) cited the same sources, but gave the date 1838 for p. 208. Davis & Miller (1960: 447) listed *Mimus triurus* but, in accordance with editorial policy, did not mention the synonym *tricaudatus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye.

The two names appear in the *Voyage* where d'Orbigny recognised that the name *tricaudatus* was a synonym of *Turdus triurus* Vieillot, and called it *Orpheus triurus* Nob. (signalling the new combination).

27) *Mimus patagonicus* (d'Orbigny, 1836)

[Hell., 1921b: 241] [CBA 7_322] [P., 9: 446] [H&M4: 2-571]

Orpheus patagonicus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1834 Δ 26.09.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 16, Oiseaux, pl. 11, fig. 2.

Or. [*pheus*] *patagonicus*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 19 [Orpheus No. 5]. "Patagonia". No cross reference to the plate. Ω

Orpheus patagonicus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 210. "... sur les bords du Rio negro, en Patagonie".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Orpheus patagonicus* d'Orbigny, 1836, *Voyage*, livr. 16, Oiseaux, pl. 11, fig. 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed from 1837 to 1836; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921b: 241) cited the original publication as the *Synopsis*, 1837, and then cited the *Voyage* (p. 210, pl. 11, fig. 2) with no date. Hellmayr (1934: 322) cited the same sources, but dated the *Voyage* (pl. and text) 1838, which was correct only for the text page. Davis & Miller (1960: 446) listed *Mimus patagonicus* only from the *Synopsis*.

28) ***Donacobius atricapilla albovittatus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837**

[Hell., 1921b: 242] [CBA 7_350] [P., 9: 457]
[H&M4: 2-469]

Donacobius albolineatus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1835 Δ 18.04.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 12, Oiseaux, pl. 12, fig. 1.

D. [onacobius] albo vittatus, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 19 [Donacobius No. 2]. "Chiquitos et Guarayos (rep. Boliviana)". No cross reference to the plate. Ω

Donacobius albo vittatus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 213-4. "... les marais des environs de San José, Mission de la province de Chiquitos, en Bolivie, et au sein des forêts, au lieu qu'habitent les sauvages Guarayos".⁷⁹

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Donacobius albovittatus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 19. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: changed to d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye; S: hyphen displayed by Davis & Miller (1960: 457) represents a space in the original work. As regards *albolineatus* see below.

Hellmayr (1921b: 242) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the source of the original description, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 213, pl. 12, fig. 1) without a date. Hellmayr (1934: 350) cited the same sources, but dated the *Voyage* (text p. 213) from 1838, and listed *albolineatus* from the plate without a date.⁸⁰ Davis & Miller (1960: 456) cited only the *Synopsis*.

In the *Voyage* (on p. 213) d'Orbigny treated his records of a pair from Corrientes in Argentina as *Donacobius brasiliensis* Nob. (a new combination derived from *Turdus brasiliensis* Gmelin) – which Hellmayr (1934: 347) treated as a synonym of *Donacobius atricapillus*. D'Orbigny treated his Bolivian birds as *albovittatus* (and associated plate 12, fig. 1, with these birds – although he did not mention the name *albolineatus*). Hellmayr (1921b) did not accept

⁷⁹ On page 213 the immediately preceding account is of *Donacobius brasiliensis* from Corrientes.

⁸⁰ This contradicts other evidence which seems to suggest that Hellmayr did not have access to plates. While that may usually have been the case he apparently did have access when working with Menegaux in 1905 in Paris and perhaps he had such access when working there again later.

albovittatus as a subspecies distinct from *atricapilla*. But, later, Hellmayr (1934) did – basing this on size and on the “white superciliaries persisting in the adult plumage”.

Although mentioning plate 12, fig. 1, and describing the whitish supercilium as “immeasurably exaggerated”, Hellmayr (1921b: 242) made no mention of the name *Donacobius albolineatus*, which is indeed the spelling in the plate caption – as correctly reported by Coues (1879: 255) – and the attribution of this name to Gray (1846) by Sherborn (1923a: 194) is incorrect. Sherborn’s practice of ignoring plates published separately from their text having played a role here.

It is now apparent that *albolineatus* was the first name that was validly proposed by d’Orbigny. That this was named for the strong white eyebrow is evident, but was the name *albovittatus* intended for the same subject? The name *albolineatus* could be brought into use, but only if it has been used as valid since 1899 (see ICZN, 1999: Art. 23.9) – otherwise it must be ignored. We have not traced such a usage and we consider the name *Donacobius albolineatus* a *nomen oblitum*. If this decision is accepted the name given to the bird depicted in plate 12 must be considered to be unavailable. On that basis we consider that the plate does not require that its subject be seen as the holotype of *albovittatus*.

Donacobius is masculine in gender (see Dickinson & Christidis, 2014: 469); but *atricapilla* is invariable and Hellmayr (1934: 347 *et seq.*) erred in using *atricapillus* and he was followed in this error by Davis & Miller (1960: 456).

29) *Thlypopsis ruficeps* (d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hell., 1921b: 245] [CBA 9_393] [P., 13: 271] [H&M4: 2-409]

Hylophilus ruficeps, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1835 Δ 19.12.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 19, Oiseaux, pl. 13, fig. 1. Preoccupied by *Hylophilus ruficeps* zuWied, 1831. [A misattribution.]

S. [ylvia] ruficeps, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 20. [Sylvia No. 4]. “Ayupaya, rep. Boliviana.” No cross reference to the plate. Ω

Hylophilus ruficeps, ‘Prince Max’, d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 219. “... aux environs de Palca”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Sylvia ruficeps* d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 20 – based on the belief (ours and Hellmayr’s) that the name is available (see reference to the ICZN below). (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921b: 245) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, under the name *Sylvia ruficeps*, as the earliest description, and then in respect of *Hylophilus ruficeps* cited the *Voyage* (p. 219, pl. 13, fig. 1) with no date. These two names are discussed below. Hellmayr (1936: 393) dated the *Synopsis*, 1837, and the *Voyage* (p. 219, pl. 13, fig. 1) 1838. Storer (1970: 271) cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1921b) placed this taxon in the genus *Thlypopsis*. Hellmayr (1936) and Storer (1970) both maintained Hellmayr’s nomenclatural treatment.

The name *Hylophilus ruficeps* zuWied, 1831, employed by d'Orbigny in the *Voyage* (p. 219) was not taken as the basis for the account of Hellmayr (1921b: 245) because Hellmayr believed that the *Synopsis* was published first. Thus he considered *Sylvia ruficeps* to have been the original name. But he also realised, see his footnote, that the name *Hylophilus ruficeps* zuWied was given to “quite a different bird”. Hellmayr (1936: 373) showed that Prince Maximilian zuWied's name applied to the same species as *Nemosia ruficapilla* Vieillot, 1818 (= *Hemithraupis ruficapilla*).⁸¹ Thus d'Orbigny's use of *Hylophilus ruficeps* for a different species was a misapplied name rather than the introduction of a junior homonym. However, the name *Sylvia ruficeps* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, does not seem to be preoccupied (see Sherborn, 1902, and 1930a: 5620). Where it was introduced in the *Synopsis* there is no mention of zuWied's name and no mention of the plate so that there is no objective link to the mistaken use of *Hylophilus ruficeps*.

We believe use of *Thlypopsis ruficeps* based on on *Sylvia ruficeps* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, to be compliant with the Code (ICZN, 1999) and that stability is well served by retaining the name *ruficeps*. However, the bird depicted in the 1836 plate would be the holotype if the name dated from the plate caption; but the plate is mislabelled. An application was submitted to the ICZN – by Dickinson & Remsen in March 2017 – to confirm the validity of the name *Sylvia ruficeps* as used by Hellmayr and to confirm that this is not affected by the picture of the holotype captioned with the preoccupied name *Hylophilus ruficeps* – which already belonged to a different species! Several Commissioners advised on this (Case 3734) and considered the application to be unnecessary. The name *Sylvia ruficeps* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, is available and its use in the context used by Hellmayr (1921b) is not seen as disruptive. The plate published in 1836 with the name *Hylophilus ruficeps* does present a problem; the name in the caption is preoccupied and inapplicable but the value of the image in identifying the new species can be relied upon even if the physical specimen is not now extant (which is being explored separately).

30) *Xenospingus concolor* (d'Orbigny, 1837)

[Hell., 1921b: 245] [CBA 11_615] [P., 13: 116] [H&M4: 2-406]

Sylvia concolor, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 16.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 21, Oiseaux, pl. 18, fig. 1.

S. [ylvia] concolor, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 20. [*Sylvia* No. 5]. “*Arica*, rep. *Peruviana*”. No cross reference to the plate. Ω

Sylvia concolor, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 216. “... dans la vallée de *Arica*, au Pérou”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Sylvia concolor* d'Orbigny, 1837, *Voyage*, livr. 21, Oiseaux, pl. 18, fig. 1. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: no change; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

⁸¹ But see Zimmer (1947: 12-13) who, after examining a specimen collected by Prince Maximilian, determined that specimens of *Hemithraupis ruficapilla* from Bahia were separable from birds from Rio de Janeiro leading him to provide the name *bahiae* for birds from “central-eastern Bahia”.

Hellmayr (1921b: 245) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the source of the original publication, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 216, pl. 18, fig. 1) without a date. Hellmayr (1938: 615) used the date 1838 for p. 216 of the text in the *Voyage* and also for pl. 18. Paynter (1970a: 116) cited only the *Synopsis*.

D'Orbigny placing this in *Sylvia* thought the species very large for the genus (which he was applying to New World wood warblers). For this species Hellmayr (1921b) used the monotypic genus *Xenospingus* Cabanis, 1867. Hellmayr (1938: 615) maintained the placement in *Xenospingus*; so did Paynter (1970a) and Dickinson & Christidis (2014).

31) *Dacnis cayana glaucogularis* Berlepsch & Stolzmann, 1896

[Hell., 1921b: 247] [CBA 8_271] [P., 13: 390] [H&M4: 2-400]

D. [acnis] cyanater, 'Lesson, Traité, p. 488'⁸², d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 21 [Dacnis No. 2]. "Yuracares, Chiquitos, rep. Boliviana".

Dacnis cyanocephalus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 221. Comb. nov. "... au pays des Yuracarès". [Comb. nov. ?]

Bibliographic findings: the above names are not new. Both Lesson's name *cyanater* and *cyanocephalus* (Gmelin, 1789) are synonyms of *cayana* (Linnaeus, 1766) and neither is in Peters Check-list.

Hellmayr (1921b: 247) cited *cyanater* from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and cited *cyanocephala* from the *Voyage* (p. 221), and associated these with the name *Dacnis cayana glaucogularis* von Berlepsch & Stolzmann, 1896. Hellmayr (1935: 271)⁸³ cited the same sources, he listed the *Synopsis* from 1837, but dated p. 221 of the *Voyage* from "1836". Not mentioned in Storer (1970: 390).

In a footnote Hellmayr (1921b) explained that the name *cyanater* was a junior synonym of nominate *cyanus*. He also observed that the types showed that d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye had been wrong to use the name *Dacnis cyanater* (Lesson, 1831) because that name was originally applied to a bird from Brazil. By contrast although Hellmayr (1921b) listed the name *Dacnis cyanocephalus* and indicated that both specimens were labelled *cyanocephala*, he did not explain why he did not use it. Hellmayr (1935: 271) did. He listed *Dacnis cyanocephalus* but added "(nec *Motacilla cyanocephala* Gmelin)", and he dealt with Gmelin's name on p. 267 as a synonym of *Dacnis cayana cayana*. Hellmayr thus assumed, with some reason, that d'Orbigny had based this name on Gmelin.

Hellmayr (1921b) assigned Bolivian birds to *Dacnis cayana glaucogularis* von Berlepsch & Stolzmann, 1896, the next available name.

⁸² No description, based on this indication.

⁸³ Here Hellmayr gave a very full synonymy of the various subspecies of *Dacnis cayana* and here also Hellmayr restricted the type locality of *paraguayensis* Chubb to Sapucay, Paraguay.

32) *Dacnis flaviventer* d'Orbigny, 1836

[Hell., 1921b: 248] [CBA 8_279] [P., 13: 388] [H&M4: 2-400]

Dacnis flaviventer, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1835 Δ 19.12.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 19, Oiseaux, pl. 13, fig 2.

D. [acnis] flaviventer, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 21 [Dacnis No. 3]. "Yuracares, rep. Boliviana". No cross reference to the plate. Ω

Dacnis flaviventer, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 220. "... du pied oriental des Cordillères boliviennes, dans la partie habitée par les Indiens yuracarès".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Dacnis flaviventer* d'Orbigny, 1836, *Voyage*, livr. 19, Oiseaux, pl. 13, fig 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed from 1837 to 1836; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921b: 248) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, for the original description, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 220, pl. 13, fig. 2) with no date. Hellmayr (1935: 279) also cited the *Synopsis*, but as regards the *Voyage* (p. 220, pl. 13, fig. 2) he offered the date of 1837 for both plate and text. Storer (1970: 388) cited this from the *Synopsis*.

33) *Conirostrum speciosum speciosum* (Temminck, 1824) [syn. *Dacnis analis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837]

[Hell., 1921b: 248] [CBA 8_315] [P., 14: 82] [H&M4: 2-389]

D. [acnis] analis, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 21 [Dacnis No. 4]. "Chiquitos, rep. Boliviana."

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Dacnis analis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 21. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **In synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1921b: 248) cited this from the *Synopsis*, 1837, so did Hellmayr (1935: 315). The *Voyage* is not relevant because *Dacnis analis* is not mentioned therein.

Hellmayr (1921b) identified *Dacnis analis* with *Sylvia speciosa* Temminck, 1824, described from Rio de Janeiro, and treated it in the genus *Ateleodacnis*.

Lowery & Monroe (1968: 82) placed *Atelodacnis* Cassin, 1864, in the synonymy of *Conirostrum*.

34) *Phleocryptes melanops melanops* (Vieillot, 1817) [syn. *Synallaxis dorsomaculata* (d'Orbigny, 1837)]

[Hell., 1921b: 249] [CBA 4_57] [P., 7: 74] [H&M4: 2-121]

Synallaxis dorso-maculata, [sic] Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 16.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 21, Oiseaux, pl. 14, fig 1 & 2.

S. [ynallaxis] *dorso maculata*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 21 [Synallaxis No. 1]. "Buenos-Ayres (rep. Argentina)". No cross reference to the plate.

Synallaxis dorso maculatus, Nob., d'Orbigny, "1835" Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 237. "... aux environs de Buenos-Ayres, et seulement dans les joncs inondés des marais de la Plata, du coté de Barracas".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Synallaxis dorsomaculata* d'Orbigny, 1837, *Voyage*, livr. 21, Oiseaux, pl. 14, fig 1 & 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: year unchanged; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1921b: 249) cited this first from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and then cited the *Voyage* (p. 237, pl. 14, fig. 1) giving no date. Hellmayr (1925d: 57) gave 1839 as the date for page 237 of the *Voyage* and for pl. 14.

Hellmayr (1921b) considered *dorsomaculatus* a junior synonym of *Sylvia melanops* Vieillot, 1817, from Paraguay and placed that species in genus *Phleocryptes*. Peters (1951: 74) placed records from Argentina in nominate *Phleocryptes melanops* – of which *dorsomaculatus* (unmentioned by Peters) is thus a synonym.

35) *Spartonica maluroides* (d'Orbigny, 1837)

[Hell., 1921b: 249] [CBA 4_150] [P., 7: 78] [H&M4: 2-136]

Synallaxis maluroides, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 16.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 21, Oiseaux, pl. 14, figs. 3 & 4.

S. [ynallaxis] *maluroides*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 22 [Synallaxis No. 2]. "Buenos-Ayres (rep. Argentina)". No cross reference to the plate. Ω

Synallaxis maluroides, Nob., d'Orbigny, "1835" Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 238. "... aux environs de Buenos-Ayres ... parmi les joncs qui bordent la Plata, du côté de la Boca".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Synallaxis maluroides* d'Orbigny, 1837, *Voyage*, livr. 21, Oiseaux, pl. 14, figs. 3 & 4. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: no change; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921b: 249) listed the original publication from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and from the *Voyage* (p. 238, pl. 14, fig. 3) giving no date. Hellmayr (1925d: 150) dated the text and plate from the *Voyage* to 1839. Peters (1951: 78) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1921b) placed this species in the genus *Siptornis*. Hellmayr (1925d: 150) placed the species in *Asthenes*, although he footnoted the possibility it might need its own

genus. Peters (1951: 78) listed this in the monotypic genus *Spartonica* – which he had erected in 1950.

36) *Cistothorus platensis platensis* (Latham, 1790) [syn. *Synallaxis troglodytoides* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837]

[Hell., 1921b: 250] [CBA 7_116] [P., 9: 393] [H&M4: 2-559]

S. [ynallaxis] troglodytoides, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 22 [Synallaxis No. 3]. "Patagonia."
Synallaxis troglodytoides, Nob., d'Orbigny, "1835" Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 238. "... en Patagonie, mais seulement aux environs de la Bahia de San-Blas ...".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Synallaxis troglodytoides* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 22. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy in the Troglodytidae; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1921b: 250) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the source of original publication, and listed the *Voyage* (p. 238) without a date. Hellmayr (1934: 116) dated the *Voyage* (p. 238) to 1839. Paynter & Vaurie (1960: 393) in accordance with editorial policy omitted this synonym.

Hellmayr (1921b) identified the specimen as "a worn example of the ordinary Marsh Wren" *Cistothorus platensis* and reviewed all the South American forms of that species and placed *S. troglodytoides* in the synonymy of *C. p. platensis*.

37) *Cranioleuca pyrrhophia striaticeps* (d'Orbigny, 1836)

[Hell., 1921b: 256] [CBA 4_128, 130] [P., 7: 98] [H&M4: 2-135]

S. [ynallaxis] striaticeps, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1835 Δ 20.06.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 13, Oiseaux, pl. 16, fig 1.

Synallaxis striaticeps, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 22 [Synallaxis No. 6]. "Corrientes (rep. Argetina) et Cochabamba (rep. Boliviana)". No cross reference to the plate. Ω

Synallaxis striaticeps, Nob., d'Orbigny, "1835" Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 241. "... d'abord au sud de la province de Corrientes (république Argentine) ...; puis sur les vallées du Haut-Pérou, aux environs de Cochabamba et à Valle grande ...".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Synallaxis striaticeps* d'Orbigny, 1836, *Voyage*, livr. 13, Oiseaux, pl. 16, fig 1. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed from 1837 to 1836; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921b: 256) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the source of the original description and cited the *Voyage* (p. 241, pl. 16, fig. 1) without a date. Hellmayr (1925d: 128-130) cited the same sources, but dated the *Voyage* (p. 241) 1839 – and on p. 131, under the title of subspecies *striaticeps*, he listed the *Synopsis*, 1837, “part, Cochabamba”, with further reference to the *Voyage* (p. 241, pl. 16, fig. 1) 1839. Peters (1951: 98) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1921b: 256-7) identified the species as *Synallaxis pyrrhopus* Vieillot, 1819. Of two specimens he saw the unsexed mounted adult from Vallée Grande dated 1834 as representative of *striaticeps* – treating this as a lectotype – and the mounted adult female from Corrientes dated July 1829 as a specimen of the nominate form described from Paraguay. In this he disagreed with previous assessments. The first authors to review this were Sclater & Salvin (1879: 620). They named a specimen from Tilotilo⁸⁴ in Bolivia *Synallaxis rufipennis* and after their full description considered their name to apply to d’Orbigny’s Bolivian material and they cited this both from the *Synopsis* and from the *Voyage* giving both text page 241 and plate 16, fig. 1 and added “partim” thus inferentially excluding the Corrientes material. However, they did not comment on the plate⁸⁵ and, as they did not detail any d’Orbigny material examined, they did not securely restrict the original type series. Next, Menegaux & Hellmayr (1906c: 78) looking at the type material in Paris (MNHN) assigned the Corrientes bird to *Siptornis striaticeps striaticeps* and the Valleggrande bird to *Siptornis striaticeps rufipennis* but they too did not formally restrict the type series, and they made no reference to the text or the plate in the *Voyage*.

Hellmayr (1921b: 258) went on to examine “nearly thirty specimens” in order to address the confusion that had by now arisen over the identity of the true *terra typica* of *striaticeps* and concluded (a) that “birds from Northern and Central Bolivia ... are entitled to the name *striaticeps* ... of which *S. rufipennis* ... becomes a synonym” and (b) “birds from Central and Eastern Argentine states” ... [are] “true *S.p.pyrrhopus*” and (c) “birds from N.W. Argentine” were left as nominate *pyrrhopus*. Understandably Hellmayr (1921b: 256-259) seemed clear that the plate represents the highland bird (subspecies *striaticeps*). Because the specimen depicted in the plate is a holotype there will be further discussion of this in one of the coming papers reviewing the types of all d’Orbigny’s names from this voyage.

The actions of Sclater & Salvin (1879) in describing a new taxon from Andean Bolivia, and of Menegaux & Hellmayr (1906c) in accepting that Sclater & Salvin’s name *rufipennis* applied to the Andean specimen(s) taken by d’Orbigny, created a situation whereby the one known d’Orbigny specimen from Corrientes was separated from the Andean population, and thus that it must keep the name *striaticeps*. However, the authors were not explicit enough to be considered to have designated a lectotype (see Art. 74.5 of the Code, ICZN, 1999). By contrast the action of Hellmayr (1921b) designating an Andean specimen as the type of the name *striaticeps* does satisfy the conditions of Art. 74.5.

However, these two options are rendered inoperative because the original publication of the name was in the caption to plate 16 and the single bird depicted is thus the holotype. We take the view that from the moment of depiction there was a holotype and

⁸⁴ Tilo Tilo, Yungas Province 16° 10’ S, 68° 00’ W. Syntype BMNH 1889.5.14.249.

⁸⁵ At this date no rules existed that, in these circumstances, made the subject of the plate a holotype.

thus no type series to call composite and thus that there is no basis for selecting a lectotype. Because the Corrientes (Argentina) bird was collected early in the expedition, it seems quite likely that the bird depicted was from there. Partly for this reason, but also drawing on comments of others⁸⁶, our preliminary conclusions were that Hellmayr (1925d: 128-130) erred in assigning Cochabamba (west central Bolivia) specimens to *Cranioleuca pyrrhopia striaticeps* and that he should have assigned them to *rufipennis* Sclater & Salvin, 1879 – as had been done in 1906 – while he should have treated “*striaticeps*” d’Orbigny from Argentina as a junior synonym of *Cranioleuca pyrrhopia pyrrhopia*. However, those conclusions were overturned at the MNHN where a Cochabamba specimen best agreed with the plate and fixes the name *striaticeps* to the highland form, leading to acceptance that the Corrientes specimen is nominate *pyrrhopia* (Dickinson *et al.*, in prep.).

Peters (1951: 98) exactly followed Hellmayr (1925d) and we now agree with their views (happy that we can maintain the long-standing *status quo*). A further question remains worth investigation; this is whether a population from E Bolivia is genuinely distinct from that of N and W Bolivia or simply intergradient between *striaticeps* and *pyrrhopia*. If it is distinct from both then it needs a new name.

38) *Cranioleuca albiceps albiceps* (d’Orbigny, 1836)

[Hell., 1921b: 259] [CBA 4_116] [P., 7: 101] [H&M4: 2-135]

S. [ynallaxis] albiceps, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1835 Δ 20.06.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 13, Oiseaux, pl. 16, fig 2.

Synallaxis albiceps, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 23 [Synallaxis No. 7]. “Sicasica, rep. Boliviana.” No cross reference to the plate. Ω

Synallaxis albiceps, Nob., d’Orbigny, “1835” Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 241. “... aux environs du village de Capiñata, province de Sicasica”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Synallaxis albiceps* d’Orbigny, 1836, *Voyage*, livr. 13, Oiseaux, pl. 16, fig 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed from 1837 to 1836; A: changed from joint authorship to d’Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921b: 259) treated the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the source of the original description, and also listed the *Voyage* (p. 241, pl. 16, fig. 2) giving no date. Hellmayr (1925d: 116) cited the same sources, but he dated the *Voyage* from 1839. Peters (1951: 101) listed this taxon only from the *Synopsis*.

Under the name *Siptornis albiceps* Hellmayr (1921b) considered this a very distinct species, one which perhaps deserved its own genus; in other words he suggested that genus *Cranioleuca* Reichenbach, 1853, – of which *albiceps* is the type – should be considered for

⁸⁶ Paul Sweet (AMNH) kindly compared available specimens with plate 16, and Hein van Grouw (NHM) compared the plate with the types of *rufipennis* and some “*striaticeps*”.

renewed recognition. Soon afterwards Hellmayr (1925d) recognised genus *Cranioleuca* with 16 species (including *albiceps* and *pyrrhophia*).

39) *Leptasthenura fuliginiceps* (d'Orbigny, 1837)

[Hell., 1921b: 260] [CBA 4_69] [P., 7: 77] [H&M4: 2-130]

S. [ynallaxis] fuliginiceps, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 16.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 18, Oiseaux, pl. 17, fig 1.

Synallaxis fuliginiceps, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 23 [Synallaxis No. 8]. "Sicasica (rep. Boliviana)".

No cross reference to the plate. Ω

Synallaxis fuliginiceps, Nob., d'Orbigny, "1835" Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 242. "... tant aux environs du bourg d'Enquisivi (province de Sicasica), que près de Vallée grande".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Synallaxis fuliginiceps* d'Orbigny, 1837, *Voyage*, livr. 18, Oiseaux, pl. 17, fig 1. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed to earlier in 1837; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921b: 260), listed the original source as the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also listed the *Voyage* (p. 242 and pl. 17, fig. 1) without a date. Hellmayr (1925d: 69) cited the same sources and used 1839 as the date for the *Voyage*. Peters (1951: 77) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr assigned this species to the genus *Leptasthenura* making it the nominate form of *Leptasthenura fuliginiceps* and associated *paranensis* Sclater, 1861, with that species.

40) *Synallaxis leucocephala* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 [*nomen dubium*]

[Hell., 1921b: 262] [CBA 4_n/a] [P., n/a] [H&M4: 2-n/a]

S. [ynallaxis] leucocephala, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 24 [Synallaxis No. 10]. "Patagonia."

Synallaxis leucocephala, Nob., d'Orbigny, "1835" Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 244. "... les environs de Carmen en Patagonie".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Synallaxis leucocephala* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 24. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Name largely forgotten (as unidentified); not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1921b: 262) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the source of the original description, and listed the *Voyage* (p. 244) without a date. Not listed by Hellmayr (1925d), nor by Peters (1951). Described from a sighting; no specimen taken. Hellmayr (1921b) wrote that no bird "answering to this general description has since been met with in Patagonia, *S. leucocephala*, in all probability, will forever remain a mystery".

41) *Asthenes dorbignyi dorbignyi* (Reichenbach, 1853)⁸⁷

[Hell., 1921b: 263] [CBA 4_141-2] [P., 7: 104] [H&M4: 2-131]

Synallaxis humicola, 'Kittlitz', d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 16.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 18, Oiseaux, pl. 17, fig. 2.

S. [ynallaxis] humicola, 'Kittlitz (pl. 6)', d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 24 [Synallaxis No. – missing, appears between 10 and 11!].⁸⁸ "La Paz, rep. Boliviana".

Synallaxis humicola, 'Kittlitz', d'Orbigny, "1835" Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 245. "... dans le ravin de la Paz, dans la vallée de Cochabamba, aux environs de Palca, province d'Ayupaya".

Bathmidura dorbignyi Reichenbach, 1853. *Handbuch der speciellen Ornithologie. Scansoriae, Sittinae*, p. 163. – Zoological Museum, Dresden. Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Bathmidura dorbignyi* Reichenbach, 1853. *Handbuch der speciellen Ornithologie. Scansoriae, Sittinae*, p. 163. – Zoological Museum, Dresden. (b) Name *humicola* 'not of Kittlitz' given by Peters (1951: 104), attributed to the plate, but with no date (here dated 1837).

Hellmayr (1921b: 263) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also listed the *Voyage* (p. 245, pl. 17, fig. 2), but gave no date. Hellmayr (1925d) used the date 1839 for the *Voyage* (plate and text).

Hellmayr (1921b: 263) reported a composite collection detailing three specimens: "No. 1" from Valparaiso that he accepted as *Siptornis humicola*; No. 2 labelled from Ayupaya and more precisely from Palca⁸⁹ which he listed as the type of *Siptornis d'orbignyi* [sic] described by Reichenbach (1853) on the basis of the plate and the text in the *Voyage*; and No. 3, a juvenile, from Cochabamba which Hellmayr attributed to *Siptornis arequipae* "or subsp."

Hellmayr (1925d) on p. 142 cited, first, La Paz records from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and from the *Voyage* (p. 245), with date 1839 under the name *Asthenes d'orbignyi* [sic] *consobrina* (newly described by Hellmayr on p. 142)⁹⁰ the bird from Cochabamba that he had provisionally called *arequipae*, and also on p. 142, cited the *Voyage* (pl. 17, fig. 2), without a date, for the specimen from Palca named by Reichenbach. Note that, as he had thought, d'Orbigny did collect *humicola* Kittlitz, his one specimen coming from Valparaiso; Hellmayr (p. 144) cited this from the *Voyage* (p. 245), 1839.

42) *Synallaxis azarae* d'Orbigny, 1838

[Hell., 1921b: 264] [CBA 4_77] [P., 7: 82] [H&M4: 2-140]

⁸⁷ Not named by d'Orbigny but collected by him; this taxon is included here because the type is in Paris.

⁸⁸ Presumably a last minute insertion in the text.

⁸⁹ Here Hellmayr refers to Reichenbach's "*d'orbignyi*" as a well-marked form discussed by Hellmayr (1917a).

⁹⁰ "Type" [= holotype] in Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh; but at least the specimen in Paris (No. 3 of Hellmayr, 1921b) will be a paratype.

S. [ynallaxis] ruficapilla, 'Vieillot (Dict. T. xxxii, p. 210; id. Gal. pl. 24'), d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 24 [Synallaxis No. 11]. "provincia Corrientescensi (rep. Argentina); rep. Boliviana."

Synallaxis ruficapilla, Vieill., d'Orbigny, "1835" Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 246. "Corrientes ... en hiver; le versant oriental des Andes boliviennes ... aux environs de Carcuata (Yungas), d'Enquisivi (province de Sicasica), à Chaluani, province de Mizqué; ... aussi dans les plaines de la province de Moxos".

Synallaxis azarae, d'Orbigny, "1835" Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 246 (in text).

"la république de Bolivia". ⁹¹ Ω A conditionally proposed name.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Synallaxis azarae* d'Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 246. (b) O: no change; D: 1838 not 1835 as in Peters and on wrapper ; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921b: 264) cited the *Synopsis* without a date and then the *Voyage* (p. 246) "betw. 1839 and 1847." Hellmayr (1925d: 77) cited the same sources, dating the first 1837 and the second 1839. Peters (1951: 81-82) listed *azarae* from the *Voyage* (p. 246) with date 1835. ⁹²

Hellmayr (1921b: 264) recognized that d'Orbigny's *ruficapilla* was not that of Vieillot, 1819, and noted that when the text of the *Voyage* appeared d'Orbigny had disassociated one Bolivian specimen from the name *ruficapilla* and Hellmayr identified that as *S. frontalis* von Pelzeln (1859). By the time that Hellmayr published this part of his study of d'Orbigny's collections there had been several publications that referred to the conditional proposal of the name *azarae*.

Allen (1889a: 91) described *Synallaxis griseiventris* from Yungas, Bolivia comparing it with *S. frontalis* von Pelzeln, 1859, and *S. pudica* Sclater, 1859, ⁹³ but not with *azarae*. Allen (1889b: 243) considered *azarae* to be the same as *Synallaxis frontalis* von Pelzeln, 1859, and an older name. That view was based on three specimens in Boston from Lafresnaye's collection labelled as types of *Synallaxis azarae*. However, as discussed earlier (p. 71) specimens in the Lafresnaye collection that purport to be types from d'Orbigny's expedition do not always prove to be so.

Sclater (1890: 39) listed *azarae* as a synonym of *S. frontalis*, but with a question mark. He mentioned having examined d'Orbigny's specimen from Valle Grande in Paris seeing it as "agreeing sufficiently well with the characters assigned to ... *S. azarae*", but found the differences from *frontalis* too minor (however, he did not take up the older name – *azarae*).

Hellmayr (1921b: 264) considered d'Orbigny's name *azarae* to be validly introduced and applied it to birds from the western Yungas (and parts of Peru) while treating birds from Corrientes as *S. frontalis*. Hellmayr (1925d: 80-81) considered genuine *frontalis* von

⁹¹ The author implies just a single specimen was taken, but does not state exactly where.

⁹² This appears to be a typographical error as Peters cited Hellmayr (1925d: 77) where the date used was 1839.

⁹³ A junior synonym of *Synallaxis brachyurus* [sic] Lafresnaye, 1843 (see Hellmayr, 1925d: 91).

Pelzeln, 1859, to be an entirely different species (although he noted that the name had been used by various authors for each of the five subspecies that he accepted for *S. azarae*). He treated *azarae* as a valid polytypic species, with *griseiventris* Allen, 1889a, a junior synonym of nominate *azarae*.

43) *Melanopareia torquata bitorquata* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hell., 1921b: 266] [CBA 3_167] [P., 7: 282] [H&M4: 2-94]

S. [ynallaxis] bitorquata, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 24 [Synallaxis No. 12] ⁹⁴. "provincia Chiquitensi (rep. Boliviana)". Ω

Synallaxis bitorquata, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 06.11.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 29, Oiseaux, pl. 15, fig. 2.

Synallaxis torquatus, 'Prince Max', d'Orbigny, "1835" Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 248 ⁹⁵. "... la province de Chiquitos en Bolivia, principalement aux environs de la Mission de Concepcion".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Synallaxis bitorquata* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 24. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921b: 266) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, and then cited the *Voyage* (p. 248, pl. 15, fig. 2) without a date. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 167-168) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1844. Peters (1951: 282) listed this, with his 'first' citation – with the mistaken date "1835" – to *S. torquatus* on p. 248 in the *Voyage*, following that with the citation to *S. bitorquatus* in the *Synopsis* correctly dated 1837. He also cited pl. 15 fig. 2 in the *Voyage* from 1837, which is correct.

D'Orbigny, in the *Voyage*, rejected the earlier use of the name *bitorquata* in the *Synopsis* and used *torquatus* zuWied, 1831. This correlated with the introduction of the name *maximiliani* for what had been called *torquata* in the *Synopsis*. D'Orbigny explained that it had first been thought that this was a variety of what he now called *S. maximiliani* but careful comparison had convinced him that this was a different species, and he gave details. Hellmayr (1921b: 266) perceived differences between zuWied's Bahia specimens and birds from further west across to Bolivia and from further south to São Paulo, and considered that the treatment in the *Voyage* which placed *bitorquata* in the synonymy of *Synallaxis torquatus* zuWied, 1831,⁹⁶ was mistaken. This more southerly form was, he believed, distinct and so he treated *bitorquata* as a valid subspecies of *S. torquata*.

⁹⁴ Mistakenly cited as *bitorquatus* by Peters (1951: 282).

⁹⁵ This page mistakenly dated 1835 by Peters (1951: 282).

⁹⁶ In using the name *Synallaxis torquatus* d'Orbigny should have attributed the name to Prince Maximilian zuWied.

Almost seventy years before Hellmayr (1921b) this species was included by Reichenbach (1853), in his new genus *Melanopareia* which to-day has a family to itself (see Ericson *et al.*, 2010, and Dickinson & Christidis, 2014: 94). Lopes & Gonzaga (2016) proposed the elevation of *bitorquata* to full species rank.

44) *Melanopareia maximiliani* (d'Orbigny, 1838)

[Hell., 1921b: 267] [CBA 3_168] [P., 7: 282] [H&M4: 2-94]

S. [ynallaxis] torquata, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 25 [Synallaxis No. 13]. "Carcuata (repl. Boliviana)". *Synallaxis torquata*, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 06.11.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 29, Oiseaux, pl. 15, fig. 1.

Synallaxis maximiliani, Nob., d'Orbigny, "1835" Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 247⁹⁷. "... au sommet d'une montagne (celle du Biscachal), aux environs du village de Carcuata, province de Yungas". Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Synallaxis maximiliani* d'Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 247. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1835 to 1838; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921b: 267) cited *torquata* (*nec* zuWied, 1831) from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and then cited the name *maximiliani* from the *Voyage* (p. 247, pl. 15, fig. 1) "betw. 1839 and 1847". Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 168) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) from 1844; but they did not report that the plate caption was not "*Synallaxis maximiliani*". Peters (1951: 282) listed this, but his citation to *S. maximiliani* on p. 247 in the *Voyage* was mistakenly dated "1835" (Peters added citations to *S. torquatus*: one to the *Synopsis* dated 1837, and another to pl. 15, fig. 1 from the *Voyage* also with date 1837).

In the *Voyage* d'Orbigny made clear that this name was based on plate 15, fig. 1, for which the caption was *Synallaxis torquata* (the name that d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye used in the *Synopsis* where there was a brief description). But this, while closely related, is not *Synallaxis torquata* zuWied, 1831; it differs enough to be distinct at the species level, and in the text of the *Voyage* d'Orbigny redescribed it and provided a *nomen novum* – choosing to honour Prince Maximilian zuWied (however, d'Orbigny's footnote, although conveying the sense of this action, did not clearly explain it). Hellmayr (1921b: 267) placed the species in the genus *Melanopareia*, and saw *M. maximiliani* as polytypic. Hellmayr (1907b) had previously named an Argentinian subspecies (*argentina*).

45) *Pseudasthenes patagonica* (d'Orbigny, 1840)

[Hell., 1921b: 268] [CBA 4_138] [P., 7: 105] [H&M4: 2-136]

⁹⁷ Mistakenly dated 1835 by Peters (1951: 282).

Synallaxis patagonica, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 21.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 249. "Sur les coteaux des rives du Rio Negro en Patagonie". Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Synallaxis patagonica* d'Orbigny, 1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 249. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Not mentioned in the *Synopsis*. Hellmayr (1921b: 268) cited this from the *Voyage* (p. 249) "betw. 1839 and 1847". Hellmayr (1925d: 138) dated this 1839. Peters (1951: 105) dated this 1839 mentioning Livr. 45.

Hellmayr (1925d: 138) placed this species in the genus *Asthenes* and Peters (1951: 105) followed. More recently it has been made the type species of the new genus *Pseudasthenes* (see Derryberry *et al.*, 2010).

46) *Cyphorhinus arada modulator* (d'Orbigny, 1838)

[Hell., 1921b: 269] [CBA 7_290] [P., 9: 440] [H&M4: 2-567]

T. [roglodytes] arada, 'Lath[am].', d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 25 [Troglodytes No. 2]. "prov. Yungacensi (rep. Boliviana)."

Thryothorus modulator, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 230. "... du pied de la chaîne des Andes boliviennes, principalement dans la province de Yungas et dans le pays habité par les Indiens yuracarès". Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Thryothorus modulator* d'Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 230. (b) O: no change, but livraison number added; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921b: 269) cited the name "*arada* (nec Latham)" from the *Synopsis*, with no date, and cited *modulator* from the *Voyage* (p. 230) with the date October, 1838. Hellmayr (1934: 290) gave 1837 for the *Synopsis* and just 1838 for the *Voyage*. Paynter & Vaurie (1960: 440) also cited the name *modulator* from the *Voyage* (p. 230) with date 1838.

Hellmayr (1921b: 269) treated *modulator* as a polytypic species with this as the nominate form, placing the species in the genus *Leucolepis*. Hellmayr (1934: 290) treated this taxon as a subspecies of *Leucolepis arada* and because *Leucolepis* is feminine modified *modulator* to *modulatrix*. However, *modulator* is a noun and invariable (per N. David, 22.11.16). Paynter & Vaurie (1960: 437) placed *Leucolepis* Reichenbach, 1850, in the synonymy of *Cyporhinus* Cabanis, 1844.

47) *Troglodytes aedon chilensis* Lesson, 1830 [syn. *pallidus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)]

[Hell., 1921b: 270] [CBA 7_238] [P., 9: 427] [H&M4: 2-558]

T. [roglodytes] pallida, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 25 [Troglodytes No. 3]. "Patagonia.
Troglodytes pallidus, Nob., d'Orbigny, "1835" Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 234. "Patagonie, sur les coteaux buissonneux des rives du Rio negro".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Troglodytes pallida* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 25. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1921b: 270) cited the name *pallida* from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and *pallidus* from the *Voyage* (p. 234) giving no date. Hellmayr (1934: 238) dated that page from the *Voyage* 1839.

Hellmayr (1921b: 270) considered *pallida* to be a junior synonym of *Troglodytes magellanicus* Gould, 1837 – dated February by Sherborn (1928a: 3821) and February 20th by Duncan (1937) – which he treated as a subspecies of *Troglodytes musculus*. In his footnote on p. 270 Hellmayr wrote of *magellanicus* "This name is certainly earlier than *T. pallida* Lafr. & Orb., since the publication of the *Magasin de Zoologie* for the year 1837 has been unduly delayed, as we learn from an editorial notice in the preface to that volume". In fact page 25 of the *Synopsis* was probably published before that delay; however, our evidence still places Gould's *magellanicus* eight days earlier than *pallida*. Later, Hellmayr (1934: 238) placed both *pallidus* and *magellanicus* in the synonymy of *T. musculus chilensis* Lesson (1830) and the species *musculus* was subsequently absorbed into *T. aedon* (see Paynter & Vaurie, 1960: 426).

48) *Troglodytes aedon tecellatus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837

[Hell., 1921b: 271] [CBA 7_237] [P., 9: 426] [H&M4: 2-558]

T. [roglodytes] tecellata, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 25 [Troglodytes No. 4]. "Tacna, rep. Peruviana." Ω
Troglodytes tecellata, Nob., d'Orbigny, "1835" Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 232. "A l'ouest des Andes boliviennes, dans la vallée de Tacna (Pérou)".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Troglodytes tecellata* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 25. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: changed from Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny to d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921b: 271) cited this from the *Synopsis*, 1837, after which he listed the *Voyage* (p. 232) without a date; Hellmayr (1934: 237) dated p. 232 of the *Voyage* from 1839. Paynter & Vaurie (1960: 426) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1921b) treated this as a valid race of *Troglodytes musculus* and also corrected the spelling to *tecellatus*. As mentioned above *T. musculus* was later absorbed into *T. aedon* by Hellmayr (1934: 237).

49) *Cantorchilus guarayanus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hell., 1921b: 272] [CBA 7_158] [P., 9: 414] [H&M4: 2-565]

T. [rogloodytes] guarayana, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 26 [Troglodytes No. 5]. "Guarayos, repub. Boliviana." Ω

Troglodytes guarayanus, Nob., d'Orbigny, "1835" Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 233. "... dans les halliers épais qui entourent les habitations des sauvages Guarayos au sein des forêts ... qui séparent la province de Chiquitos de celle de Moxos (république de Bolivia)".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Troglodytes guarayana* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 26. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: changed to d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1921b: 272) cited this from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 233) without a date. Hellmayr (1934: 158) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* 1839. Paynter & Vaurie (1960: 414) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Sharpe (1881: 211) treated *guarayanus* as a senior synonym of *Thryophilus fulvus*. However, Hellmayr (1921b: 272) saw species *fulvus* as belonging in *Cinnycerthia* and, based on more recent Bolivian specimens from Santa Cruz de la Sierra that "agree exceedingly well with the [described] characters of *T. guarayanus*" – but not on type material of *guarayanus* for he found none – he treated *Thryophilus guarayanus* as a valid polytypic species (calling it *Thryophilus g. guarayanus* although he did not mention the names of related subspecies). He also placed *Thryophilus minor* von Pelzeln, 1867, in the synonymy of *T. guarayanus*. Later, Hellmayr (1934: 158) considered *Thryothorus guarayanus* to be monotypic, with which Paynter & Vaurie (1960: 414) agreed. Since then this species has been included in the new genus *Cantorchilus* (see Mann *et al.*, 2006).

50) *Anthus furcatus furcatus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837

[Hell., 1923: 224] [CBA 8_87] [P., 9: 163] [H&M4: 2-309]

A. [nthus] furcatus, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 27 [Anthus No. 4]. "Patagonia". Ω

Anthus furcatus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 227. "... aux environs de Carmen, Patagonia"; "... dans la vallée de Cochabamba".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Anthus furcatus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 27. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: changed from Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny to d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1923: 224) cited this from the *Synopsis*, without a date, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 227) also without a date. Hellmayr (1935: 87) dated the *Synopsis*, 1837, and p. 227 of the *Voyage* from 1838. Greenway (1960: 163) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1935: 87) maintained his treatment of *A. f. furcatus* and *A. f. brevirostris*.

Hellmayr (1923: 224) found four relevant specimens in Paris (the MNHN): two labelled as *furcatus* and from Patagonia, and two from Cochabamba originally treated in the *Synopsis* as *Anthus variegatus* (p. 26 *Anthus* No. 3),⁹⁸ but which d'Orbigny later thought were *A. furcatus brevirostris* Taczanowski, 1875.

51) *Anthus bogotensis immaculatus* Cory, 1916 [syn. *rufescens* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 – preoccupied]

[Hell., 1923: 225] [CBA 8_102] [P., 9: 165] [H&M4: 2-310]

A. [nthus] rufescens, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 27 [*Anthus* No. 5]. "Yungas in Bolivia".

Anthus rufescens, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, p. 226. "... sur le sommet de la montagne dite du Biscachal, non loin du village de Carcuata, dans la province de Yungas".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Anthus rufescens* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 27. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: changed to d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye; S: no change. Name preoccupied. Not in Peters Checklist.

Hellmayr (1923: 225) cited the source as the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 226) with no date. Hellmayr (1935: 102) cited the same works and dated p. 226 of the *Voyage* from 1838.

The name *rufescens* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, is a junior homonym of *Anthus rufescens* Temminck, 1815,⁹⁹ and is thus unavailable. Hellmayr (1923) placed it in the synonymy of nominate *Anthus bogotensis* Sclater, 1855. Later, Hellmayr (1935: 102) made it a synonym of *A. bogotensis immaculatus* Cory, 1916, a taxon he recognised with some doubt. However, *immaculatus* was accepted by Greenway (1960: 165), who, in line with editorial policy for Peters Check-list, did not list the synonym *rufescens*.

52) *Thlypopsis sordida sordida* (d'Orbigny, 1837)

[Hell., 1923: 226] [CBA 9_387] [P., 13: 270] [H&M4: 2-409]

⁹⁸ In the *Voyage* the name *Anthus variegatus* does not appear in the synonymy of the pipit species that are treated; in the *Synopsis* we find (1) *fulvus*, (2) *chii*, (3) *variegatus*, (4) *furcatus* and (5) *rufescens*. In the *Voyage* the sequence is: *fulvus* (p. 223), *correndera* (p. 225), *chii* (p. 225), *rufescens* (p. 226) and *furcatus* (p. 227) – of these *correndera* is 'new' and there is no citation to the *Synopsis* and no explanation why not, but a footnote on p. 224, apparently to *A. fulvus* explains that specimens identified as *variegatus* in the *Synopsis* might be that but could well be ("pouvant bien être") *correndera*. Hellmayr (1935: 87) treated the name *A. variegatus* Vieillot as a *nomen inquirendum* or a *nomen oblitum*.

⁹⁹ Hellmayr (1923) dated Temminck's name 1820; Sherborn (1930: 5610) dated it from 1815 – the earlier first edition of Temminck's *Manuel*.

Nemosia sordida, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 16.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 21, Oiseaux, pl. 18, fig 2.

N. [emosia] *sordida*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 28 [S.G. *Nemosia*¹⁰⁰ No. 3]. "Yuracares (rep. Boliviana)". Ω

Nemosia sordida, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 261. "... au pays des Yuracarès".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Nemosia sordida* d'Orbigny, 1837, *Voyage*, livr. 21, Oiseaux, pl. 18, fig 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed to earlier in 1837; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1923: 226) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the source of the name *sordida*, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 261, pl. 18, fig. 2) with no date. Hellmayr (1936: 387) listed the same two sources and cited the *Voyage* from 1839. Storer (1970: 270) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Earlier Hellmayr (1906b) placed the species in genus *Thlypopsis* and considered *Nemosia chrysopsis* Sclater & Salvin, 1880, to be a synonym. Not mentioned in 1906, but explained by Hellmayr (1923: 226) was his conclusion that *Nemosia fulvescens* Strickland, 1844, was also a junior synonym of *Thlypopsis sordida*.¹⁰¹ Hellmayr (1936: 387-388) changed his mind about *chrysopsis* and accepted it as distinct. Storer (1970: 270) agreed with this treatment.¹⁰²

53) *Lanio versicolor versicolor* (d'Orbigny, 1837)

[Hell., 1923: 227] [CBA 9_317] [P., 13: 285] [H&M4: 2-398]

Tachyphonus versicolor Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 09.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 19, fig. 1.

T. [achyphonus] *versicolor*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 28 [S.G. *Tachyphonus*¹⁰³ No. 1]. "Yuracares (rep. Boliviana)". Ω No cross reference to the plate.

Pyranga versicolor, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 262. "... au pays des Yuracarés".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tachyphonus versicolor* d'Orbigny, 1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 19, fig. 1. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed to earlier in 1837; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

¹⁰⁰ Treated implicitly as a subgenus of *Tanagra*.

¹⁰¹ He considered the species polytypic and listed *amazonum* Sclater, 1888, from Peru as a subspecies.

¹⁰² Due to the policy adopted for Peters' *Check-list* regarding the mention of synonyms, the names *fulvescens* and *amazonum* are absent from Storer (1970).

¹⁰³ Treated implicitly as a subgenus of *Tanagra*.

Hellmayr (1923: 227) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the original publication, and listed the *Voyage* (p. 262, pl. 19, fig. 1) without a date. Hellmayr (1936: 317-318) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text p. 262 and pl. 19, fig. 1) from 1839. Storer (1970: 285) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1923) placed this species in the genus *Lanio*.

54) *Anisognathus somptuosus flavinucha* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hell., 1923: 227] [CBA 9_204] [P., 13: 335] [H&M4: 2-418]

T. [achyphonus] flavinucha, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 29 [S.G. Tachyphonus No. 2]. "Yungas (Bolivia)". Ω *Tachyphonus flavinucha*, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 05.06.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 24, Oiseaux, pl. 21, fig. 1.

Tachyphonus flavinucha, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 279. "... province de Yungas, seulement dans les ravins des parties élevées des montagnes du versant oriental des Andes boliviennes de la Paz; principalement auprès des villages de Chupé, d'Irupana et de Suri".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tanagra (Tachyphonus) flavinucha* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 29. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

Hellmayr (1923: 227) cited this name from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 279, pl. 21, fig. 1). Hellmayr (1936: 204) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (plate and text) from 1839.

Hellmayr (1923) placed this species in the genus *Compsocoma*. Hellmayr (1936) treated it as *Compsocoma flavinucha flavinucha*, but treated *Tachyphonus somptuosus* Lesson, 1831, as a related subspecies not noticing that Lesson's name had six years precedence. Storer (1970: 335) placed *Compsocoma* Cabanis, 1851,¹⁰⁴ in the synonymy of *Anisognathus* Reichenbach, 1850, but maintained the mistaken view that the name *flavinucha* had precedence over *somptuosus*. This was corrected in Dickinson (2003).

55) *Tachyphonus luctuosus* d'Orbigny, 1837

[Hell., 1923: 228] [CBA 9_337] [P., 13: 293] [H&M4: 2-396]

¹⁰⁴ This name is from p. 140 in the volume on "Singvögel"; Mlíkovský (2012) offered evidence that publication was not until 1853 and recommended April 1853 as the best date to cite. Mlíkovský (p. 24) promised a second part of his paper in which he would address the almost simultaneous publications of Reichenbach, Bonaparte and G.R. Gray. That will be an exceptionally valuable study and Dickinson & Christidis (2014) deferred adopting 1853 for names from the "Singvögel" until Mlíkovský provides the more complete set of corrections that is almost certain to be required.

T. [achyphonus] luctuosus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 09.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 20, figs. 1 & 2.

Tachyphonus luctuosus, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 29 [S.G. Tachyphonus No. 4]. "Guarayos". Ω No cross reference to the plate.

Pyranga luctuosa, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 263. "... au pays des Indiens guarayos, entre les provinces de Moxos et de Chiquitos", "... au pays des Yuracarès"¹⁰⁵.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tachyphonus luctuosus* d'Orbigny, 1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 20, figs. 1 & 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed to earlier in 1837; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1923: 228) cited *Tachyphonus luctuosus* from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and cited *Pyranga luctuosa* from the *Voyage* (p. 263, pl. 22, figs. 1 & 2) without a date. Hellmayr (1936: 340-342) cited the same sources, and in the case of the *Voyage* dated the text and the plate from 1839, but he did not notice that the title on the plate was not *Pyranga luctuosa* and was unaware that the plate had been published earlier.

Hellmayr (1923) treated this as the nominate form of a polytypic species. Hellmayr (1936) accepted *panamensis* Todd, 1917, *axillaris* (Lawrence, 1874) and *nitidissimus* Salvin, 1870, as associated subspecies; in addition he listed *Chlorospingus flaviventris* Sclater, 1856, as a synonym of the nominate form. Storer (1970: 293) accepted *flaviventris* as an additional subspecies. Burns *et al.* (2016) proposed a new genus *Islerothraupis* Burns, Unitt & Mason, 2016, of feminine gender, and recommended placing *luctuosa* in this.

56) *Paroaria capitata* d'Orbigny, 1837

[Hell., 1923: 228] [CBA 11_65] [P., 13: 214] [H&M4: 2-415]

Tachyphonus capitatus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 09.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 19, fig. 2.

T. [achyphonus] capitatus, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 29 [S.G. Tachyphonus No. 5]. "Corrientes (rep. Argentina)". Ω No cross reference to the plate.

Tachyphonus capitatus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 278. "... dans les provinces de Santa-Fe, d'Entre-Rios et de Corrientes, république Argentine".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tachyphonus capitatus* d'Orbigny, 1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 19, fig. 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed to earlier in 1837; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

¹⁰⁵ The text implies that none was taken in the first area mentioned.

Hellmayr (1923: 228) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the source of the original description and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 278, pl. 19, fig. 2) without a date. Hellmayr (1938: 65-66), dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) from 1839. Paynter (1970a: 214) listed this only from the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1923) placed this species in the genus *Paroaria* and Hellmayr (1938) treated the species as monotypic.

57) *Euphonia lanirostris lanirostris* d'Orbigny, 1837

[Hell., 1923: 230] [CBA 9_47] [P., 13: 345] [H&M4: 2-317]

Euphonia lanirostris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 09.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 22, fig. 1.

E. [uphonia] lani rostris, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 30. [S.G. *Euphonia* ¹⁰⁶ No. 1]. "Yuracares (Bolivia)". Ω No cross reference to the plate.

Euphonia lanirostris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 266. "... dans les provinces de Yungas et de Santa-Cruz de la Sierra, et au pays des Yuracarès et des Guarayos".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Euphonia lanirostris* d'Orbigny, 1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 22, fig. 1. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed to earlier in 1837; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1923: 230) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the original publication, and also listed the *Voyage* (p. 266, pl. 22, fig. 1). Hellmayr (1936: 47) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate – said to depict the male) 1839. Storer (1970: 345) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1923) treated this as the nominate form, mentioning *E. l. peruviana* von Berlepsch & Stolzmann, 1906,¹⁰⁷ as included in the species.

Hellmayr (1936) placed the species in *Tanagra* not *Euphonia*, and recognised *zopholega* Oberholser, 1918 (*nom. nov.* for *E. l. peruviana*), *hypoxantha* von Berlepsch & Taczanowski, 1883,¹⁰⁸ and *crassirostris* (Sclater, 1857).

58) *Euphonia chlorotica serrirostris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 [= ? *Euphonia aurea serrirostris* (see below)]

[Hell., 1923: 232] [CBA 9_40] [P., 13: 342] [H&M4: 2-317]

¹⁰⁶ Treated implicitly as a subgenus of *Tanagra*.

¹⁰⁷ But considered preoccupied in *Tanagra* and unavailable due to *Tanagra peruviana* Desmarest, 1806 (see Hellmayr, 1936: 48).

¹⁰⁸ Proposed as a full species.

E. [uphonia] serrirostris, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 30 [S.G. Euphonia No. 3]. "Guarayos, Santa Cruz (Bolivia)". Ω

Euphonia serrirostris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 05.06.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 24, Oiseaux, pl. 21, fig. 2 & 3.

Euphonia serrirostris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 267. "... les clairières des forêts qui bordent le Rio Grande, au hameau de Pacu, province de Santa-Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia)".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tanagra (Euphonia) serrirostris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 30. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

Hellmayr (1923: 232) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the original publication, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 267, pl. 21, fig. 2) with no date. Hellmayr (1936: 41-42) cited the same sources, dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839, and reported that the plate depicted a female. Storer (1970: 342) cited only the *Synopsis*.

The name in use for the species needs review. Hellmayr (1923: 232) placed *serrirostris* in species *chlorotica* which dates from Linnaeus (1766) but, as shown below, it may be wrong to recognise that as the oldest species-group name available. It will be observed from Storer (1970: 342) that *pileata* von Berlepsch, 1912 – considered preoccupied in *Tanagra* by *pileata* Boddaert, 1783, and replaced with the name *cyanophora* by Oberholser (1918)¹⁰⁹ – that the species name used by von Berlepsch (1912), and by Oberholser (1918), was *aurea*.

Hellmayr (1923) mentioned the name *aurea* – derived from *Parus aureus* Pallas, 1764¹¹⁰ (in Vroeg's sale catalogue). The case for accepting Pallas's names from Vroeg's catalogue was made by Sherborn (1905) who published a reproduction of the 1764 work, and by Richmond (1905) – who provided identities of the described birds. His contribution was reported by Allen (1905) who noted that "*Pallas adumbr.*" was "quoted in the synonymy of several species" in Linnaeus (1766). The availability of Vroeg's catalogue was rejected by Stone (1912) and Hellmayr (1923: 232 fn) evidently agreed with Stone. However, Peters (1931, 1934, 1937 and 1945: see footnote below) accepted the availability of Vroeg's catalogue citing Pallas (1764), as the author of a number of accepted names (see examples in footnote below).¹¹¹ Richmond (1905) argued in favour of the use of *Parus aureus* Pallas, 1764 for the

¹⁰⁹ The replacement by Oberholser (1918) is supported by the Code (ICZN, 1999) Art. 59.3 states that "A junior secondary homonym replaced before 1961 is permanently invalid unless the substitute name is not in use and the relevant taxa are no longer considered congeneric, in which case the junior homonym is not to be replaced on grounds of that replacement."

¹¹⁰ Richmond (1905: 345) wrote "No. 175. *Parus aureus* Pallas. This is *Tanagra chlorotica* Linnaeus, 1766. *Euphonia aurea*." The latter name was his recommendation of the modern name to use.

¹¹¹ No. 281: *Colymbus ruficollis* (p. 35 in Peters, 1931), No. 258: *Anas ferruginea* (p. 156 in Peters, 1931), No. 306: *Scolopax erythropus* (p. 264 in Peters, 1934), No. 320: *Trynga alba* (p. 281 in Peters, 1934), No. 271: *Sterna albifrons* (p. 340 in Peters, 1934), No. 78: *Columba cristata* (p. 140 in Peters, 1937), No. 54: *Alcedo aenea* (p. 170 in Peters, 1945), and No. 55: *Alcedo cristata* (p. 176 in Peters, 1945). All these are the original combinations as attributed to Pallas (1764).

present species; that name appears in the Catalogue whereas in the *Adumbratiunculae* the description appears in No. 175 “Parus proprie est, a num. 145 ...” where the name *Parus aureus* is not repeated. We have been unable to trace a statement of the grounds for rejecting this. John Bates (*in litt.*) has suggested that not being named within the *Adumbratiunculae* may have been the reason, or that the Catalogue itself does not qualify under Art. 11.4. We cannot justify restoring the name *aurea* to use herein, but we recommend that the availability of the name be reviewed by the appropriate committee of the American Ornithologists’ Union or by the Working Group on Avian Nomenclature.¹¹²

Hellmayr (1936: 41-42) placed *Acroleptes violaceicollis* Cabanis, 1865, in the synonymy of *serrirostris*,¹¹³ contradicting the detailed position he set out in 1923.

59) *Euphonia xanthogaster ruficeps* d’Orbigny, 1837

[Hell., 1923: 235] [CBA 9_27] [P., 13: 353] [H&M4: 2-318]

E. [uphonia] ruficeps, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1836 Δ 09.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 22, fig. 2.

Euphonia ruficeps, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 30 [S.G. Euphonia No. 4]. “Yuracares (Bolivia)”. Ω

Euphonia ruficeps, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 268. “... au pays des Yuracarès”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Euphonia ruficeps* d’Orbigny, 1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 22, fig. 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed to earlier in 1837; A: changed from joint authorship to d’Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1923: 235) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the original publication and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 268, pl. 22, fig. 2) but with no date; Hellmayr (1936: 27) cited the same sources and listed the *Voyage* (text and plate) with date 1839. Storer (1970: 353) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1923) placed this as a subspecies of *Euphonia xanthogaster* following Hellmayr & von Seilern (1912). Hellmayr (1936) retained that earlier treatment, as did Storer (1970).

60) *Tangara chilensis chilensis* (Vigors, 1832) [syn. *Aglaia yeni* (d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)]

[Hell., 1923: 236] [CBA 9_85] [P., 13: 362] [H&M4: 2-421]

¹¹² A part of the International Ornithologists’ Union.

¹¹³ Thus the name *violaceicollis* does not appear as a synonym in Storer (1970).

A. [glaia] *Yeni*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 31 [S.G. Aglaia ¹¹⁴ No. 1].¹¹⁵ “Yuracares (repub. Bolivia)”.

Tanagra yeni, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 05.06.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 24, Oiseaux, pl. 24, fig. 2.

Tanagra yeni, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 270. “... les forêts chaudes et humides des Yungas et des Yuracarès”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tanagra* (*Aglaia*) *yeni* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 31. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: changed to d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1923: 236) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the original publication; he also cited the *Voyage* (p. 270, pl. 24, fig. 2) but with no date. Hellmayr (1936: 85) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839.

In the *Voyage* (p. 270) d'Orbigny argued that the name *chilensis* (Vigors, 1832) could not be maintained for this distant population on the other side of the Andes; Hellmayr (1910: 273) declared that in Vigors (1832) Chile was an error and he substituted Bolivia as the *terra typica*. Hellmayr (1923) footnoted the reference to Vigors – and indicated that the specimen had come from Cuming's collection. He also considered Yuracarès birds to belong to a monotypic species, making *yeni* a junior synonym of *Aglaia chilensis* Vigors, 1832, which he placed in the genus *Tangara*. Hellmayr (1936: 85) treated *chilensis* as polytypic, kept *yeni* in the synonymy of nominate *chilensis*, and placed the species in genus *Calospiza*. Storer (1970: 362) replaced the species in genus *Tangara* but did not list *yeni* as a junior synonym because the policy in Peters' *Check-list* was to omit synonyms given in the *Catalogue of birds of the Americas*.

61) *Buthraupis montana montana* (d'Orbigny, 1836)

[Hell., 1923: 236] [CBA 9_190] [P., 13: 329] [H&M4: 2-418]

Tanagra [P.D.]¹¹⁶ *montana*, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1835 Δ 22.02.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 10, Oiseaux, pl. 23, fig. 1.

A. [glaia] *montana*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 32 [S.G. Aglaia No. 4]. “Yungas (Bolivia).” Ω

Tanagra montana, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 275. “... au sommet de la montagne dite *del Biscachal*, près du village de Carcuata, province de Yungas”.]

¹¹⁴ Treated implicitly as a subgenus of *Tanagra*.

¹¹⁵ Proposed to replace *chilensis* on the grounds that the taxon did not occur in Chile (see footnote in the work).

¹¹⁶ An acronym search seems to confirm a suggestion by Steven Gregory that “P.D.” = “post data” in Latin and means ‘after the date’. Unfortunately that does not allow us to understand what d'Orbigny meant!

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tanagra montana* d'Orbigny, 1836, *Voyage*, livr. 10, Oiseaux, pl. 23, fig. 1. (b) O: corrected from the *Synopsis* to the *Voyage* ; D: corrected from 1837 to 1836 ; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1923: 236) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the source of the original description, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 275, pl. 23, fig. 1) but with no date. Hellmayr (1936: 190), after citing the *Synopsis*, gave the date 1839 for the *Voyage* (both p. 275 and pl. 23, fig. 1. Storer (1970: 329) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1923) placed *montana* in genus *Buthraupis*.

62) *Anisognathus igniventris igniventris* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hell., 1923: 237] [CBA 9_185] [P., 13: 333] [H&M4: 2-417]

A. [glaia] *igniventris*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 32 [S.G. Aglaia No. 5]. "Apolobamba (Bolivia)". Ω *Tanagra igniventris*, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 18.09.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 27, Oiseaux, pl. 25, fig. 2.

Tanagra igniventris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 275. "... la province de Apollobamba, au nord de la Paz".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tanagra (Aglaia) igniventris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 32. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

Hellmayr (1923: 237) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the source of the original description, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 275, pl. 25, fig. 2) but with no date. Hellmayr (1936: 185) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839. Storer (1970: 333) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1923) treated this as a monotypic species in the genus *Poecilothraupis*. Hellmayr (1936) treated the species as polytypic and included subspecies *lunulata* Du Bus, 1839, *erythrotus* Jardine & Selby, 1840, and *ignicrissa* Cabanis, 1873. Storer (1970: 331) considered *Poecilothraupis* Cabanis, 1851, a junior synonym of *Anisognathus* Reichenbach, 1850.

63) *Sporathraupis cyanocephala cyanocephala* (d'Orbigny, 1836) >> *Sporathraupis maximiliani maximiliani* (d'Orbigny, 1840) – see below.

[Hell., 1923: 237] [CBA 9_231] [P., 13: 324] [H&M4: 2-417]

Tanagra [P.D.] *cyanocephala*, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1835 Δ 22.02.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 10, Oiseaux, pl. 23, fig. 2.

A. [glaia] *cyanocephala*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 32 [S.G. Aglaia No. 6]. Ω "Yungas (Bolivia)".

Tanagra Maximiliani, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 276. "Au nord de la Cordillère qui s'étend de la Paz à Cochabamba ... sur les montagnes dominant le village d'Enquivisi, province de Sicasica".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tanagra maximiliani* d'Orbigny, 1840, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 276. Note: name *cyancephala* preoccupied (see Appendix V). (b) O: corrected from the *Synopsis* to the *Voyage*; D: corrected from 1839 to 1840; A: corrected from d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye in the context of *cyancephala* to d'Orbigny for *maximiliani* (not in Peters Check-list); S: replacement name used.

Hellmayr (1923: 237) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the original publication, which used the name *cyancephala*, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 276, pl. 23, fig. 2) without a date – where the text used the name *maximiliani* but the plate retained *cyancephala*. Hellmayr (1936: 230-231) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839.

Hellmayr (1923) employed the name *cyancephala* and placed the species in *Sporathraupis*; but Hellmayr (1936) placed *Sporathraupis* Ridgway, 1898, in the synonymy of *Thraupis* Boie, 1826. Storer (1970: 324) followed this treatment. The retention of the name *cyancephala* for all these years has been a mistake; for our reasons for adopting the name *maximiliani* see Appendix V (p. 259).¹¹⁷ Sedano & Burns (2010) revised the Thraupidae based on molecular evidence and restored the genus *Sporathraupis* Ridgway, 1898, of which *Aglaia cyancephala* is the type species, but the equivalence of that name with *maximiliani* will now need mention.

64) *Tangara cyanicollis cyanicollis* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hell., 1923: 239] [CBA 9_121] [P., 13: 380] [H&M4: 2-423]

A. [glaia] *cyanicollis*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 33 [S.G. *Aglaia* No. 11]. "Yuracares (Bolivia)". Ω *Tanagra cyanicollis*, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 18.09.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 27, Oiseaux, pl. 25, fig. 1.

Tanagra cyanicollis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 271. " ... les forêts habitées par les Indiens yuracarès".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tanagra (Aglaia) cyanicollis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 33. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus

¹¹⁷ The Code (ICZN, 1961), Art. 53 stated "Any name that is a junior homonym of an available name must be rejected and replaced." Storer (1970) appears to have ignored this and relied on the judgements of Hellmayr: see Appendix V: p. 259.

Hellmayr (1923: 239) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the original publication, and listed the *Voyage* (p. 271, pl. 25, fig. 1) but with no date. Hellmayr (1936: 121) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) from 1839. Storer (1970: 380) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1923) placed this polytypic species in the genus *Tangara*. Hellmayr (1936: 121) placed the species in *Calospiza*. Storer (1970: 380) replaced it in *Tangara*. Burns *et al.* (2016) proposed a new genus *Stilpnia* Burns, Unitt & Mason, 2016, for a clade of species, including *cyanicollis*, and designated *Aglaia cyanoptera* Swainson, 1834, as the type species.

65) *Piranga flava rosacea* Todd, 1922 [syn. *Pyranga azarae* d'Orbigny, 1840]

[Hell., 1923: 241] [CBA 9_273] [P., 13: 305] [H&M4: 2-386]

P. [yranga] mississippiensis, Lichten. No. 333, d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 33 [S.G. *Pyranga*¹¹⁸ No.1]. "Chiquitos (Bolivia)".

Pyranga Azarae, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 264. "Aux environs de Buenos-Ayres ...; en Bolivia dans les provinces de Chiquitos, de Yungas et de Valle Grande".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Pyranga azarae* d'Orbigny, 1840, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 264. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1839 to 1840; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy; not listed in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1923: 241) listed *Pyranga mississippiensis* Licht. (*nec* Gmelin)¹¹⁹ from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and below that listed *Pyranga Azarae* d'Orbigny from the *Voyage* (p. 264) dating this "between 1838 and 1847". Hellmayr (1936: 273) dated *azarae* 1839 from p. 264 of the *Voyage*.

D'Orbigny (1840: 264) discussed the confused nomenclature that flowed from two names and descriptions being given by Azara; these having led Vieillot (1822) to provide the two names *Saltator ruber* and *Saltator flavus*. D'Orbigny considered that Azara's names applied to the male (his No. 88) and female (his no. 87) of one and the same species. D'Orbigny then noted that the name *ruber* had been adopted in the combination *Fringilla rubra* Linnaeus, 1758¹²⁰. D'Orbigny rejected the use of the name *Tanagra mississippiensis* Lichtenstein, 1823, which he believed to be based on *Tangara mississippiensis* Gmelin, 1789, and that *aestiva* of authors (but actually introduced by Gmelin, 1789) was another name for this and he gave a description of his birds – male and female – comparing them to *aestiva*. He also felt that the name *mississippiensis* could not correctly be applied to a taxon from South America. Thus he proposed the replacement name *Pyranga azarae* as a *nomen novum* for

¹¹⁸ Treated implicitly as a subgenus of *Tanagra*.

¹¹⁹ Footnoting *Tanagra mississippiensis* Gmelin, 1789, as identifiable with *Piranga rubra* (Linnaeus, 1758).

¹²⁰ Based on Catesby. Thus Linnaeus's name *Fringilla rubra* has precedence in *Piranga* over *Saltator ruber* Vieillot, 1823.

Saltator ruber and *Saltator flavus* of Vieillot¹²¹ as explained by Zimmer (1929b: 183) referring to Azara's 'Habia amarilla' (*Saltator ruber* Vieillot) and 'Habia punzo' (*Saltator flavus* Vieillot).

Hellmayr (1923: 241fn) treated this as a synonym of *Piranga flava*, but admitted that more material might sustain the need to recognise *azarae* and his footnote said "the males from Bolivia have the interscapulum more underlaid with red, with less greyish suffusion". Hellmayr (1936: 274-5)¹²² listed the d'Orbigny specimens from Valle Grande under *Piranga flava flava* (preceded by both Vieillot's names) and Chiquitos material as *P. f. rosacea* Todd, 1922. Storer (1970: 305) accepted eastern Bolivia from Santa Cruz east to Chiquitos as the range of *rosacea*. Storer did not list *azarae* as a junior synonym.¹²³

66) *Eucometis pencillata albicollis* (d'Orbigny, 1837)

[Hell., 1923: 242] [CBA 9_348] [P., 13: 284] [H&M4: 2-397]

P. [yranga] albicollis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 09.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 26, fig. 2.

Pyranga albicollis, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 33 [S.G. *Pyranga* No. 2]. "Chiquitos (Bolivia)". Ω

Pyranga albicollis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 265. "La province de Chiquitos en Bolivia, près de la Mission de Santa-Ana et au pays des Guarayos".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Pyranga albicollis* d'Orbigny, 1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 26, fig. 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed to earlier in 1837; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1923: 242) listed the *Synopsis* as the primary source for this name; he also listed the *Voyage* (p. 265, pl. 26, fig. 2), but without a date. Hellmayr (1936: 348) dated the *Voyage* 1839 (both p. 265 and pl. 26). Storer (1970: 284) listed this solely from the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1923) treated this as a subspecies of *Eucometis penicillata*. Hellmayr (1936) maintained that view, as did Storer (1970: 284).

67) *Ramphocelus carbo atrosericeus* d'Orbigny, 1837

[Hell., 1925a: 1] [CBA 9_248] [P., 13: 314] [H&M4: 2-398]

¹²¹ Curiously Sherborn (1922: cxxvi) seems to have been unable to extract names from the *Tableau Encyclopédique et Méthodique* and in Sherborn (1926a: 2452-2457) *Saltator flavus* is omitted.

¹²² He listed *azarae* as a synonym of *P. flava flava* (p. 273) based on material from Buenos Aires and Valle Grande, and again, in the context of a Chiquitos specimen, as a synonym of *P. f. rosacea* (p. 275). But he did not list *azarae* as a synonym of *Piranga rubra*.

¹²³ By 1970 it was the practice in Peters *Check-list* to omit junior synonyms listed as such in the *Catalogue of birds of the Americas*.

Ramphocelus atro-sericeus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 09.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 26, fig. 1.

R. [amphocelus] atro sericeus, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 34 [S.G. *Ramphocelus*¹²⁴ No. {1}]. "Yungas, Chiquitos in Bolivia". Ω

Ramphocelus atrosericeus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 280. "Chupé, province de Yungas, le versant oriental des Andes de la Paz, au pays des Yuracarès, dans les forêts habitées par les Guarayos, et dans les provinces de Moxos et de Chiquitos".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Ramphocelus atrosericeus* d'Orbigny, 1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 26, fig. 1. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed to earlier in 1837; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925a: 1) cited this name from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also listed the *Voyage* (p. 280, pl. 26, fig. 1) but with no date. Hellmayr (1936: 248) cited the same source, dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839, and reported that the plate showed an adult male.¹²⁵ Storer (1970: 314) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925a) treated this as a subspecies of *Ramphocelus carbo* and stated that the juvenile was redescribed by Lafresnaye (1853: 244)¹²⁶ as *Ramphocelus aterrimus*. Lafresnaye in the preamble to his description wrote "Cette espèce, qui nous a été vendue comme venant de Bolivie"¹²⁷ was quite clearly not referring to a specimen that had been in the MNHN (see below). Hellmayr (1936: 248) maintained his 1925 treatment and confirmed that *aterrimus* was best treated as a synonym of *atrosericeus*. Storer (1970: 314) also treated *atrosericeus* as a subspecies of *R. carbo*.

68) *Embernagra platensis olivascens* d'Orbigny, 1840

[Hell., 1925a: 1] [CBA 11_637] [P., 13: 131] [H&M4: 2-405]

E. [mbernagra] platensis, Nob. [ex Gmelin], d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 34 [S.G. *Embernagra*¹²⁸ No. 1]. "Paraguay, ripis Rio de la Plata."

Embernagra olivascens, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 10.04.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, Oiseaux, p. 285. "Enquivisi, province de Sicasica; à Palca, province d'Ayupaya, et dans la vallée de Cochabamba". Ω

¹²⁴ Treated implicitly as a subgenus of *Tanagra*.

¹²⁵ This contrasts with our overall impression that Hellmayr had no access to the plates. It seems he did have some access but that he did not use that access to revisit all his earlier papers in which he had apparently not studied the plate captions.

¹²⁶ Volume 5 in Series 2; not vol. 1 as given by Hellmayr.

¹²⁷ "This species was sold to us as coming from Bolivia." [trans. ECD]

¹²⁸ Treated implicitly as a subgenus of *Tanagra*.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Embernagra olivascens* d'Orbigny, 1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, Oiseaux, p. 285. (b) O: no change, livraison number added; D: changed from 1839 to 1840; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925a: 1) cited the *Synopsis*, omitting the date (1837), as the published source of the name *platensis*, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 280) giving no date, as the source of the name *olivascens*. Hellmayr (1938: 637) dated the *Voyage* from 1839, and continued to recognise *E. p. olivascens*. So did Paynter (1970a: 131), who also cited the *Voyage* from 1839.

D'Orbigny collected *Embernagra platensis* from Corrientes and later in Patagonia. Despite his collection holding Bolivian material he made no distinction in the *Synopsis*; but in the *Voyage* he arrived at the conclusion, based on geography, habitat and morphology that he was dealing with two different species and named *olivascens* based on specimens from Enquisivi (Sicasica), Palca (Ayupaya) and in the valley of Cochabamba. He continued to treat his Corrientes material as *platensis*. Hellmayr (1925a), considering all one species, agreed the Bolivian birds should be *olivascens* and Patagonian birds nominate *platensis*, but he attributed the Corrientes specimen to subspecies *paraguayensis* Chubb, 1911. However, later, Hellmayr (1938: 636) placed *paraguayensis* in the synonymy of the nominate form.

69) *Arremon torquatus torquatus* (d'Orbigny, 1837) >> *Arremon affinis affinis* d'Orbigny, 1840]

[Hell., 1925a: 4] [CBA 11_421] [P., 13: 206] [H&M4: 2-342]

E. [mbernagra] torquata, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 09.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 27, fig. 1.

Embernagra torquata, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 34 [S.G. Embernagra No. 3]. Ω "Yungas (rep. Boliviana)".

Arremon affinis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 10.04.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, Oiseaux, p. 282. "Ravins voisins du village de Circuata, province de Yungas", only in September.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Arremon affinis* d'Orbigny, 1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, p. 282. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to the *Voyage*; D: changed to 1840 due to preoccupation of name *torquatus*; A: changed from Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny [sic] to d'Orbigny; S: **name preoccupied, not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1925a: 4) cited this as *Embernagra torquata* from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also cited *Arremon affinis* from the *Voyage* (p. 282, pl. 27, fig. 1) dated "betw. 1839 and 1847". Hellmayr (1938: 421) cited the same sources and names, and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839, but did not remark that the plate caption read *Embernagra torquata*. Paynter (1970a: 206) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925a) placed species *torquatus* in *Buarremon* and observed in a footnote that the name *affinis*, used in the *Voyage*, was proposed as a *nomen novum* because d'Orbigny,

moving his species from genus *Embernagra* to genus *Arremon*, thought that Vieillot, 1823 (= 1822),¹²⁹ had introduced the name *Arremon torquatus* for what d'Orbigny called *Arremon silens*. So, faced with the apparent preoccupation of *Arremon torquatus* d'Orbigny proposed *Arremon affinis*.

The synonymy here is complex but important. Hellmayr (1925a: 4) said in a footnote that *Arremon torquatus* Vieillot, 1816, was a junior synonym of *Tanagra taciturnus* Hermann, 1783.¹³⁰ Hellmayr (1938: 421) subsumed *Buarremon* Bonaparte, 1850¹³¹, in a broad genus *Atlapetes* Wagler, 1831, leaving *Arremon taciturnus* and thus the name *torquatus* Vieillot (p. 424) in genus *Arremon*, eliminating the preoccupation. Thus on p. 421 Hellmayr could use *Atlapetes torquatus torquatus* Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny [sic]. Paynter (1970a: 206) retained that name. Recently, Cadena *et al.* (2007) restored *Buarremon* to the synonymy of *Arremon* and Dickinson & Christidis (2014: 342) retained the names *torquatus* and *taciturnus* in the same genus, while the synonym *torquatus* in the synonymy of *taciturnus* has precedence over *torquatus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye and might seem to cause the latter name to be unavailable. However, the removal of the homonymy in 1938 being prior to 1961 suggests the meaning of Art. 59.3 of the Code (ICZN, 1999) be considered. It begins by saying that a name replaced before 1961 is permanently invalid; however, it next says “unless the substitute name is not in use and the relevant taxa are no longer considered congeneric”. In this case the homonymy was resolved by a change in attribution to genus and the species-group name was not replaced. The substitute name was thus *Atlapetes torquatus* and this combination is now unavailable; by contrast the two taxa are now again considered congeneric. The solution is to use *affinis* d'Orbigny's *nomen novum*.

70) *Atlapetes rufinucha rufinucha* (d'Orbigny, 1837)

[Hell., 1925a: 4] [CBA 11_392] [P., 13: 193] [H&M4: 2-346]

Embernagra rufinucha, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 09.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 27, fig. 2.

E. [mbernagra] rufi-nucha, d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 35 [S.G. *Embernagra* No. 4]. “Yungas, rep. Boliviana.” Ω

Arremon rufinucha, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 10.04.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, Oiseaux, p. 283. “...aux environs de Yanacaché et de Carcuata, province de Yungas, et au nord de Cochabamba”.

¹²⁹ D'Orbigny cited *Aremon* [sic] *torquatus* Vieillot, 1823, *Encyl. Méth.*, t.2, p. 794. Evenhuis (2003) dated p. 794 from 6 July 1822 as part of livraison 91. However, Sherborn (1931: 6541) listed the name from the *Nouveau Dictionnaire* six years earlier. As did Hellmayr (1938: 424).

¹³⁰ Although Sherborn (1902: xxix) listed the 1783 edition of Hermann's work he did not (p. 955) extract *Tanagra taciturna*.

¹³¹ Sadly genus *Buarremon* was not listed as a synonym in Paynter (1970a: 190) because Hellmayr had placed it in synonymy in the *Catalogue of Birds of the Americas*.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Embernagra rufinucha* d'Orbigny, 1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 27, fig. 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed to earlier in 1837; A: changed from "Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny" to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925a: 4) cited the name from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 283, pl. 27, fig. 2) but with no date. Hellmayr (1938: 392) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839. Paynter (1970a: 193) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925a) placed the species in genus *Atlapetes*. Hellmayr (1938: 392) maintained this treatment as did Paynter (1970a).

71) *Saltator coerulescens azarae* d'Orbigny, 1840

[Hell., 1925a: 5] [CBA 11_24] [P., 13: 232] [H&M4: 2-404]

S. [altator] caerulescens, Vieillot, d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 35 [S.G. *Saltator*¹³² No. 1.]. "Corrientes, rep. Argentina; Santa-Cruz (Bolivia)".

Saltator coerulescens, Vieillot, d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, Oiseaux, p. 287. "Corrientes, république Argentine".

Saltator Azarae, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 10.04.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, Oiseaux, p. 287. "Les provinces de Moxos et de Santa-Cruz de la Sierra en Bolivie". Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Saltator azarae* d'Orbigny, 1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, Oiseaux, p. 287. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1839 to 1840; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925a: 5) cited Vieillot's name *caerulescens* from the *Synopsis* without a date and then cited the name *azarae* from the *Voyage* (p. 287) also without a date. Hellmayr (1938: 24-26) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, under nominate *coerulescens* and for *azarae* cited the *Voyage* (p. 287) from 1839. Paynter (1970b: 232) correctly cited p. 287 of the *Voyage* (1839) for *azarae*.

Note that *Saltator caerulescens* in the *Synopsis* became *Saltator coerulescens* in the *Voyage*. David & Dickinson (2016), using high quality scans, showed Vieillot's original spelling to have been *caerulescens*, with an oe diphthong; thus the use of an ae diphthong in the *Synopsis* was incorrect.

In the *Synopsis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye dealt only with birds from Corrientes and Santa Cruz; in the *Voyage* d'Orbigny referred to additional material from Moxos and specifically associated this with material from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, for the Moxos specimens he then proposed the name *Saltator azarae* saying that these individuals might perhaps represent a different species.

¹³² Treated implicitly as a subgenus of *Tanagra*.

Hellmayr (1906b: 314-315) accepted *azarae* as a subspecies of *S. coerulescens* and reviewed the whole species, and his views in 1906 and in 1925 on the type material will be discussed in a following paper concerned with types. Hellmayr (1938: 24-26) listed Corrientes, Argentina and Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia in the context of *coerulescens* and for *azarae* gave Moxos as the only collecting area.

72) *Dubusia rufiventris* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hell., 1925a: 8] [CBA 11_37] [P., 13: 235] [H&M4: 2-417]

S. [altator] rufiventris, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 35 [S.G. Saltator No. 4]. "Sicasica, rep. Boliviana". Ω *Saltator rufiventris*, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.06.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 25, Oiseaux, pl. 28, fig. 1.

Saltator rufiventris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 10.04.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, Oiseaux, p. 289. "... aux environs d'Enquivisi, province de Sicasica, et de Palca, province d'Ayupaya".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tanagra (Saltator) rufiventris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 35. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

Hellmayr (1925a: 8) cited this from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also from the *Voyage* (p. 289, pl. 28, fig. 1) but without a date. Hellmayr (1938: 37) cited the same sources, but dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839. Paynter (1970b: 235) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Paynter (1970b: 235) continued to treat this as *Saltator rufiventris*, a monotypic Bolivian endemic. The species was placed in *Dubusia* by Klicka *et al.* (2007). Recently Burns *et al.* (2016) proposed the new monotypic genus *Pseudosaltator* Burns, Unitt & Mason, 2016, for this species.

73) *Saltator similis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837

[Hell., 1925a: 8] [CBA 11_14] [P., 13: 230] [H&M4: 2-405]

S. [altator] similis, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 36 [S.G. Saltator No. 5]. "Corrientes, rep. Argentina". Ω *Saltator similis*, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.06.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 25, Oiseaux, pl. 28, fig. 2.¹³³

Saltator similis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839, 10.04.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, Oiseaux, p. 290. "Rincon de Luna, au sud de la province de Corrientes, république Argentine".

¹³³ Mistakenly listed as pl. 18 fig. 2 in the text of the *Voyage*.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tanagra (Saltator) similis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 36. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

Hellmayr (1925a: 8) cited the name from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and from the *Voyage* (p. 290, pl. 28, fig. 2) but with no date. Hellmayr (1938: 14) cited both sources, but dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839. Paynter (1970b: 230) listed only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925a) treated this as the nominate form of a polytypic species. Hellmayr (1938: 14) and Paynter (1970b: 230) retained the same treatment as Hellmayr.

74) *Phytotoma rutila angustirostris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837

[Hell., 1925a: 10] [CBA 6_250] [P., 8: 310] [H&M4: 2-13]

P. [hytotoma] angustirostris, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 37 [Phytotoma No. 2]. "La Paz (Bolivia)". Ω

Phytotoma angustirostris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 18.09.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 27, Oiseaux, pl. 29, fig. 2.

Phytotoma angustirostris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 10.04.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, Oiseaux, p. 292. "Le versant oriental des Andes boliviennes, dans le ravin de la Paz, aux environs de Cavari, d'Enquisivi, de Palea, provinces de Sicasica et d'Ayupaya; dans celles de Cochbamba, de Mizque, de Chuquisiaca, etc."

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Phytotoma angustirostris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 37. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925a: 10) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the original publication, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 292, pl. 29, fig. 2) but with no date. Hellmayr (1929a: 250) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839. Traylor (1979b: 310) cited only the *Synopsis*, but unlike Hellmayr correctly listed the authors as d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye.

Hellmayr (1925a) treated this at species rank, but while accepting this as recognizably distinct he suggested it might be a subspecies of *P. rutila* Vieillot, from Argentina, and it was so treated by Hellmayr (1929a: 250) and by Traylor (1979b).

75) *Pipra fasciicauda fasciicauda* Hellmayr, 1906 [syn. *fasciata* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837) – preoccupied]

[Hell., 1925a: 12] [CBA 6_11] [P., 8: 277] [H&M4: 2-8]

P. [ipra] fasciata, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 38 [Pipra No. 2]. Ω "Yuracares, rep. Boliviana".

Pipra fasciata, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 05.06.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 24, Oiseaux, pl. 30, fig. 1.

Pipra fasciata, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 10.04.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, Oiseaux, p. 295. "... aux environs de Santa-Cruz de la Sierra et au pays des Guarayos".¹³⁴

Pipra fasciicauda Hellmayr, 1906, *Ibis*, Ser. 8, Vol. 6, p. 9; new name for *Pipra fasciata* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, preoccupied by *Pipra fasciata* Thunberg, 1822 (see Sherborn, 1926a: 2321).

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Pipra fasciata* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 38. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy, preoccupied – see Snow (1979a: 277).**

Hellmayr (1925a: 12) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, and the *Voyage* (p. 295, pl. 30, fig. 1) but with no date. Hellmayr (1929a: 11) cited the same references, but dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839. Snow (1979a) first cited the name from the *Synopsis* but also cited Hellmayr's new name.

Hellmayr (1906a: 9), in a monograph of the genus *Pipra*, had recognised that the name *fasciata* was preoccupied by *Pipra fasciata* Thunberg, 1822,¹³⁵ and provided a replacement name: *Pipra fasciicauda* – and he treated this taxon as a subspecies of *Pipra aureola*. Hellmayr (1929a: 11) separated this from *P. aureola* and treated species *fasciicauda* as polytypic. Snow (1979a: 277) referred to this species being one of three making up a "single zoogeographical species" (i.e. a superspecies).

76) *Ampelion rubrocristatus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hell., 1925a: 12] [CBA 6_98] [P., 8: 285] [H&M4: 2-13]

A. [*mpelis*] *rubro-cristata*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 39 [Ampelis No. 1]. "Ayupaya, Yungas, in Bolivia". Ω *Ampelis rubro-cristata*, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.06.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 25, Oiseaux, pl. 31, fig. 1.

Ampelis rubrocristata, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 10.04.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, Oiseaux, p. 297. "... au nord de la Paz, dans la province de Yungas et d'Ayupaya"; "près de Chupé et de Pelea".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Ampelis rubrocristata* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 39. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

¹³⁴ Note that these details conflict with the information in the *Synopsis*.

¹³⁵ Hellmayr (1925b: 176) rejected an earlier view about the identity of Thunberg's taxon and urged re-examination of the type specimen. In Traylor (1979a: 4) this taxon appears in the genus *Phyllomyias* – see Hellmayr (1927: 465 footnote c).

Hellmayr (1925a: 12) cited this from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and the *Voyage* (p. 297, pl. 31, fig. 1) with no date. Hellmayr (1929a: 98) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839. Snow (1979b: 285) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925a) placed this taxon in the genus *Heliochera*. Hellmayr (1929a: 98) sustained that treatment. Snow (1979b: 285) placed *Heliochera* de Filippi, 1847, in the synonymy of genus *Ampelion* Tschudi, 1845.

77) *Pipreola intermedia signata* (Hellmayr, 1917) [*Ampelis viridis* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837) – preoccupied]

[Hell., 1925a: 13] [CBA 6_116] [P., 8: 287] [H&M4: 2-12]

A. [mpelis] viridis, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 40 [Ampelis No. 3]. Ω “Yungas in Bolivia.”

Ampelis viridis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 05.06.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 24, Oiseaux, pl. 30, fig. 2.¹³⁶

Ampelis viridis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 47, Oiseaux, p. 298. “... à Chulumani, capitale de la province de Yungas”.¹³⁷

Euchlornis riefferii signata Hellmayr, 1917, *Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern*, 13: 199.¹³⁸ New name for *Ampelis viridis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 – preoccupied by *Ampelis viridis* Thunberg, 1823.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Ampelis viridis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 40. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy; see Snow (1979b: 287).**

Hellmayr (1925a: 13) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the original publication, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 298, pl. 31, fig. 2) without date. Hellmayr (1929a: 116) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839. Snow (1979b: 287-288) cited both the *Synopsis* and the *Voyage* dating the latter 1839.

Earlier Hellmayr (1917b) had found the name *Ampelis viridis* to be preoccupied by *Ampelis viridis* “Tullberg”, 1823 – a name attributed to Thunberg by Hellmayr (1929: 103, 116) and by Snow (1979b: 287).¹³⁹ Hellmayr (1917b) proposed the replacement name *Euchlornis riefferii signata* and employed that in 1925. Hellmayr (1929a) reassigned *signata* to the related species *Pipreola intermedia*. Snow (1979b: 286) agreed with Hellmayr (1929a) in placing this taxon in *P. intermedia* and placed *Euchlornis* de Filippi, 1847, in the synonymy of *Pipreola* Swainson, ‘1837’ [= 1838].

¹³⁶ Given by Hellmayr, 1925: 13 as pl. xxxi, fig. 2.

¹³⁷ Collected just the once when found trapped in a church under construction.

¹³⁸ See Hellmayr (1917b).

¹³⁹ Hellmayr's footnote also refers to “Dissert. praes C.P. Thunberg”: there appears to be a widely accepted convention under which the dissertations by Thunberg's students are credited to Thunberg.

- 78) *Pachyramphus minor* (Lesson, 1831) [syn. *Psaris roseicollis* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837) partim]¹⁴⁰

[Hell., 1925a: 15-16] [CBA 6_197] [P., 8: 240] [H&M4: 2-20]

P. [saris] atricapillus, Nob., [Tityra atricapillus Vieillot, 1816, Dict., t. III, p. 347, ...], d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 42 [Psaris No. 4]. "Chiquitos". Comb. nov.

P. [saris] roseicollis, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 42 [Psaris No. 5]. "Guarayos, Yuracares (Bolivia)".

Psaris roseicollis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 47, Oiseaux, p. 302. "Forêts humides et chaudes du pays des Guarayos et des Yuracarès en Bolivie, ainsi que dans la province de Chiquitos".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Psaris roseicollis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 42. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy. Not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1925a: 15) cited *Psaris atricapillus* (Vieillot) from Chiquitos in the *Synopsis* without giving a date, and also cited *Psaris roseicollis* from the *Voyage* (p. 302, part) with no date. He also (p. 16) cited *Psaris roseicollis* from the *Synopsis*, 1837, in respect of Guarayos and Yuracarès, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 302, part) without a date. Hellmayr (1929a: 193) cited the same sources for the Chiquitos bird – and (on p. 197) for the Guarayos and Yuracarès bird(s) – in both cases from the *Voyage* (p. 302) 1839. Due to the editorial policy for the Peters *Check-list* on the inclusion of synonyms the name *roseicollis* is not mentioned by Traylor (1979c: 239).

Hellmayr (1925a: 15) assigned the Chiquitos specimen to *Platypsaris rufus* (Vieillot, 1816).¹⁴¹ On p. 16 he discussed the Guarayos specimen of *P. roseicollis* and assigned that to *Platypsaris minor*.

In the *Voyage* (p. 302), in his synonymy for *Psaris roseicollis*, d'Orbigny listed both *atricapillus* and *roseicollis* from the *Synopsis* but he did not state which of the specimens (whether labelled *atricapillus* or *roseicollis*) came from which location. He did provide descriptions of the male, a female and young birds. He decided that the name *atricapillus* Vieillot was not applicable and treated all his specimens as *roseicollis*. But, as noted above,

¹⁴⁰ Hellmayr (1925a: 15-16) had to deal with the name *Psaris roseicollis* in two parts, first under *Platypsaris rufus* (Vieillot, 1816) – now *Pachyramphus validus* (Lichtenstein, 1823), and second, here, under what he called *Platypsaris minor* (Less.), now *Pachyramphus minor*.

¹⁴¹ Snow (1973) merged *Platypsaris* with *Pachyramphus* and within that broad genus the name *Pachyramphus rufus* – based on *Muscicapa rufa* Boddaert, 1783 – was retained, taking precedence over *Tityra rufa* Vieillot, 1816, which Snow treated as *Pachyramphus validus* (Lichtenstein, 1823). In choosing to apply Lichtenstein's name Traylor (1979a: 240) explained that he had dispensed with *Tityra atricapillus* Vieillot, 1816, which he considered to be a name preoccupied by *Lanius atricapillus* Merrem, 1786, which he believed to be unidentifiable.

Hellmayr (1925a) considered two species were represented.¹⁴² Hellmayr (1929a: 197) sustained his earlier treatment. Snow (1973, 1979c) placed *Platypsaris* in the synonymy of *Pachyramphus* and *Psaris roseicollis* became a synonym of *Pachyramphus minor*.

79) *Sayornis* sp? [syn. *atriceps* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)]

[Hell., 1925a: 20] [CBA 5_55] [P., 8: 147] [H&M4: 2-64]

T. [yrannus] *atriceps*, Nob., – (*Muscicapa atra* Gmel.) d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 43 [S.G. Tyrannus ¹⁴³ No. 5]. “Yungas, Guarayos, rep. Boliviana”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tyrannus* (*Tyrannus*) *atriceps* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 43. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: not Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name. **A *nomen dubium*; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1925a: 20) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, and remarked that this bird was not mentioned in the *Voyage*. He treated *atriceps* as a “pure synonym of *Muscicapa atra*” Gmelin, 1789, with which d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye – providing no description – had associated it; but he also observed that that species, then known as *Sayornis phoebe* (Latham, 1790), did not occur in Bolivia. Hellmayr found no specimen in Paris (the MNHN) that could be linked to this and mention in the *Synopsis* may have been based on an unsatisfactory sight record. Hellmayr (1927: 55) listed *Tyrannus atriceps* – with attribution to “Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny” – as a synonym of *Sayornis phoebe* although he did not even mention Bolivia.

Traylor (1979a: 147) treated *Sayornis phoebe* as a North American bird and the range statement he gave suggested that the species was not known to winter south of the Caribbean. There seems to be no basis for identification of *Tyrannus atriceps* so it cannot be placed as a synonym. A *nomen dubium*.

80) *Myiarchus tuberculifer tuberculifer* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hell., 1925a: 21] [CBA 5_180] [P., 8: 197] [H&M4: 2-53]

T. [yrannus] *tuberculifer*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 43 [S.G. Tyrannus No. 6]. “Guarayos (Bolivia)”. Ω *Tyrannus tuberculifer*, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 03.04.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 23, Oiseaux, pl. 32, fig. 1.

Tyrannus tuberculifer, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 47, Oiseaux, p. 307. “Entre les provinces de Chiquitos et de Moxos, au pays des sauvages Guarayos”.

¹⁴² We do not provide a taxon account for *Pachyramphus rufus* – the second species – because no new name was introduced in respect of d'Orbigny's material.

¹⁴³ Explicitly treated as the nominate subgenus with *Hirundinea* employed as another subgenus of *Tyrannus*.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tyrannus (Tyrannus) tuberculifer* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 43. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

Hellmayr (1925a: 21) cited this from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and from the *Voyage* (p. 307, pl. 32, fig. 2) with no date. Hellmayr (1927: 181) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839. Traylor (1979a: 197) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925a: 21) treated this species in *Myiarchus* as he had in 1906 when he noted that the names *Myiarchus gracilirostris* von Pelzeln, 1868, and *Myiarchus coalei* Ridgway, 1886, were synonyms, but that *Myiarchus tricolor* von Pelzeln, 1868, might prove to be consistently smaller. Hellmayr (1927: 181) although considering *tricolor* from eastern Brazil “not very satisfactory” recognised the form. Traylor (1979a: 197) placed *tricolor* back in synonymy (but listed it).

81) *Contopus fumigatus fumigatus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hell., 1925a: 21] [CBA 5_200] [P., 8: 130] [H&M4: 2-66]

T. [yrannus] fumigatus, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 43 [S.G. Tyrannus No. 7]. “Yungas in Bolivia”. Ω
Tyrannus fumigatus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 47, Oiseaux, p. 307. “Sur la crête des montagnes boisées voisines du village d'Irupana, province de Yungas”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tyrannus (Tyrannus) fumigatus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 43. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

Hellmayr (1925a: 21) listed the source publication as the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 307) without a date. Hellmayr (1927: 200) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* from 1839. Traylor (1979a: 130) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1913: 245), noting that the type of *Tyrannus fumigatus* had not previously been identified, reported that the specimen was an example of the species “universally called *Contopus ardosiacus* Lafresnaye, 1844”. He added that the name *fumigatus* from the *Synopsis* had seven years priority and thus was to be used as the specific epithet, and placed species *fumigatus* in genus *Myiochanes*, treating it as a polytypic species. Hellmayr found that *ardosiacus* from Colombia and western Venezuela south to parts of Ecuador and Peru was distinct and recognised it. Hellmayr (1927: 200) kept the species in *Myiochanes* continuing to

accept that *Contopus* Cabanis, 1855, was preoccupied by the name *Contipus* Marseul, 1853.¹⁴⁴ Traylor (1979a: 130) placed *Myiochanes* Cabanis & Heine ('1859')¹⁴⁵ in the synonymy of *Contopus* Cabanis, 1855.

82) *Attila bolivianus bolivianus* Lafresnaye, 1848 [syn. *Tyrannus rufescens* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837) – preoccupied]

[Hell., 1925a: 21] [CBA 6_141] [P., 8: 187] [H&M4: 2-46]

T. [yrannus] rufescens – (*T. rufescens* ? Swains.) ., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 44 [S.G. Tyrannus No. 8]. Ω "Guarayos, rep. Boliviana".

Tyrannus rufescens, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 47, Oiseaux, p. 308. "... forêts chaudes et humides habitées par les sauvages Guarayos, entre les provinces de Moxos et de Chiquitos".

Attila bolivianus Lafresnaye, 1848, *Revue Zoologique par la Société Cuverienne*, 11: 46. New name for *Tyrannus rufescens* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, preoccupied by *Tyrannus rufescens* Swainson, 1826 (see Sherborn, 1930a: 5615) a synonym of *Attila spadicea spadicea* (see Hellmayr, 1925a: 21fn).

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tyrannus (Tyrannus) rufescens* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 44. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name. **Name in synonymy; see Traylor (1979a: 187).**

Hellmayr (1925a: 21) cited *Tyrannus rufescens* from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and from the *Voyage* (p. 308). Hellmayr (1929a: 141) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (p. 308) 1839. He also cited *bolivianus* Lafresnaye, 1848. Traylor (1979a: 187) cited the *Synopsis* as well as Lafresnaye's new name.

Lafresnaye (1848), who confirmed that Swainson (1826) had previously used the name *Tyrannus rufescens*, proposed the new name *bolivianus*¹⁴⁶ and referred the species to genus *Attila*. Hellmayr (1906b) later referred to this and observed that in 1902 he had shown *Attila validus* von Pelzeln, 1868, to be a synonym of *Attila bolivianus*.¹⁴⁷ Traylor (1979a: 187) followed Hellmayr's treatment.

¹⁴⁴ Marseul's primary interest was *Coleoptera*. Hellmayr's concern will have been that a difference consisting of a single connecting vowel was insufficient. That this was historically a concern can be seen in Art. 56 of the original Code (ICZN, 1961: 53). Art. 56 (b) modified the previous rules on homonymy and accepted a one letter difference in spelling between two genus-group names was sufficient to avoid homonymy (see ICZN, 1985: 105).

¹⁴⁵ 1859 was the date given by Hellmayr (1927), but in recent years 1860 has been widely adopted.

¹⁴⁶ This is correct, but in fact Lafresnaye (1848) wrote that the name *Muscicapa rufescens* was used by Gmelin (1788) and gave that as his reason for the name change.

¹⁴⁷ Hellmayr (1902b) renamed it *nattereri*. The unavailable synonym *validus* is mentioned in the *Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas* and consequently, under the editorial policy of Mayr & Greenway (1960: vii), is not listed by Traylor (1979a) whose text for this genus was prepared by David Snow (see Peters *Check-list*, 8: xiii).

83) *Myiotheretes striaticollis pallidus* von Berlepsch, 1906 [syn. *Tyrannus rufiventris* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837) – preoccupied]

[Hell., 1925a: 23] [CBA 5_37] [P., 8: 160] [H&M4: 2-63]

T. [yrannus] rufiventris, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 45 [S.G. Tyrannus No. 12]. "Yungas (Bolivia)". Ω
Tyrannus rufiventris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 03.04.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 23, Oiseaux, pl. 32, figs. 3 & 4.

Tyrannus rufiventris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 47, Oiseaux, p. 312. "Ravins boisés de la province de Yungas ... près des rives du Rio de Meguela, à l'est des Cordillères orientales de la Paz".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tyrannus (Tyrannus) rufiventris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 45. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name. **Name in synonymy; see Traylor (1979a: 160).**

Hellmayr (1925a: 23) cited this from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also from the *Voyage* (p. 312, pl. 32, fig. 2) but without a date. Hellmayr (1927: 37-38) cited the same references, but dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839.

Hellmayr (1925a) noted that *Tyrannus rufiventris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, was a junior homonym of *Tyrannus rufiventris* Vieillot, 1823, and thus unavailable. He identified the species as *Orodynastes striaticollis* (Sclater, 1853).¹⁴⁸ Hellmayr (1927: 37-38) noted that the type species of *Myiotheretes* Reichenbach, 1850, was *Tyrannus rufiventris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, by subsequent designation, this being a synonym of *Taenioptera striaticollis*. *Orodynastes* Ridgway, 1905, a wholly unnecessary genus name, also had *Taenioptera striaticollis* designated as its type species. Thus the name *Orodynastes* is an objective junior synonym of *Myiotheretes* and is unavailable. It did not get listed in the generic synonymy of *Myiotheretes* in Traylor (1979a: 160) because it was in synonymy in Hellmayr (1927: 37). Dickinson & Christidis (2014) listing the ranges of the two subspecies of *M. striaticollis* did not mention Bolivia, but see Farnsworth & Langham (2004: 389).

Hellmayr (1927) in his treatment of *M. striaticollis* placed "western Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz)" in the range of the nominate form. In the *Synopsis* the collecting locality was given as Yungas – which is a general term that is used with local qualification in several parts of Bolivia. In the *Voyage* the statement "près des rives du Rio de Meguela, à l'est des Cordillères orientales de la Paz" clearly puts this locality east of the main range and into the eastern Yungas. Thus we consider that Traylor (1979a: 160) correctly listed *rufiventris* as a preoccupied synonym of the eastern form (*pallidus* von Berlepsch, 1906), however, in the range statement he should have written "eastern Yungas".

¹⁴⁸ Described in genus *Taenioptera* in the '1851' volume in Part XIX, which did not appear until late June 1853 (see Duncan, 1937).

84) *Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus aurantioatrocristatus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hell., 1925a: 23] [CBA 5_115] [P., 8: 221] [H&M4: 2-50]

T. [yrannus] aurantio-atro cristatus, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 45 [S.G. Tyrannus No. 13]. "Valle Grande, rep. Boliviana". Ω

Tyrannus aurantio-atro-cristatus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 47, Oiseaux, p. 312. "La province de Corrientes, à la frontière du Paraguay, et dans celle de Valle grande en Bolivie".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tyrannus* (*Tyrannus*) *aurantioatrocristatus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 45. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

Hellmayr (1925a: 23) cited the name from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 312) but with no date. Hellmayr (1927: 115) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* 1839. Traylor (1979a: 221) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925a) treated the species as monotypic and placed it in genus *Empidonomus*. Hellmayr (1927: 116) proposed the name *minor* for birds from eastern Brazil, but Hellmayr (1929b) found *minor* preoccupied in *Empidonomus* and provided the substitute name *pallidiventer*. Traylor (1979a: 221) accepted the two subspecies following Hellmayr (1927, 1929b). Lanyon (1984) created a monotypic genus *Griseotyrannus* for this species.

85) *Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer margaritaceiventer* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hell., 1925a: 26] [CBA 5_319] [P., 8: 84] [H&M4: 2-32]

Muscipeta (*T. [odirostrum]*) *margaritacei venter*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 46 [S.G. Todirostrum¹⁴⁹ No. 3]. "Chiquitos (Bolivia)". Ω

Todirostrum margaritaceiventer, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 05.06.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 24, Oiseaux, pl. 33, fig. 3 & 4.

Todirostrum margaritacei-venter, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 316. "... à Corrientes, dans les jardins de la ville", "à Santo-Corazon de Chiquitos en Bolivie".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscipeta* (*Todirostrum*) *margaritaceiventer* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 46. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

¹⁴⁹ Explicitly treated as a subgenus of *Muscipeta*.

Hellmayr (1925a: 26) cited this name from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and the *Voyage* (p. 316, pl. 33, fig. 3. Hellmayr (1927: 319) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* from 1839. Traylor (1979a: 84) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925a) placed this species in the genus *Euscarthmus* and treated the species as polytypic based on a review by von Berlepsch & Hellmayr (1905), but Hellmayr (1927) reassigned the species to the genus *Euscarthmornis* Oberholser, 1923. Traylor (1979a: 83) inserted the species of that genus in *Hemitriccus* Cabanis & Heine, 1859.

86) *Myornis ecaudatus ecaudatus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hell., 1925a: 27] [CBA 5_338] [P., 8: 72] [H&M4: 2-30]

Muscipeta (T. [odirostrum]) *ecaudatum*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 47 [S.G. Todiostrostrum No. 4]. "Yuracares (Bolivia)". Ω

Todiostrostrum ecaudatum, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 05.06.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 24, Oiseaux, pl. 33, fig. 1 & 2.

Todiostrostrum ecaudatum, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 316. "... au pays habité par les Indiens Yuracarès".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscipeta (Todiostrostrum) ecaudatum* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 47. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

Hellmayr (1925a: 27) cited this from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and the *Voyage* (p. 316, pl. 33, fig. 1) without a date. Hellmayr (1927: 338) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (plate and text) from 1839. Traylor (1979a: 72) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925a) treated the species as monotypic and placed it in genus *Orchilus* Cabanis in Tschudi (1846) – which Sherborn (1929a: 4605) listed as preoccupied by *Orchilus* Morris, 1837. Hellmayr (1927: 338) placed the species, still treated as monotypic, in *Perissotriccus* Oberholser, 1902; For his reasons not to use *Orchilus* see Hellmayr (op. cit. p. 328), where Morris's prior name is mentioned. Traylor (1979a: 71) placed *Perissotriccus* in the synonymy of *Myiornis* Bertoni, 1901, and to *Myiornis ecaudatus* added two additional subspecies – *miserabilis* Chubb, 1919, which is sustained in later works, and *atricapillus* Lawrence, 1875, which was separated as a distinct species by Sibley & Monroe (1990).

87) *Elaenia albiceps albiceps* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hell., 1925a: 28] [CBA 5_412] [P., 8: 30] [H&M4: 2-40]

Muscipeta (M. [uscipeta]) *albiceps*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 47 [S.G. *Muscipeta* ¹⁵⁰ No. 5]. "Rio de Janeiro, imp. Brasil, Yungas, rep. Boliviana et Tacna, rep. Peruviana". Ω

¹⁵⁰ Explicitly the nominate amongst the three subgenera treated.

Muscipeta albiceps, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 319. "observée à Rio de Janiero", "... à Tacna au Pérou, sur le versant occidental des Cordillères, puis au versant oriental des Andes, dans la province de Yungas".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscipeta (Muscipeta) albiceps* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 47. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

Hellmayr (1925a: 28) cited this name from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 319). Hellmayr (1927: 412) also cited both sources and dated p. 319 of the *Voyage* from 1839. Traylor (1979a: 30) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925a) placed this polytypic species in genus *Elaenia* and Hellmayr (1927) kept it there, as did Traylor (1979a).

88) *Elaenia obscura obscura* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 >> *Elaenia guillemini guillemini* d'Orbigny, 1840 (see below)

[Hell., 1925a: 29] [CBA 5_424] [P., 8: 34] [H&M4: 2-39]

Muscipeta M. [*uscipeta*] *obscura*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 48 [S.G. *Muscipeta* No. 6]. "Yungas, rep. Boliviana". Ω

Muscipeta Guillemini, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 319. "... le versant oriental des Andes boliviennes, dans la province de Yungas".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscipeta guillemini* d'Orbigny, 1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, p. 319. (b) O: Traylor (1979) cited *obscura* from the *Synopsis*; D: 1837 changes to 1840; A: d'Orbigny alone; S: no change, but when citing *obscura* the full citation should have included the subgenus name in parentheses.

Hellmayr (1925a: 29) cited the name *obscura* from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and the name *guillemini* from the *Voyage* (p. 319) without a date; Hellmayr (1927: 424) cited the same names and sources, and dated p. 319 of the *Voyage* from 1839. Traylor (1979a: 34) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925a) assigned this species to genus *Elainea* where it has been maintained by subsequent authors.

The name *guillemini* was proposed as a *nomen novum* in the mistaken belief that *Muscipeta obscura* was preoccupied by *Muscicapa obscura* Vieillot, 1818 (see footnote to *Voyage* p. 319). Hellmayr (1925: 29fn) rejected the preoccupation and used the name *obscura* as did

Hellmayr (1927), Traylor (1979a: 34)¹⁵¹ and Dickinson & Christidis (2014). However, *Muscipeta obscura* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye while not preoccupied by Vieillot's name is preoccupied by *Muscipeta obscura* Drapiez, 1827, and on this basis the name *guillemini* here replaces *obscura* – and, as always, the *nomen novum* takes on the original type material.

89) *Cnemotriccus fuscatus bimaculatus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hell., 1925a: 29] [CBA 5_222] [P., 8: 147] [H&M4: 2-63]

Muscipeta (M. [*uscipeta*]) *bimaculata*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 48 [S.G. *Muscipeta* No. 7]. "Yungas, rep. Boliviana". Ω

Muscipeta bimaculata, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 320. "... les fourrés épais de la province de Yungas".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscipeta* (*Muscipeta*) *bimaculata* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 48. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

Hellmayr (1925a: 29) cited this name from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 320) with no date. Hellmayr (1927: 223) cited the same sources and dated p. 320 of the *Voyage* 1839. Traylor (1979a: 147) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925a) also noted that von Berlepsch & Hellmayr (1905) had considered this taxon to be best placed as a subspecies of *Empidochanes fuscatus*. Hellmayr (1927: 223) placed the species in *Cnemotriccus* a genus-group name there proposed by him (p. 221) to replace *Empidochanes* Sclater, 1888 (type *Empidochanes fringillaris* von Pelzeln, 1868 = *Muscicapa fuscata* zuWied, 1831). The proposal of the substitute name *Cnemotriccus* at a time when the Code (ICZN, 1961) was some years into the future, and the *Règles* then available were not mandatory, deserves some explanation, however this has proved to be far too complex an issue, involving several other generic names, for treatment within this paper and will be the subject of a follow-up paper to be published elsewhere.

Traylor (1979a: 147) used the genus-group name *Cnemotriccus*.

90) *Myadestes ralloides ralloides* (d'Orbigny, 1840)

[Hell., 1925a: 30] [CBA 7_440] [P., 10: 93] [H&M4: 2-615]

Muscipeta M. [*uscipeta*] *armillata* Vieillot Dict., t. xxi, p. 488), d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 48 [S.G. *Muscipeta* No. 8]. "Yungas, rep. Boliviana."

¹⁵¹ Traylor (1979a), in accord with the editorial policy of this volume of Peters *Check-list*, did not need to list *guillemini* as a synonym because it was in synonymy in Hellmayr (1927).

Muscipeta ralloides, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 322. " ... coteaux escarpés des environs de Chulumani, province de Yungas". Ω Met once only.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscipeta ralloides* d'Orbigny, 1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 322. (b) O: no change, but livraison number added; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925a: 30) cited *armillata* from the *Synopsis*, without a date, and cited *ralloides* from the *Voyage* (p. 322) "betw. 1838 and 1847". Hellmayr (1934: 440) cited the same names and sources, and dated the *Voyage* (p. 322) 1840. Ripley (1964: 93) also cited the *Voyage* (p. 322) with date 1840.

In the *Voyage* d'Orbigny, referring to the description of *armillata* in the *Synopsis*, recognised that this was not the bird named *Muscipapa armillata* by Vieillot, 1807,¹⁵² and provided the replacement name *ralloides*. Hellmayr (1925a) followed Sclater (1856) in placing the species in the genus *Myadestes*.¹⁵³ Hellmayr (1934: 440) and Ripley (1964: 93) used the same nomenclature.

91) *Sublegatus modestus brevirostris* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837) >> *S. m. frontalis* Salvadori, 1897 (see below)

[Hellmayr, 1925b: 175] [CBA 5_445] [P., 8: 19] [H&M4: 2-57]

Muscipeta (M. [*uscipeta*]) *brevirostris*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 49 [S.G. *Muscipeta* No. 9]. "Corrientes, rep. Argentina". Ω

Muscipeta brevirostris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 321. "... la province de Corrientes, à la frontière du Paraguay".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscipeta* (*Muscipeta*) *brevirostris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 49. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name. **Name here placed in synonymy; preoccupied (see below).**

Hellmayr (1925b: 175) cited this from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 321) without a date. Hellmayr (1927: 445-449) cited the same sources and dated p. 321 of the *Voyage* from 1839. Traylor (1979a: 19) cited only the *Synopsis*.

¹⁵² The date 1807, used by Sherborn (1923b: 478) and by Hellmayr (1925a: 30), although evidently doubted by Hellmayr, and shown to be incorrect by Dickinson (2011) and Dickinson *et al.* (2011: 157), is still used because no evidence has yet been found to show when the various parts of Vieillot's *Histoire naturelle des oiseaux de l'Amérique septentrionale* were available as published works.

¹⁵³ In fact Sclater (1856) spelled it *Myiadestes* in his description of *venezuelensis*.

Hellmayr (1925b) identified the specimen with *Muscipeta modesta* zuWied, 1831 – making *brevirostris* a junior synonym. He also placed the species *modesta* in genus *Sublegatus*, treating the species as polytypic – his comments implied the recognition of one other unspecified subspecies. Hellmayr (1927: 445-449) recognised *obscurior* Todd, 1920, *glaber* Sclater & Salvin, 1868, and *arenarum* (Salvin, 1863) with *brevirostris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, in the synonymy of nominate *modestus*. Traylor (1979a: 19) brought *brevirostris* out of synonymy.

Unnoticed by Hellmayr or Traylor, *Muscipeta brevirostris* Vigors, 1831 – the original name (combination) of *Pericrocotus brevirostris* – is a prior name and due to this primary homonymy *Sublegatus modestus brevirostris* is unavailable and should not have been used by Traylor (1979a). The synonymy of nominate *modestus* in Hellmayr (1927: 446) includes, apart from *brevirostris*, the following names: (i) *wiedii* which, as a *nomen novum*, is an objective synonym of *modestus*; (ii) *platyrhyncha*, (iii) *semifuscus* and (iv) *fasciatus*¹⁵⁴ all from Goyaz (now Goiás) in Brazil; (v) *griseocularis* from Peru; and (vi) *albogrisea* from Chapada in Brazil, but all of these names relate to populations that live within the restored range of nominate *modestus* according to Traylor. Only *frontalis* Salvadori, 1897, from Caiza, SE Bolivia seems to be available and applicable to replace *brevirostris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, and replacement is necessary.

92) *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus cinnamomeus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hellmayr, 1925b: 178] [CBA 5_244] [P., 8: 125] [H&M4: 2-35/36]

Muscipeta (M. [*uscipeta*]) *cinnamomea*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 49 [S.G. *Muscipeta* No.11]. "Yungas, rep. Boliviana". Ω

Muscipeta cinnamomea, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 03.04.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 23, Oiseaux, pl. 34, fig. 1 & 2.

Muscipeta Vieillotii, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 321. "... la province de Yungas".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscipeta cinnamomea* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 49. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925b: 178) cited the name *cinnamomea* from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also *vieillotii* from the *Voyage* (p. 321, pl. 34, fig. 1) without a date. Hellmayr (1927: 244) cited the same details, but dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839. Traylor (1979a: 125) cited only the *Synopsis*.

¹⁵⁴ This is not *Pipra fasciata* Thunberg, 1822 (see Hellmayr, 1925a) but *Sublegatus fasciatus* von Berlepsch & Hellmayr, 1905, erroneously linked as to its origin to Thunberg's name but not based on the same species.

Hellmayr (1925b) pointed out in a footnote that the proposed substitute name *vieillotii* was not needed as the stated reason for the proposal was incorrect; the original name was not preoccupied because Gmelin (1789: 437), had named *Muscicapa cinnamomea* – not *Muscipeta cinnamomea*. Hellmayr (1925b) also assigned the species to the genus *Pyrrhomyias* and treated it as polytypic. Hellmayr (1927: 244) applied the same nomenclature accepting two species (*vieillotoides* – not *vieillotii* – and *cinnamomea*). Subsequently Traylor (1979a: 124) listed *vieillotoides* and *cinnamomea* as subspecies of a broad species *P. cinnamomea*.

93) *Myioborus bruniceps* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hellmayr, 1925b: 178] [CBA 8_471] [P., 14: 56] [H&M4: 2-369]

Muscipeta (S. [etophaga]) *bruniceps*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 50 [S.G. Setophaga ¹⁵⁵ No. 1]. “Yungas, rep. Boliviana”. Ω

Setophaga bruniceps Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 03.04.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 23, Oiseaux, pl. 34, fig. 3 & 4.

Setophaga bruniceps, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 329. “... la province de Yungas, sur les contreforts encore élevés des Cordillères”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Setophaga bruniceps* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 49. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: changed from “Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny” to d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925b: 178), listed this bird from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 329, pl. 34, fig. 3) without a date. Hellmayr (1927: 471) cited the same sources, but cited p. 330 in the *Voyage* and dated both text and plate 1840. Lowery & Monroe (1968: 56) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925b) retained the genus-group name *Setophaga*. Hellmayr (1935: 471) transferred the species from *Setophaga* to *Myioborus*. Lowery & Monroe (1968: 56) kept it in *Myioborus*.

94) *Myioborus miniatus verticalis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837

[Hellmayr, 1925b: 178] [CBA 8_465] [P., 14: 55] [H&M4: 2-369]

Muscipeta (S. [etophaga]) *verticalis*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 50 [S.G. Setophaga No. 2]. “Ayupaya, rep. Boliviana”. Ω

Setophaga verticalis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.06.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 25, Oiseaux, pl. 35, fig. 1.

¹⁵⁵ Explicitly treated as a subgenus of *Muscipeta*.

Setophaga verticalis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 330. "... la province de Yungas, sur les contreforts encore élevés des Cordillères".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Setophaga verticalis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 50. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: changed from "Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny" to d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925b: 178) cited this from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 330, pl. 35, fig. 1) with no date. Hellmayr (1935: 465) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) from 1840. Lowery & Monroe (1968: 55) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1935: 465) resurrected the genus *Myioborus* Baird, 1865, of which *Setophaga verticalis* had been named as the type species, and subsumed that species in a broad species *Myioborus miniatus* Swainson, 1827. Lowery & Monroe (1968: 53-55) used the same broad species.

95) *Mionectes oleagineus oleagineus* Lichenstein, 1823 [syn. *Muscicapa chloronotus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)]

[Hellmayr, 1925b: 179] [CBA 5_497] [P., 8: 57] [H&M4: 2-27]

M. [uscicapa] chloronotus, Lesson, *Trait.*, 392, d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 51 [*Muscicapa* No. 2]. "Yuracares (Bolivia)". Ω

Muscicapara oleaginea, d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 323. "... au pays des Yuracarès". Comb. Nov.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscicapa chloronotus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 51. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Name used by Traylor (1979a: 57) but now in synonymy; see below.**

Hellmayr (1925b: 179) cited the name *chloronotus* from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and cited *oleaginea* from the *Voyage* (p. 323) without a date. Hellmayr (1927: 497) cited only the *Synopsis*, as did Traylor (1979a: 57). Lesson's name, which was re-used by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye in the *Synopsis* was a *nomen nudum* in Lesson's work, as stated by Hellmayr in a footnote.¹⁵⁶

Hellmayr (1925b) identified the taxon as *Muscicapa oleaginus oleaginus* Lichtenstein, 1823 (which made *chloronotus* a junior synonym), and placed that in genus *Mionectes*. Hellmayr (1927: 497) placed *oleaginea* in genus *Pipromorpha* G.R. Gray, 1855, and kept

¹⁵⁶ But it was not lacking a description when used by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 – although that valid introduction of the name *Muscicapa chloronotus* was not picked up by Sherborn (1925: 1244-5).

chloronotus as a synonym of nominate *oleaginea*. Traylor (1979a: 57) recognised *chloronotus*, but Fitzpatrick (2004) returned it to synonymy. Traylor also restored *Mionectes* Cabanis, 1844, placing *Pipromorpha* in its synonymy.

96) *Mionectes striaticollis striaticollis* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hellmayr, 1925b: 180] [CBA 5_491] [P., 8: 54] [H&M4: 2-27]

M. [uscicapa] striaticollis, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 51 [Muscicapa No. 3]. "Yuracares, rep. Boliviana". Ω *Muscicapa striaticollis* Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.06.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 25, Oiseaux, pl. 35, fig. 2.

Muscicapara striaticollis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 323. "... la province de Yungas et dans les forêts du pied des Cordillères, au pays des Yuraccarès".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscicapa striaticollis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 51; (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925b: 180) cited this name from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 323, pl. 35, fig. 2). Hellmayr (1927: 491) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839. Traylor (1979a: 54) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925b) placed this species in the genus *Mionectes*. Hellmayr (1927) maintained that treatment, as did Traylor (1979a: 54).

97) *Myiothlypis bivittata bivittata* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hellmayr, 1925b: 181] [CBA 8_487] [P., 14: 60] [H&M4: 2-366]

M. [uscicapa] bivittata, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 51 [Muscicapa No. 5]. "Yungas, Chiquitos, rep. Boliviana". Ω

Muscicapara bivittata, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 324. "... près du village de Carcuata, province de Yungas".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscicapa bivittata* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 51. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925b: 181) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the original publication, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 324) without a date. Hellmayr (1935: 487) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (p. 324) 1840. Lowery & Monroe (1968: 60) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925b) placed the species in genus *Basileuterus*. Hellmayr (1935) and Lowery & Monroe (1968: 60) retained this placement. *Myiothlypis* Cabanis, 1850, was restored to use by Lovette *et al.* (2010).

98) *Myiopagis viridicata viridicata* (Vieillot, 1817) [syn. *Muscicapa elegans* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837) – preoccupied]

[Hellmayr, 1925b: 182] [CBA 5_434] [P., 8: 26] [H&M4: 2-41]

M. [uscicapa] *elegans*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 52 [Muscicapa No. 6]. "Chiquitos, rep. Boliviana". *Muscicapara viridicata*, [ex Vieillot] d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 325. "Les environs de Santo-Corazon, la dernière mission à l'est de Bolivia, dans la province de Chiquitos". Comb. nov.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscicapa elegans* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 52. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1925b: 182) cited first publication of the name *elegans* from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and then cited *viridicata* from the *Voyage* (p. 325) with no date. Hellmayr (1927: 434) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (p. 325) from 1839.

The name *Muscicapa elegans* was used by Lesson (1830-31 – *Traité d'Orn.*, p. 391)¹⁵⁷ so that the name in the *Synopsis* was a junior homonym (as was *Muscicapa elegans* Temminck, 1836). Realizing that, d'Orbigny, in the *Voyage*, having found that his species had already been named *Sylvia viridicata* Vieillot, 1817, adopted *Muscicapara viridicata*. Hellmayr (1925b) agreed with d'Orbigny's use of the name *viridicata* and treated this in the genus *Elaenia*. Thus no new name was coined. The species *viridicata* was treated in genus *Myiopagis* by Traylor (1979a: 26).

99) *Phylloscartes ventralis angustirostris* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hellmayr, 1925b: 183] [CBA 5_351] [P., 8: 67] [H&M4: 2-25]

M. [uscicapa] *angustirostris*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 52 [Muscicapa No. 7]. "Yungas (Bolivia)". Ω *Muscicapara angustirostris*, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 325. "... la province de Yungas".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscicapa angustirostris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 52. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925b: 183) cited this name from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 325) with no date. Hellmayr (1927: 351) cited both sources and dated the *Voyage* (p. 325) 1839. Traylor (1979a: 67) only cited the *Synopsis*.

¹⁵⁷ Lesson's name is a junior synonym of *Serpophaga subcristata* (Vieillot, 1817); see Traylor (1979a: 42).

Hellmayr (1906b: 321) considered *angustirostris* a valid subspecies of *Phylloscartes ventralis* and at the same time placed *Leptopogon tristis* Sclater & Salvin, 1876, in its synonymy.¹⁵⁸ Hellmayr (1925b) maintained that treatment, but without mention of *tristis*.

100) *Myiopagis gaimardii gaimardii* d'Orbigny, 1840

[Hellmayr, 1925b: 183] [CBA 5_431] [P., 8: 22] [H&M4: 2-41]

M. [uscicapa] albicilla (*M. albicilla* ? Vieillot), d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 52 [Muscicapa No. 8]. Ω "Yuracares (rep. Boliviana)".

Muscicapara Gaimardii, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 326. "... au pays des Yuracarès". Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscicapara gaimardii* d'Orbigny, 1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 326. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925b: 183) cited *albicilla* from the *Synopsis* without a date and cited *gaimardii* from the *Voyage* (p. 326) with date 1839. Hellmayr (1927: 431) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also used 1839 for page 326 in the *Voyage*. Traylor (1979a: 21-22) cited this from the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925b) placed *gaimardii* in the genus *Elaenia* – as a polytypic species – he did not recognise the genus *Elainopsis* Ridgway, 1905, of which this species is the type species. Traylor (1979a) treated this species in the genus *Myiopagis* and in this case did list *Elainopsis* as a synonym.

The use of the name *Muscicapa albicilla* by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye seems to have been a mistake. Sherborn (1902, 1923a) did not list the use of the name *albicilla* by Vieillot. Hellmayr (1925b: 183) thought d'Orbigny's use of *albicilla* Vieillot in the *Synopsis* was a *lapsus* for *Muscicapa albicapilla* of Vieillot, "1807"¹⁵⁹ from his *Histoire naturelle des oiseaux de l'Amérique méridionale*.¹⁶⁰ In the *Voyage* d'Orbigny wrote that he did not retain Vieillot's name because there was no certainty that the attribution of that name to his subject was correct, and so he proposed the name *gaimardii*. Hellmayr (1927: 431) noted that *Muscicapa albicilla* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye was preoccupied by Pallas's name, which he dated 1826¹⁶¹ (dated 1811 by Sherborn, 1923a: 167; see also Sherborn, 1922: xcix).

¹⁵⁸ Which, in accord with editorial policy, was not listed by Traylor (1979a: 37).

¹⁵⁹ The dates of the parts of this work by Vieillot are unknown, see Dickinson (2011).

¹⁶⁰ Hellmayr (1925b) considered Vieillot's *albicapilla* to be a junior synonym of *Elaenia martinica martinica* (Linnaeus, 1766).

¹⁶¹ Traylor (1979a: 22) in the synonymy wrote "not Pallas, 1826" as had Hellmayr, 1927 (p. 431). The date of Pallas's '1826' work is dated from 1811 as far as the text is concerned (see Sherborn, 1934). Pallas's name is in use in the combination *Ficedula albicilla*.

101) *Mecocerculus leucophrys leucophrys* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hellmayr, 1925b: 185] [CBA 5_392] [P., 8: 37] [H&M4: 2-44]

M. [uscicapa] leucophrys, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 53 [Muscicapa No. 10]. "Bolivia". Ω

Muscicapara leucophrys, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 327. "... la province de Yungas, près du village de Yanacaché".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscicapa leucophrys* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 53. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925b: 185) cited this from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and from the *Voyage* (p. 327) giving no date. Hellmayr (1927: 392) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (p. 327) from 1839. Traylor (1979a: 37) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925b) placed this taxon in the genus *Mecocerculus* as a polytypic species. Hellmayr (1927: 392) sustained this treatment as did Traylor (1979a: 37).

102) *Polystictus pectoralis pectoralis* (Vieillot, 1817) [? syn. *stramineoventris* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)]

[Hellmayr, 1925b: 185] [CBA 5_364] [P., 8: 50] [H&M4: 2-45]

M. [uscicapa] stramineo-ventris, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 53 [Muscicapa No. 11]. "Chiquitos (Bolivia)".

Muscicapara stramineo-ventris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 327. "... aux environs de Santa-Ana, province de Chiquitos".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscicapa stramineoventris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 53. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1925b: 185) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the original publication, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 327) but without a date. Hellmayr (1927: 364-5) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (p. 327) from 1839.

Hellmayr suggested that the description fitted fairly well with the young of *Habruva pectoralis* (derived from *Sylvia pectoralis* Vieillot, 1817), and although he thought the tail a bit short, he placed the name proposed by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye in the synonymy of that species. Hellmayr (1927: 364-5) retained that arrangement. This suggests the name *stramineoventris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, should be considered a doubtful synonym here – unless someone has studied it more closely since 1925, and, given the apparent lack of type material, presumably this has not been possible.

Traylor (1979a: 49-50) considered *Habrura* Cabanis & Heine, 1859, to have been an unnecessary new name for *Polystictus* Reichenbach, 1850 (not preoccupied by *Polysticte* Smith, 1835) and restored the genus name *Polystictus* to use.

103) *Zimmerius bolivianus* (d'Orbigny, 1840)

[Hellmayr, 1925b: 186] [CBA 5_471] [P., 8: 10] [H&M4: 2-37]

M. [uscicapa] olivacea, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 18.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 54 [Muscicapa No. 14]. "Yungas, rep. Boliviana".
Muscicapara boliviana, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 328. "... la province de Yungas". Ω Nom. nov.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscicapara boliviana* d'Orbigny, 1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 328. (b) O: no change, but livraison number added; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925b: 186) cited *olivacea* from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and cited *boliviana* from the *Voyage* (p. 328) with no date. Hellmayr (1927: 471-472) cited the same names and sources and dated the *Voyage* (p. 328) 1839. Traylor (1979a: 9-10) cited both names and dated *boliviana* from 1840.

The name *Muscicapa olivacea* was preoccupied; it was coined by Vieillot (1822), and this was recognised by d'Orbigny when writing the text for the *Voyage* as therein he proposed the name *Muscicapara boliviana* - which Hellmayr referred to as a *nomen emendatum* as Hellmayr (op. cit.) called *Muscicapara boliviana*.

Hellmayr (1925b) placed the species in the genus *Tyranniscus*. Hellmayr (1927: 471) accepted two subspecies – the nominal and *viridissimus* Sclater, 1874, from Peru. Traylor (1979a: 9-10) placed the species in genus *Zimmerius* Traylor, 1977; he also recognised *viridissimus*, but more recently Fitzpatrick (2004) did not.

104) *Alectrurus risora* (Vieillot, 1824) [syn. *guirayetapa* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)]

[Hellmayr, 1925b: 187] [CBA 5_66] [P., 8: 182] [H&M4: 2-59]

A. [lecturus] guirayetapa, "Vieill.", d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 54 [Alecturus No. 2]. "Corrientes, rep. Argentina".
Alecturus guirayetapa, "Vieillot", d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 342. "Corrientes".¹⁶²

¹⁶² In winter; d'Orbigny reported that in spring the species departs for "la Banda oriental de Uruguay et près de Maldonado".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Alecturus guirayetapa* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 54. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change; name attributed to Vieillot, but he used it only as a vernacular name. **Not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1925b: 187) cited *guirayetapa* from the *Synopsis* – where this local vernacular name was first used as a scientific name.¹⁶³ He also cited the *Voyage* (p. 342) but gave no date. Hellmayr (1927: 66) cited the same sources, but dated p. 342 of the *Voyage* from 1839.

Hellmayr (1925b) placed the name *guirayetapa* in the synonymy of *Muscicapa risora* Vieillot, 1824,¹⁶⁴ and placed species *risora* in the genus *Alectrurus*. Later Hellmayr (1927: 66) treated this as *Yetapa risora*. Traylor (1979a: 182) placed *Yetapa* Lesson, 1831, in the synonymy of *Alectrurus* Vieillot, 1816.

The valid introduction of the name *guirayetapa* in the *Synopsis* does not seem to have been recorded by Sherborn (1926b: 2858)¹⁶⁵ – although Sherborn (1932: 7031) did list *Alecturus* [sic] *yetapa* which, like *A. guirayetapa*, appears on p. 342 of the *Voyage*.

105) *Pseudocolopteryx flaviventris* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hellmayr, 1925b: 188] [CBA 5_363] [P., 8: 51] [H&M4: 2-45]

A. [lecturus] flaviventris, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 55 [Alecturus No. 4]. “Corrientes, rep. Argentina”. Ω

Alecturus flaviventris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 07.08.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 26, Oiseaux, pl. 36, fig. 1.¹⁶⁶

Arundinicola flaviventris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 335. “... à Montevideo et à Corrientes”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Alecturus flaviventris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 55. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925b: 188) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the original publication, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 335, pl. 36, fig. 1) but gave no date. Hellmayr (1927: 363) cited the same sources but dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) from 1839. Traylor (1979a: 51) only cited the *Synopsis*.

¹⁶³ See “Le Guirayetapa” in Vieillot (1817a: 409), a Guarani name first used by Azara, who listed it as his No. 226.

¹⁶⁴ Plate 131 in the *Galerie des Oiseaux* although probably in livraison 40, may have been in any of livraisons 38 to 40, all published in 1824 (see Lebossé & Dickinson, 2014).

¹⁶⁵ Sherborn's listings were not all in strict alphabetic order so perhaps this is in there somewhere!

¹⁶⁶ This is plate 36 not 37 as confirmed by the text details for the two species in the other plate “36”.

Hellmayr (1925b) placed the species in genus *Myiosomptes* Reichenbach, 1850. Hellmayr (1927: 360fn) dismissed the designation of this species by Gray (1855) as the genotype of *Myiosomptes* and adopted the genus-group name *Pseudocolopteryx* Lillo, 1905. Traylor (1979a: 51) followed Hellmayr (1927) in adopting *Pseudocolopteryx*.

Sherborn & Griffin (1934) recorded one plate 36 included in livraison 26 and another in livraison 29. Both are printed with no. 36, but one is actually plate 37. The text in the *Voyage* stated that plate 37 applied to two species and the texts for these do correctly identify which plate is no. 37. In interpreting the evidence relating to the inclusion of plates with livraisons, i.e. their publication, we have in this case assumed that true 36 appeared first and true 37 somewhat later (see Appendix I).

106) *Stigmatura budytoides budytoides* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hellmayr, 1925b: 190] [CBA 5_379] [P., 8: 44] [H&M4: 2-37]

C. [ulicivora] budytoides, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 56 [S.G. *Culicivora* ¹⁶⁷ No. 2]. "Valle Grande, rep. Boliviana". Ω

Alecturus budytoides, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 07.08.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 26, Oiseaux, pl. 36, fig. 2.¹⁶⁸

Setophaga budytoides, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 330. "... la vallée de Chaluani, province de Mizque, république de Bolivia".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Alecturus budytoides* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 56. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925b: 190) listed the name *Culicivora budytoides* from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also cited *Setophaga budytoides* from the *Voyage* (p. 330, pl. 36, fig. 2) with no date. Hellmayr (1927: 379) cited the same sources, but dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) from 1839. Traylor (1979a: 44) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925b) placed this in genus *Stigmatura* treating it as a monotypic species. Hellmayr (1927: 379) treated the species as polytypic, as did Traylor (1979a: 44).

107) *Anairetes reguloides reguloides* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hellmayr, 1925b: 194] [CBA 5_376] [P., 8: 46] [H&M4: 2-44]

C. [ulicivora] reguloides, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 57 [*Culicivorae reguloides* No. 2]. "Peruvia, Tacna". Ω

¹⁶⁷ The authors split the genus *Culicivora* in two, this species was within their nominate subgenus while two others were grouped as "*Culicivorae Reguloides*" (one a species *reguloides*, the other first named *Muscicapa parulus* by Kittlitz, 1830).

¹⁶⁸ This is plate 36 not 37 as confirmed by the text details for the two species in the other plate "36".

Culicivora reguloides, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 06.11.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 29, Oiseaux, pl. '36' = 37¹⁶⁹, fig. 1.

Culicivora reguloides, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 332. "Tacna (Pérou), sur le versant occidental des Andes, près de la ville".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Culicivora reguloides* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 57; (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925b: 194) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the original publication, but also cited the *Voyage* (p. 332, pl. 37, fig. 1) without a date. Hellmayr (1927: 376) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839. Traylor (1979a: 44) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925b) placed this in genus *Spizitornis* as a monotypic species, but Hellmayr (1927) treated *Spizitornis reguloides* as polytypic. Traylor (1979a: 44) placed this species in genus *Anairetes* Reichenbach, 1850 (which was no longer considered a junior homonym of *Anaretes* Dejean, 1837); treating this as a genus distinct from *Stigmatura* Sclater & Salvin, 1866, and on the next page placed *Spizitornis* Oberholser, 1920, in the synonymy of *Anairetes*.

108) *Knipolegus aterrimus aterrimus* Kaup, 1853 [syn. *nigerrima* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 – preoccupied)]

[Hellmayr, 1925c: 316-321] [CBA 5_68-69] [P. 8: 177] [H&M4: 2-60]

F. [*luvicola*] *nigerrima* Nob., – (*Muscicapa nigerrima*, Nob.) – d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 59 [*Fluvicola* No. 3]. "Cochabamba, Yungas, Moxos, Chiquitos, rep. Boliviana". Comb. nov.

Ada nigerrima Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 340. "... le versant oriental des Andes boliviennes dans les provinces de Yungas, d'Ayupaya, de Cochabamba, de Chuquisaca".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Fluvicola nigerrima* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 59. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy; explained by Traylor (1979a: 177).**

Hellmayr (1925c: 316-321) cited *Fluvicola nigerrima* from the *Synopsis*, without giving a date, as the source of the description, and listed *Ada nigerrima* from the *Voyage* (p. 340) also without a date. Hellmayr (1927: 69) cited the same sources with the respective dates 1837 and 1839.

¹⁶⁹ The text in the *Voyage* refers to this as plate 37, but it was numbered 36 (as can be seen in the volume displayed in the Biodiversity Heritage Library). If it came out after the real plate 36 then the date we use here is appropriate. The real plate 36, if published in livraison 26, as we believe, appeared in or before August 1837.

Hellmayr (1925c) placed this taxon in genus *Knipolegus*, and of “*nigerrima*” wrote (p. 316) that “d’Orbigny, its discoverer, identified it with *Muscicapa nigerrima* of Vieillot [1818], now ascertained to represent a very distinct species confined to the elevated districts of SE Brazil”. The name appears, in both source works, with “Nob.” but without mention in the text of Vieillot. In general, d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye used “Nob.” often, implying ‘named by us’ both in respect of truly new names and names freshly combined with a genus-group name that was not the original one.¹⁷⁰ In this instance it is not clear whether they overlooked Vieillot’s name or deliberately used a new combination.

Hellmayr drew on the review by Kaup (1853)¹⁷¹ and made clear that Kaup had provided the name *Cnipolegus aterrimus* for the birds collected by d’Orbigny – understanding that these were not Vieillot’s *nigerrima*. But Kaup had not seen d’Orbigny’s specimens so that all six birds labelled *Ada nigerrima* are syntypes of *Cnipolegus aterrimus*. When Hellmayr (1925c) had been working at the museum in Paris (the MNHN) he examined the specimens and realised that d’Orbigny’s series was a composite one and that some specimens were best identified as subspecies *anthracinus* Heine, 1859. The subject of lectotypification will be dealt with in another paper in this series. Traylor (1979a: 177) agreed with the treatment of Hellmayr (1927), but also recognised the more recently described subspecies *franciscanus* Sneath, 1928.

109) *Ochthoeca leucophrys leucophrys* (d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hellmayr, 1925c: 323] [CBA 5_47] [P. 8: 159] [H&M4: 2-57]

F. [luvicola] leucophrys Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 60 [Fluvicola No. 6]. “Sicasica in Bolivia”. Ω

Fluvicola leucophrys Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 07.08.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 26, Oiseaux, pl. 38, fig. 1.

Fluvicola leucophrys Nob., d’Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 49, Oiseaux, p. 345. “... aux environs d’Enquisivi, province de Sicasica, en Bolivie”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Fluvicola leucophrys* d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 60; (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925c: 323) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, for the original description, and also listed the *Voyage* (p. 345, pl. 38, fig. 1) but gave no date. Hellmayr (1927: 47) cited the same

¹⁷⁰ It was not unusual at this period to claim credit for new names achieved through a change in attribution to genus – see mention of this, regarding Lesson, in Dickinson *et al.* (2015). However, in the *Synopsis* d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye also included “(*Muscicapa nigerrima*, Nob.)” which seems to imply that they were unaware of the prior use of this name by Vieillot. Sherborn (1928b: 4322) listed this as if new without a reference to *Muscicapa nigerrima* of Vieillot.

¹⁷¹ Of the five names listed by Kaup (1) *aterrimus* retained specific rank (with *anthracinus* Heine, 1859, as one of its subspecies), (2) *cyanirostris* was treated at species level with (3) *unicolor* as a synonym, (4) *lafresnayi* was treated as a synonym of *nigerrima* Vieillot, and (5) *comata* Lichtenstein, 1823 was considered preoccupied by *comata* Gmelin, 1789 – see Hellmayr (1927: 67-72).

sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) from 1839. Traylor (1979a: 159) cited this name from the *Synopsis* with the date 1837.

Hellmayr (1925c) placed this polytypic species in genus *Ochthoeca* where it was maintained by Hellmayr (1927: 47) and Traylor (1979a: 159).

110) *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufipectoralis* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hellmayr, 1925c: 324] [CBA 5_48] [P. 8: 156] [H&M4: 2-57]

F. [*luvicola*] *rufi-pectoralis* Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, Magasin de Zoologie, 7, p. 60 [Fluvicola No. 7]. "Ayupaya, rep. Boliviana". Ω
Fluvicola rufipectoralis Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 06.11.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 29, Oiseaux, pl. '36' = 37¹⁷², fig. 2.

Fluvicola rufipectoralis Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 49, Oiseaux, p. 345. "... aux environs de Palca, province de Ayupaya".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Fluvicola rufipectoralis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, Magasin de Zoologie, 7, p. 60; (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925c: 324) cited this name from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and then listed the *Voyage* (page 345, pl. 37, fig. 1) without a date. Hellmayr (1927: 48) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1839. Traylor (1979a: 156) cited this solely from the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925c) treated this taxon as a polytypic species in the genus *Ochthoeca*.

111) *Ochthoeca oenanthoides oenanthoides* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hellmayr, 1925c: 324] [CBA 5_42] [P. 8: 158] [H&M4: 2-57]

F. [*luvicola*] *OEnanthoides* Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, Magasin de Zoologie, 7, p. 60 [Fluvicola No. 8]. "La Paz, in Bolivia". Ω
Fluvicola ænanthoïdes Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 07.08.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 26, Oiseaux, pl. 38, fig. 2.

Fluvicola ænanthoides Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 344. "... dans la vallée de la Paz".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Fluvicola oenanthoides* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, Magasin de Zoologie, 7, p. 60; (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

¹⁷² The text in the *Voyage* refers to this as plate 37, but it was numbered 36 (as can be seen in the volume displayed by the Biodiversity Heritage Library). If it came out after the real plate 36 then the date we use here is appropriate. The real plate 36, if published in livraison 26, as we believe, was published in or before August 1837.

Hellmayr (1925c: 324) cited this name from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and listed the *Voyage* (p. 344, pl. 38, fig. 2) but without a date. Hellmayr (1927: 42) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) from 1839. Traylor (1979a: 158) cited this solely from the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925c) placed this species in the genus *Ochthoeca*. Having identified this Hellmayr (1925c) placed the younger name *Ochthoeca polionota pacifica* von Berlepsch, 1907, in its synonymy.¹⁷³

112) *Muscigralla brevicauda* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837

[Hellmayr, 1925c: 324] [CBA 5_95] [P. 8: 184] [H&M4: 2-46]

M. [uscigralla] brevicauda Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 61 [Muscigralla No. 1]. "Tacna, in littoribus rep. Peruviana". Ω

Muscigralla brevicauca [sic] Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, pl. 39, fig. 1.

Muscigralla brevicauda Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 354. "... aux environs de la ville de Tacna (Pérou)".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscigralla brevicauda* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 61; (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925c: 324) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the source of original description, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 354) without a date and without mention of the related plate. Hellmayr (1927: 95) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1847. He did not refer to the spelling *brevicauca* in the caption to the plate. Traylor (1979a: 184) cited this solely from the *Synopsis*.

In the *Synopsis* the authors mention "*cauda brevissima*"; *brevicauca* is an incorrect subsequent spelling.

113) *Agriornis murinus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hellmayr, 1925c: 327] [CBA 5_17] [P. 8: 167] [H&M4: 2-62]

P. [epoaza] Murina, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 63 [Pepoazae genuinae No. 7]. "Patagonia". Ω

Pepoaza murina, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 49, Oiseaux, p. 348. "... près du Rio Negro en Patagonie".

¹⁷³ Consequently editorial policy prevented the name *pacifica* von Berlepsch, 1907, appearing in synonymy in Peters' Check-list vol. 8.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Pepoaza murina* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 63. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925c: 327) cited this from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 348) with no date. Hellmayr (1927: 17) cited the same sources and dated p. 348 of the *Voyage* from 1839. Traylor (1979a: 167) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925c) treated this species in the genus *Taenioptera*. Hellmayr (1927: 17) subsumed genus *Taenioptera* in *Xolmis* Boie, 1826. The species has since been reassigned to genus *Agriornis*, see Traylor (1979a: 167).

114) *Neoxolmis rufiventris* (Vieillot, 1823) [syn. *variegata* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)]

[Hellmayr 1925c: 327] [CBA 5_40] [P. 8: 165] [H&M4: 2-63]

P. [epoaza] variegata, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 63 [Pepoazae genuinae No. 8]. "Patagonia".

Pepoaza variegata, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, pl. 39, fig. 2.

Pepoaza variegata, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 49, Oiseaux, p. 349. "... l'île de los Jabalis, à la baie de San-Blas, en Patagonie".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Pepoaza variegata* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 63; (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1925c: 327) cited this name from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 349, pl. 39 fig. 2) but gave no date. Hellmayr (1927: 40) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) from 1839.

Hellmayr (1925c) identified this with *Tyrannus rufiventris* Vieillot, 1823, and placed that species in the genus *Myiotheretes*. Hellmayr (1927: 40) erected a monotypic genus *Neoxolmis* for this species; Traylor (1979a: 165) treated two species in the genus.

115) *Agriornis micropterus andecola* (d'Orbigny, 1840)

[Hellmayr, 1925c: 329] [CBA 5_4] [P. 8: 167] [H&M4: 2-62]

P. [epoaza] gutturalis, Nob. *Tyrannus gutturalis* Eyd. et Gerv., *Voy. de la Fav.*, Ois., pl. 11).-, d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 64 [Pepoazae rectirostres No. 1]. "... in summis Andibus, rep. Boliviana". Comb. nov.

Pepoaza andecola, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 49, Oiseaux, p. 351.¹⁷⁴ "... sur les parties les plus élevées du plateau des Andes, dans les plaines élevées de cinq mille metres au dessus du niveau de la mer". Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Pepoaza andecola* d'Orbigny, 1840, *Voyage*, livr. 49, Oiseaux, p. 351. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925c: 329) cited the name *gutturalis* from the *Synopsis*, but gave no date, and also cited *andecola* from the *Voyage* again without a date. Hellmayr (1927: 4) listed *andecola* citing the *Voyage* (p. 351) with date 1839, although Sherborn (1926b: 2872) cited 1840; which was used by Traylor (1979a: 167).

The name used by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, which was initially thought to be new, was apparently a new combination¹⁷⁵ based on *Tyrannus gutturalis* Eydoux & Gervais, 1836, from Chile.¹⁷⁶ But in the *Voyage* d'Orbigny renamed his bird *andecola* apparently having decided that this, from a much higher altitude, was a different species. Hellmayr (1925c: 329) made this taxon a subspecies of *Agriornis microptera* Gould, 1839.

The genus-group name *Agriornis* treated as feminine by Hellmayr (1925c, 1927) and by Traylor (1979a) is masculine¹⁷⁷ but the name *andecola* is invariable, see Dickinson & Christidis (2014: 62 – as advised by Normand David).

116) *Agriornis montanus montanus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)

[Hellmayr, 1925c: 330] [CBA 5_7] [P. 8: 166] [H&M4: 2-62]

P. [epoaza] Montana, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 64 [Pepoazae rectirostres No. 10¹⁷⁸]. "Chuquisaca, rep. Boliviana". Ω

Pepoaza montana, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 49, Oiseaux, p. 352. "... dans les ravins rocaillieux à la Paz, à Enquisivi, province de Sicasica, et près de Palca".¹⁷⁹

¹⁷⁴ D'Orbigny in the *Voyage* did not explain the introduction of the name *andecola* in place of *gutturalis*, but apparently the specimen was re-identified because it was not identical with *Tyrannus gutturalis* Eydoux & Gervais (*Mag. Zool.*, 1836, pl. 63).

¹⁷⁵ For example by Sherborn (1926b: 2872).

¹⁷⁶ Hellmayr (1927: 1) placed the name *Tyrannus gutturalis* Eydoux & Gervais, 1836, from *Magasin de Zoologie*, 6, pl. 63 in *Agriornis* as a junior synonym of *Agriornis livida* (Kittlitz, 1835) based on the postscript to page 8 referring to Kittlitz's bird. Later, in 1839, Eydoux & Gervais (1839: 29-64quat.) – in the book on the voyage of La Favorite, partly made up of the articles published in the *Magasin de Zoologie* with some corrections. Hellmayr (1927: 6) suggested that the specimen from Coquimbo was *A. maritima* rather than *A. livida*.

¹⁷⁷ *Agriornis* was incorrectly treated as feminine by Traylor (1979a). Several variable names in the genus have been modified to provide gender agreement (however, where we cite earlier usage we use the spelling employed at the time).

¹⁷⁸ In the *Synopsis* the numbering of taxa within the genus *Pepoaza* is muddled. The "Pepoazae genuinae" are numbered 1 to 8, the three listed "Pepoazae rectirostres" are given numbers "1", "10" and "9" suggesting late rearrangement of text..

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Pepoaza montana* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 64. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925c: 330) cited this from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 352) giving no date. Hellmayr (1927: 7) cited the same sources and dated p. 352 of the *Voyage* from 1839. Traylor (1979a: 166) cited this only from the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925c) placed the species in the genus *Agriornis* (and at this point treated the name *maritima* from the same authors – discussed separately below – as a synonym). Hellmayr (1927: 7) brought *maritima* out of synonymy and treated it as a subspecies: *A. montana* *maritima*. Traylor (1979a: 166) also accepted *maritima* as a valid subspecies.

117) *Agriornis montanus maritimus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[Hellmayr, 1925c: 330] [CBA 5_6] [P. 8: 166] [H&M4: 2-62]

Pep. [oaza] maritima, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 65 [Pepoazae rectirostres No. 9]. “Cobija, rep. Boliviana”. Ω

Pepoaza maritima, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 = Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 353. “... à Cojiba, en Bolivie, à la côte du desert d'Atacama”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Pepoaza maritima* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 65. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925c: 330) cited this from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 353) giving no date.¹⁸⁰ Hellmayr (1927: 7) cited the same sources and dated p. 353 of the *Voyage* from 1839. Traylor (1979a: 166) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925c: 330) treated this, in *Agriornis*, as a synonym of nominate *montana*, arguing that *maritima* differed too slightly to encourage him to treat it as a different taxon from *montana*. However, Hellmayr (1927: 6), with much more material, not only recognised this as a valid subspecies of *A. montana* but also described a population geographically interposed between *montana* and *maritima* which he named *intermedia*. Traylor (1979a: 166) accepted all three.

118) *Muscisaxicola rufivertex rufivertex* d'Orbigny, 1838

[Hellmayr, 1925c: 331] [CBA 5_20] [P. 8: 170] [H&M4: 2-61]

Muscisaxicola rufivertex, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 05.03.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 31, Oiseaux, pl. 40 ¹⁸¹, fig. 2.

¹⁷⁹ Note the lack of any mention of Chuquisaca, but Palca is in or near Chuquisaca.

¹⁸⁰ As mentioned above Hellmayr (1925c) discussed this under *Pepoaza montana* = *Agriornis montana*.

M. [uscisaxicola] rufivertex, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 66 [*Muscisaxicola* No. 1]. "Cobija, La Paz, in Bolivia, in summis Andibus". Ω

Muscisaxicola rufivertex, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 354. "... au bord de la mer à Cojiba", and "sur les plateaux les plus élevées des Andes (à 4600 mètres ...)".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscisaxicola rufivertex* d'Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 31, Oiseaux, pl. 40, fig. 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: 1838 (plate 40 from the *Voyage* appeared before page 66 of the *Synopsis*); A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925c: 331) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the source of the original description, and he also cited the *Voyage* (p. 354, pl. 40, fig. 2) without giving a date. Hellmayr (1927: 20 for *rufivertex*, and p. 22 under related subspecies *occipitalis*) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) from 1839. Traylor (1979a: 170) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925c) identified the Cojiba specimens with *Muscisaxicola rufivertex*, but he placed the La Paz specimen in *Muscisaxicola occipitalis* Ridgway, 1887.¹⁸² Later Hellmayr (1927: 22) treated these two taxa as related subspecies (and made *Muscisaxicola rufivertex ruficrissa* Cory, 1916, a synonym of *occipitalis*).¹⁸³ Traylor (1979a: 170) also treated these as related subspecies and, based on modern borders, placed Cobija in Antofagasta province in Chile.

119) *Muscisaxicola maclovianus mentalis* d'Orbigny, 1838

[Hellmayr, 1925c: 333] [CBA 5_30] [P. 8: 169] [H&M4: 2-61]

Muscisaxicola mentalis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 05.03.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 31, Oiseaux, pl. 40, fig. 1.

M. [uscisaxicola] mentalis, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 66 [*Muscisaxicola* No. 2]. "Cobija, in Bolivia; Arica, atque in Patagonia". Ω

Muscisaxicola mentalis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 355. "l'hiver ... les bords du Rio Negro", "Cobija, en Bolivia ... jusqu'à Arica, au Pérou".

¹⁸¹ In the text of the *Voyage* this was mistakenly represented as XI rather than XL.

¹⁸² Hellmayr (1925c) thought that this was only published in 1888. That may be correct, but published evidence suggests it can actually be dated from 3 November 1887 (see Anon., 1947: 66). The dates used in Anon. (1947) are dates of delivery of the sheets from the printer to the Smithsonian Institution and the despatch of these could often have been some weeks later. See Dickinson (pp. 237-239) in Dickinson *et al.* (2011).

¹⁸³ This, *ruficrissa*, is a typical example of a name placed in synonymy in the *Catalogue* which fell under the editorial policy of Mayr & Greenway (1960: vii) such that names appearing in synonymy in the *Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas* – here *ruficrissa* – were to be omitted in Peters *Check-list*.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscisaxicola mentalis* d'Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 31, Oiseaux, pl. 40, fig. 1. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: 1838 (plate 40 from the *Voyage* appeared before page 66 of the *Synopsis*); A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925c: 333) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the source of the original description, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 354, pl. 40, fig. 2) without a date. Hellmayr (1927: 30) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1847. Traylor (1979a: 169) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925c) placed *mentalis* as a subspecies of *Muscisaxicola macloviana* (Garnot). He dated Garnot's name from 1829 citing p. 540 in the voyage of *La Coquille* – but this was incorrect, *macloviana* was first described by Garnot in 1826 in the *Annales des Sciences naturelles* (Dickinson *et al.* (2015: 99). Hellmayr (op. cit.) observed that there was “hardly any doubt” about this relationship although Garnot's type or types of *macloviana* were no longer in the Paris collection; Hellmyr argued that his treatment was supported by other parallel relationships between birds from the Falkland Islands and the South American mainland.

120) *Muscisaxicola maculirostris maculirostris* d'Orbigny, 1838

[Hellmayr, 1925c: 334] [CBA 5_31] [P. 8: 168] [H&M4: 2-60]

Muscisaxicola maculirostris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, pl. 41, fig. 2.

M. [uscisaxicola] maculirostris, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 66 [*Muscisaxicola* No. 3]. “La Paz, in Bolivia”. Ω

Muscisaxicola maculirostris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 356. “... aux environs de la ville de la Paz”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscisaxicola maculirostris* d'Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, pl. 41, fig. 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: 1838 (plate 41 from the *Voyage* appeared before page 66 of the *Synopsis*); A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925c: 334) cited the *Synopsis* 1837 and listed the *Voyage* (p. 356, pl. 41, fig. “1” =2) but without a date for either the text or the plate. Hellmayr (1927: 31) cited the same sources and, as regards the *Voyage* has pl. 41, fig. 2 (which agrees with the plate caption), and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) 1847. Traylor (1979a: 168) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925c) treated the species as polytypic. Hellmayr (1927: 31) listed two subspecies, nominate and *rufescens* apparently maintaining his earlier treatment.

121) *Knipolegus striaticeps* (d'Orbigny, 1838)

[Hellmayr, 1925c: 334] [CBA 5_77] [P. 8: 174] [H&M4: 2-60]

M. [uscisaxicola] striaticeps, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, pl. 41, fig. 1.

Muscisaxicola striaticeps, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 66 [*Muscisaxicola* No. 4]. "La Paz (Bolivia)". Ω
Muscisaxicola striaticeps, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 356. "... les plateaux des Cordillères de Bolivie et près de la Paz, à près de 4000 m."

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Muscisaxicola striaticeps* d'Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, pl. 41, fig. 1. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: 1838 (plate 41 from the *Voyage* appeared before page 66 of the *Synopsis*); A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925c: 334) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, and listed the *Voyage* (p. 356, pl. 41, fig. 1) without a date. Hellmayr (1927: 77) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (text and plate) from 1839. Traylor (1979a: 174) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1906b), who had been advised by von Berlepsch that the identity of *M. striaticeps* was unresolved, examined the type (finding *Muscisaxicola striaticeps* on the mount, but *Geositta striaticeps* on the label) and placed this species in genus *Knipolegus*; and because d'Orbigny's specimen proved to be the female of the bird which Sclater (1870) had named *Cnipolegus cinereus* he also placed that name in his synonymy.¹⁸⁴ Hellmayr (1925c) recommended Chiquitos as the type locality in place of La Paz and kept the species in genus *Knipolegus*. Hellmayr (1927: 77) placed the species in genus *Entotriccus* Wetmore & Peters, 1923. Traylor (1979a: 174) accepted Hellmayr's 'correction' of the type locality, but put genus *Entotriccus* in the synonymy of *Knipolegus*.

122) *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca patagonica* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 8_56] [P. 9: 89] [H&M4: 2-484]

H. [irundo] patagonica, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 69 [*Hirundo* No. 7]. "Patagonia". Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Hirundo patagonica* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 69. (b) O: incorrectly cited from the "Rev. Zool." by Peters (1960: 89); D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1935: 56) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as did Peters (1960: 89) although he referred to the *Rev. Zool.* instead of the *Mag. Zool.*

Hellmayr (1935: 56) treated this as a subspecies of *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca* (Vieillot, 1817) and, in a footnote, disagreed with Chapman (1922) who had considered *patagonica* to be a separate species from *Pygochelidon cyanleuca*. Hellmayr (op. cit., p. 52fn) noted that birds

¹⁸⁴ Sclater's name is, in accord with stated policy of Mayr & Greenway (1960: vii), absent from the work of Traylor (1979a).

from Paraguay that had been thought to represent Vieillot's *cyanoleuca* might prove to be inseparable from Patagonian birds. Hellmayr also treated *Atticora hemipyga* Burmeister, 1861, as a synonym¹⁸⁵ of *P. patagonica*. Peters (1960: 89) placed the species *cyanoleuca* in genus *Notiochelidon* otherwise following Hellmayr's treatment of *patagonica*, and, in his range statement, implied that this taxon has a breeding range from central Argentina and central Chile northward, excluding Paraguay although *patagonica* occurs there as a migrant or winter visitor. The genus *Pygochelidon* was restored to use by the AOU (1983).

123) *Orochelidon andecola andecola* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 8_36-37] [P. 9: 119] [H&M4: 2-484]

H. [irundo] andecola, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 69 [Hirundo No. 8]. "In Andibus, La Paz (Bolivia)". Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Hirundo andecola* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 69. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1935: 37) cited this name from the *Synopsis*, 1837, as did Peters (1960: 119).

Hellmayr (1935: 37) treated this as *Petrochelidon andecola*. He included southern Peru in the range and thus included *Atticora cinerea* "partim" Sharpe, 1885, as a junior synonym, based on some Peruvian specimens in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.). Peters (1960: 119) retained the treatment of Hellmayr. The genus *Orochelidon* Ridgway, 1903, was not used by Sheldon *et al.* (2005), but was brought into use by Dickinson & Christidis (2014: 484).

124) *Aeronautes montivagus montivagus* (d'Orbigny, 1838)

[CBA 2(1)_148] [P. 4: 253] [H&M4: 1-102]

Cypselus montivagus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 23.04.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 33, Oiseaux, pl. 42, fig. 1.

C. [ypselus] montivagus, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 70 [Cypselus No. 8]. "ad montes, Santa-Cruz de la Sierra, rep. Boliviana". Ω

Cypcelus (sic) *montivagus*, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 357. "... entre Samaypata et Santa-Cruz de la Sierra".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Cypselus montivagus* d'Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 33, Oiseaux, pl. 42, fig. 1. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage* – and note that Peters (1940: 253) incorrectly cited the "Rev. Zool."; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

¹⁸⁵ The name *hemipyga* is not listed as a synonym due to the revised editorial principles of Mayr & Greenway (1960: vii).

Cory (1918: 148) cited this from the *Voyage* (p. 357, pl. 42, fig. 1), with the date range “1835-1847”. Peters (1940: 253) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, and also cited the *Voyage* and dated plate and text from 1844.

Cory (1918: 148) listed this as *Micropus montivagus* but added no detailed remarks. Peters (1940) treated this in genus *Aeronautes*.

125) *Aeronautes andecolus andecolus* (d’Orbigny, 1838)

[CBA 2(1)_147] [P. 4: 252] [H&M4: 1-102]

Cypselus Andecolus, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 23.04.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 33, Oiseaux, pl. 42, fig. 2.

C. [*ypselus*] *andecolus*, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 70 [Cypselus No. 2]. “In Andibus, La Paz, Bolivia”. Ω *Cypcelus* (sic) *andecolus*, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 358. “... aux environs de la Paz, de Cavari et d’Inquisivi [sic] (Bolivia)”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Cypselus andecolus* d’Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 33, Oiseaux, pl. 42, fig. 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage* – and note that Peters (1940: 253) incorrectly cited the “Rev. Zool.”; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: changed from joint authorship to d’Orbigny; S: no change.

Cory (1918: 147) cited the *Synopsis* from 1837, and the *Voyage* (p. 358 and plate 42, fig. 2) from 1844. Peters (1940) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, and the *Voyage* (p. 357 and pl. 42, fig. 2) from 1844. Cory (1918: 147) listed this as *Micropus andicolus* (misspelled in two ways)¹⁸⁶. Peters (1940 : 252), treated the species as *Apus andecolus*. Like Hellmayr in previous years, Peters at this point had not yet realised that the text and plates appeared in separate livraisons. By 1948 he had realised this.

126) *Geositta maritima* (d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 4_10] [P. 7: 58] [H&M4: 2-107]

C. [*erthilauda*] *maritima*, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 72 [S.G. *Certhilauda* ¹⁸⁷ No. 2]. “In Bolivia, Cobija.” Ω *Certhilauda maritima*, Nob., d’Orbigny, “1835” Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, pl. 44, fig. 1.

Certhilauda maritima, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 360. “Cojiba, port de Bolivia”.

¹⁸⁶ Citation of *Micropus* is not reflective of the original work; *andicolus* is an incorrect subsequent spelling.

¹⁸⁷ Explicitly treated as a subgenus of *Alauda*.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Alauda* (*Certhilauda*) *maritima* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 72. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

Hellmayr (1925d: 10) cited this from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and listed p. 360 and pl. 44, fig. 1 of the *Voyage* with the date of 1847. Peters (1951: 58) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925d) treated this species in genus *Geositta* as did Peters (1951).

127) *Geositta tenuirostris tenuirostris* (Lafresnaye, 1836)

[CBA 4_13] [P. 7: 61] [H&M4: 2-107]

Alauda tenuirostris, d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, Lafresnaye, 1836 [not before August], *Magasin de Zoologie*, 6, p. 7 of text to pll. 58-59.¹⁸⁸ Ω No locality.

C. [erthilauda] tenuirostris, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 72 [S.G. *Certhilauda* No. 3]. "Sica-Sica, Cochabamba, rep. Boliviana". Comb. nov.

Certhilauda tenuirostris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 21.10.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 40, Oiseaux, pl. 43, fig. 2.

Certhilauda tenuirostris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 359. "Cavari, province de Sicasica et près de Cochabamba".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Alauda tenuirostris* Lafresnaye, 1836, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 6, p. 7 of text to pll. 58-59. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925d: 13) cited this name from the *Magasin de Zoologie*, vol. 6, 1836. Peters (1951: 61) cited the same original publication.

Hellmayr (1925d) placed the species in genus *Geositta*. Peters (1951) retained the treatment of Hellmayr.

The subject here was collected by d'Orbigny during his *Voyage* but the circumstances leading up to the early description by Lafresnaye (1836a) are not clear.¹⁸⁹ The text was accompanied by two plates, Nos. 58 and 59; neither relates to our subject. One plate is captioned *Certhilauda albo-fasciata*¹⁹⁰ and the other *Certhilauda rufo-palliata*. The text pages,

¹⁸⁸ Bangs (1930), citing the 1836 publication, indicated that the co-types in Boston came from Sica-sica. In the light of the localities given in the *Synopsis* this can hardly be seen as a restriction of the type locality as Peters (1951) seemed to accept.

¹⁸⁹ Our evidence shows that much of the text for the *Synopsis Avium* was in the hands of the publisher in 1836 and it seems that Lafresnaye expected that to be published before his short paper associated with plates 58 and 59. Lafresnaye alone is the author as the first description is his.

¹⁹⁰ The names *Certhilauda albofasciata* and *Certhilauda rufopalliata* were not extracted from the article in the *Magasin de Zoologie* by Sherborn (see 1923a: 190 and 1930a: 5638); he found them, attributed to Lafresnaye, in Gray (1844)'s *Genera of Birds* of 1844.

from gathering 8¹⁹¹ – and numbered 1-7 in that context – include on pp. 6-7 (in the section titled “Alouettes à long bec de l’Amérique méridionale”) a preliminary, but quite substantial, description of *A. tenuirostris* stating that the bird was collected for the first time by M. d’Orbigny, but giving no further locality. Instead the footnote advised that a fuller description would be given by d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye in the *Synopsis* in one of the next issues of “this journal” [the *Magasin de Zoologie*]. On p. 6 Lafresnaye described *Alauda nigro-fasciata* – which is listed by Sherborn (1928b: 4340).¹⁹²

In our view, as in the eyes of earlier authorities, this preliminary description of *tenuirostris* is sufficient for the valid introduction of that name. The name next appeared in the *Synopsis* as *Certhilauda tenuirostris* on p. 72, a page in a delayed portion of this work dating from 1838 not 1837.

A remark on nomenclature is needed here. Sherborn (1931: 6420) listed the name *Alauda tenuirostris* C.L. Brehm, 1841, but not *Alauda tenuirostris* Lafresnaye, 1836. However, Brehm’s name, given to a true lark, is a junior homonym and is unavailable. Fortunately, Brehm’s name has probably been in synonymy since Hartert (1905: 245) or earlier, and declaring it unavailable, as we do here, should present no serious problem.

128) *Sicalis lutea* (d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 11_309] [P. 13: 123] [H&M4: 2-391]

E. [mberiza] lutea, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 74 [Emberiza No. 3]. “... summis Andibus, Bolivia”. Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Emberiza lutea* d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 74. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1938: 309) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as did Paynter (1970a: 123).

Hellmayr (1938: 309) placed the species in genus *Sicalis*. Paynter (1970a: 123) concurred, but correctly listed the authors as d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye.

129) *Sicalis luteocephala* (d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 11_311-312] [P. 13: 124] [H&M4: 2-391]

E. [mberiza] luteo-cephala, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 74 [Emberiza No. 4]. “Chuquisaca, rep. Boliviana”. Ω
Emberiza luteocephala, Nob., d’Orbigny, “1835” Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, pl. 44, fig. 2.

Emberiza luteo-cephala, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 360. “... depuis Cochabamba et Vallé Grandé, jusqu’à Chuquisaca (Bolivia)”.

¹⁹¹ This gathering is simply dated 1836 in the direction line; the article carries a [submission] date of 15 août, 1836.

¹⁹² See Hellmayr (1925: 3) – from Chile (type in Paris): a synonym of *Geositta cunicularis fissirostris* Kittlitz, 1835.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Emberiza luteocephala* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 74. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1938: 311) cited first the *Synopsis*, 1837. He also listed the *Voyage* and gave the date 1844 for both pl. 44 and p. 360. Paynter (1970a: 124) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1938) treated the species in genus *Sicalis*. Paynter (1970a: 124) did the same.

130) *Sicalis uropigyalis uropigyalis* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 11_310] [P. 13: 124] [H&M4: 2-390]

E. [mberiza] uropigyalis, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 75 [Emberiza No. 5]. "... summis Andibus, Bolivia". Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Emberiza uropigyalis*, d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 75. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1938: 310) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as did Paynter (1970a: 124).

Hellmayr (1938: 310) treated this in genus *Sicalis*, and, checking the spelling used by Sclater (1872) which he discovered misrepresented the original, he emended the spelling to that used by Sclater – *uropygialis* – calling the spelling in the *Synopsis* a typographical error.¹⁹³ Paynter (1970a: 124) retained the emended spelling *uropygialis*. Dickinson & Christidis (2014: 390 fn14) restored the original spelling deeming the emendation unjustified.¹⁹⁴

131) *Sicalis olivascens olivascens* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 11_315] [P. 13: 125] [H&M4: 2-391]

E. [mberiza] olivascens, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 75 [Emberiza No. 6]. "La Paz, Bolivia". Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Emberiza olivascens* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 75. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: no change.

¹⁹³ He listed the name *Crithagra pentlandi* Bonaparte, 1850, as a synonym. In accordance with editorial policy this synonym did not appear in Paynter (1970a).

¹⁹⁴ This decision is hard to reconcile with the fact that the original spelling is classically incorrect (as discussed on 22 July 2017 with James Jobling), but the Code (ICZN, 1999: Art. 32.2) states that correction must depend on showing that it is demonstrably incorrect as provided in Art. 32.5 and it is Art. 32.5.1 that is relevant. In this instance there is no known corrigendum within the same volume of the journal (Art. 32.5.1.1) leaving us with the need to find internal evidence in the original publication where incorrect transliteration or Latinization cannot count to confirm the inadvertent error we seek.

Hellmayr (1938: 315) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as did Paynter (1970a: 125).

Hellmayr (1938: 315) treated this in the genus *Sicalis*, he also listed *Crithagra chloropsis* Bonaparte, 1850, as a synonym – although the description of that appears to have been based on two males, that from Oruro being the type of *Emberiza lutea*, while the other “collected by Pentland” is a specimen of “*S. o. olivascens*”. Paynter (1970a: 125) broadened the species by including *lebruni* (Oustalet, 1891), which Hellmayr had ranked as a species; he also placed *berlepschi* (Menegaux, 1909), recognised by Hellmayr, in the synonymy of nominate *olivascens*.

132) *Phrygilus atriceps* (d’Orbigny, 1838)

[CBA 11_347] [P. 13: 104] [H&M4: 2-391]

E. [mberiza] atriceps, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 11.06.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 34, Oiseaux, pl. 47, fig. 2.

Emberiza atriceps, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 76 [Emberiza No. 8]. “In Peruvia, in summis Andibus, prope Tacora”. Ω

Emberiza atriceps, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 363. “... à la fois sur le grand plateau bolivien, sur le plateau occidental, et même à l’ouest de la Cordillère.” “Commune aux environs d’Oruro et de Potosi”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Emberiza atriceps* d’Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 34, Oiseaux, pl. 47, fig. 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: changed from joint authorship to d’Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1938: 347) cited this from the *Synopsis* in 1837, and from the *Voyage* (p. 363, pl. 47, fig. 2) in 1844. Paynter (1970a: 104) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1938) placed this taxon as a subspecies of *Phrygilus gayi*. Paynter (1970a: 104) treated *P. atriceps* as a separate species from *P. gayi*.

133) *Atlapetes fulviceps* (d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 11_409] [P. 13: 201] [H&M4: 2-346]

E. [mberiza] fulviceps, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 77 [Emberiza No. 9]. “Tacora, Bolivia”. Ω

Emberiza fulviceps, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1839 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 47, Oiseaux, pl. 46, fig. 2.

Emberiza fulviceps, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 362. “... aux environs de Totora, province de Mizque”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Emberiza fulviceps* d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 77. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: not Lafresnaye & d’Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1938: 409) cited the name from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and listed the *Voyage* (p. 362 and pl. 46, fig. 2) from 1844. Paynter (1970a: 201) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1938) placed this species in *Atlapetes*. Paynter (1970a: 201) maintained this.

134) *Diuca speculifera speculifera* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 11_335] [P. 13: 114] [H&M4: 2-414]

E. [mberiza] speculifera, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 78 [Emberiza No. 13]. "In Bolivia, in summis Andibus". Ω

Emberiza speculifera, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 47, Oiseaux, pl. 46, fig. 1.

Emberiza speculifera, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 362. "... près du sommet de la Cordillère orientale, qui sépare la ville de la Paz de la province de Yungas".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Emberiza speculifera* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 78. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: not Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1938: 335)¹⁹⁵ cited this name from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and listed the *Voyage* (p. 362, pl. 46, fig. 1) and dated text and plate 1844. Paynter (1970a: 114) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1938) treated this as a monotypic species in *Diuca*, of which genus it is the type species. Paynter (1970a: 114) accepted *magnirostris* Carriker, 1935, as a valid subspecies, which Hellmayr had not. Burns *et al.* (2016) proposed a new genus *Chionodacryon* Burns, Unitt & Mason, 2016, for this species alone. This new genus name is neuter so, if it is used, the species becomes *Chionodacryon speculiferum* and the subspecies *magnirostris* becomes *magnirostre*.

135) *Lophospingus griseocristatus griseocristatus* (d'Orbigny, 1838)

[CBA 11_374] [P. 13: 111] [H&M4: 2-414]

Emberiza griseo-cristata, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 11.06.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 34, Oiseaux, pl. 47, fig. 1.

E. [mberiza] griseo-cristata, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 79 [Emberiza No. 15]. "Cochabamba, Grande-Vallée, Bolivia". Ω

Emberiza griseo-cristata, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 363. "Les provinces de Cochabamba, de Mizqué et de Vallé Grandé".

¹⁹⁵ The footnote by Hellmayr (1938: 336) reveals that the basic text for this part of this 1938 volume was written in or before October 1935.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Emberiza griseocristata* d'Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 34, Oiseaux, pl. 47, fig. 1. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1938: 374) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, and dated the *Voyage* (p. 363 and pl. 47, fig. 1) 1844. Paynter (1970a: 111) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Although Sharpe (1888: 806) had proposed a separate genus *Schistospiza* for this species Hellmayr (op. cit.) treated it in the genus *Lophospingus*¹⁹⁶ considering separation from that unnecessary. Paynter (1970a) followed Hellmayr's treatment, but, without giving a reason and without seeing any need to propose a subspecies for birds from elsewhere, "restricted" the type locality to "Valle Grande, Santa Cruz".¹⁹⁷

136) *Geospizopsis unicolor unicolor* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 11_351] [P. 13: 106] [H&M4: 2-395]

E. [mberiza] unicolor, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 79 [*Emberiza* No. 16]. "La Cordillère du Tacora (Pérou), pampa d'Oruro, Bolivia." Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Emberiza unicolor* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 79. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: not Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1938: 351) cited the *Synopsis* from 1837. Paynter (1970a: 106) cited the *Synopsis* and here, unlike his treatment on p. 124 for example, listed the authors – incorrectly – as Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny.

Hellmayr (1938) treated this species in the genus *Phrygilus*, and noted that d'Orbigny found this both in the cordillera of Tacora in Peru (now Chile) and from the 'pampa d'Oruro' in Bolivia, and went on to "accept" Tacora as the type locality.¹⁹⁸ Paynter (1970a: 106) retained the placement in *Phrygilus* but Campagna *et al.* (2011) showed that it did not fit there and Jaramillo (2011: 608) observed that the genus-group name *Geospizopsis*

¹⁹⁶ In accordance with the editorial policy of Mayr & Greenway (1960: vii) the genus name *Schistospiza* was not mentioned by Paynter (1970a).

¹⁹⁷ This presumably reflected his awareness that the type found in Paris (as well as the one in Boston?) was from there. Under the current Code (ICZN, 1999) a type locality can only be restricted by the designation of a lectotype. Historically the Code (ICZN 1961: 77 Recommendation 72E) made clear that restriction of a type locality was permitted. The third edition (ICZN, 1985: 149 Recommendation 72H) refers to *clarification* and not to *restriction*. Rules set out in earlier editions that have not been carried into the 1999 edition are no longer in force.

¹⁹⁸ Paynter (1970a: 106) noted that the restriction of the type locality to Tacora – now in Chile – had been proposed by Zimmer (1929a: 89). This action seems likely to have been initiated by the description of *P. u. tucumanus* Chapman, 1925, because Oruro seems to fall in the range of that taxon, although Zimmer was describing *Phrygilus unicolor inca* from the mountains near Huánuco in Peru. D'Orbigny based his name on material from two locations, but supposedly no types are now extant from either locality.

Bonaparte, 1856, was available for this. Dickinson & Christidis (2014: 395) brought that name back into use.

Hellmayr (op. cit.) also listed *Sporophila concolor* Burmeister, 1860, as a synonym, but, in accordance with editorial policy, this is not mentioned in Paynter (1970a).

137) *Rhopospina carbonaria* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 11_363] [P. 13: 107] [H&M4: 2-410]

E. [mberiza] carbonaria, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 79 [Emberiza No. 17]. "Patagonia". Ω

Emberiza carbonaria, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 11.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 42, Oiseaux, pl. 45, fig. 2.

Emberiza carbonaria, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 361. "Les coteaux qui bordent le Rio Negro, en Patagonie".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Emberiza carbonaria* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 79. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: not Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1938: 363) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, and listed the *Voyage* (p. 361, pl. 45, fig. 2) and dated that 1844. Paynter (1970a: 107) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1938) treated this in the genus *Phrygilus*. Paynter (1970a: 107) agreed with that placement. Placement in *Rhopospina* as used by Dickinson & Christidis (2014) followed Klicka *et al.* (2007).

138) *Poospizopsis hypocondria hypocondria* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 11_619] [P. 13: 118] [H&M4: 2-410]

E. [mberiza] hypocondria, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 80 [Emberiza No. 20]. "Sicasica, Palca (Bolivia)". Ω

Emberiza hypochondria, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 11.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 42, Oiseaux, pl. 45, fig. 1.

Emberiza hypochondria, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 361. "Principalement aux environs d'Inquisivi, province de Sicasica, et de Palca, province d'Ayupaya".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Emberiza hypocondria* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 80. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: changed from *hypochondria*.

Hellmayr (1938: 619) cited *hypocondria* [sic] from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and then listed *hypochondria* from the *Voyage* (p. 361, pl. 45, fig. 1) with the date 1844. Paynter (1970a: 118) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1938) treated this in genus *Poospiza* as did Paynter (1970a). For treatment in *Poospizopsis* see Sedano & Burns (2010).

Hellmayr considered the original spelling *hypocondria* to be a typographical error and used *hypochondria*. Paynter (1970a: 118) in a footnote agreed, he also used *hypochondria* and added “the later use of *hypochondriaca* is an unjustified emendation”. The erroneous spelling *hypocondria*, for erroneous it certainly is, lacks clear evidence of it being a typographical error and seems to be an “incorrect transliteration or Latinization” and on this basis “is not to be considered an inadvertent error” (Art. 32.5.1: ICZN, 1999: 39), and thus is not open to correction, so like Dickinson & Christidis (2014) we revert to the original spelling. Emendation by d’Orbigny in the *Voyage*, first in the plate caption and later in the main text, does not meet the requirements for approval of a correction of the original spelling in the light of the above Article.¹⁹⁹

139) *Poospiza nigrorufa nigrorufa* (d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838) > *Poospiza personata personata* (Swainson, 1838) [prior name, see below]

[CBA 11_624, 627] [P. 13: 119] [H&M4: 2-407]

E. [mberiza] nigro-rufa (Chipia noir et rougeâtre, Azara No. 162), d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 81 [Emberiza No. 21]. “Santa Fe, rep. Argentina”.²⁰⁰ Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Emberiza nigrorufa* d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 81. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: no change. Name here placed in synonymy.

Hellmayr (1938: 624) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as did Paynter (1970a: 119).

Hellmayr (op. cit.) placed this species in *Poospiza*.

Hellmayr (1938: 624fn) said that the name *nigrorufa* d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, had “unquestionable priority” over *Pipillo* [sic] *personata* Swainson, “1837” – and indeed the latter has been shown by Browning & Monroe (1991) to have been published in January 1838. But p. 81 of the “1837” part of the *Synopsis* did not appear until late 1838 (we consider it did not appear before September). Consequently it is Swainson’s name that has precedence *contra* Hellmayr (1938); *personata* was used as the valid name by Sharpe (1888: 640) and probably all authors – e.g. by von Ihering & von Ihering (1907: 375) – until Hellmayr (1938) disagreed. Because Hellmayr listed *Pipillo personata* Swainson, 1837, as a junior synonym the

¹⁹⁹ While we understand that the Code does not allow for emendation in this case, the 1999 introduction in the Code of Art. 24.2.4 allowing an author to ‘act’ posthumously as a First Reviser and determine a correct original spelling when there were two or more original spellings, suggests to us that a similar article could helpfully deal with at least some incorrect original spellings. In both cases however the Code should make clear whether the clause has full retroactive effect or effect only from a certain date.

²⁰⁰ But also associated with Azara’s “Chipiu negro y canela” and Vieillot’s “Chipiu noir et rougeatre”.

editorial rules for the later volumes of Peters' Check-list led to the name *personata* being omitted by Paynter (1970a). However, it has been used as valid since 1899 (e.g. in 1907 – see above) and thus cannot be set aside and so we adopt it. A fresh paper on this species by Jordan, Areta & Holzmann is promised shortly in the *Emu*²⁰¹. As Swainson's name is based on Brazilian material the treatment by Jordan *et al.* may eventually result in the treatment both *personata* and *nigrorufa* as distinct taxa.

- 140) *Coryphospingus cucullatus fargoi* Brodkorb, 1938 [Change in placement in synonymy.]

[CBA 11_377] [P. 13: 212] [H&M4: 2-397]

E. [mberiza] araguira (Chippia araguiræ of Azara No. 135 ...) ²⁰², d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 81 [Emberiza No. 22]. "Yungas, Chiquitos (Bolivia)". Comb. nov.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Emberiza araguira* "d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838", *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 81. (b) Not a new name; not in Peters Check-list. **In synonymy, see below.**

Hellmayr (1938: 377) cited *araguira* from the *Synopsis*, 1837.

Hellmayr (1938) placed this taxon in *Coryphospingus*. He considered the name *Emberiza araguira* to be a new combination based on *Fringilla araguira* Vieillot, 1808 (Sherborn, 1923b: 421), which is a junior synonym of *Fringilla cucullata* Statius Muller, 1776, from Cayenne – now *Coryphospingus cucullatus* (Statius Muller, 1776). But he also considered that it was being applied to a different population and made it a junior synonym of *Coryphospingus cucullatus rubescens* (Swainson, 1825), i.e. distinct from the nominate subspecies from the Guianas and northern Brazil, thus – because *araguira* Vieillot is in the synonymy of a sister subspecies – the name *Emberiza araguira* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye [nec Vieillot], which in the *Synopsis* was reported from Yungas and Chiquitos, became an unavailable senior synonym of *rubescens*. Paynter (1970a: 212) listed a new subspecies, *fargoi* Brodkorb, 1938, giving that a range including Bolivia, and *Emberiza araguira* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye is now an unavailable senior synonym of that.

- 141) *Tiaris obscurus obscurus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 11_184] [P. 13: 142] [H&M4: 2-412]

E. [mberiza] obscura, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 81 [Emberiza No. 24]. "Chiquitos, Bolivia". Ω

²⁰¹ Titled: Mate recognition systems and species limits in a warbling-finch complex (*Poospiza nigrorufa/whitii*).

²⁰² See Hellmayr (1938: 376) for mention of *Fringilla araguira* by Vieillot, 1808, and its association with Guianan birds making it a junior synonym of *Fringilla cucullata* P.L.S. Muller, 1776.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Emberiza obscura* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 81. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1938: 183-4) cited this name from the *Synopsis*, 1837, as did Paynter (1970a: 142).

Hellmayr (1938) placed the species in genus *Sporophila*.²⁰³ Hellmayr (1938) placed the name *Spermophila obscura* Taczanowski (1874)²⁰⁴ in synonymy; it had been proposed for a taxon thought new to science – but Peruvian birds so named did not seem to differ from Bolivian ones that had already been named *Emberiza obscura*! He also placed the name *pauper* von Berlepsch & Taczanowski, 1881, from Ecuador in synonymy. Paynter (1970a: 142) agreed with placement of *Spermophila* in *Sporophila*, but in a footnote on p. 141 he observed that the nest form of *S. obscura* suggested that genus *Tiaris* might be more appropriate; he also restored recognition to *pauper*. For placement in *Tiaris* see Ouellet (1992); however, Burns *et al.*, (2016) have advocated placing this in their new genus *Asemospiza* Burns, Unitt & Mason, 2016.

142) *Microspingus melanoleucus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 11_622] [P. 13: 121] [H&M4: 2-409]

E. [mberiza] melanoleuca, Nob., (*Chipia noir et blanc*, Az. No. 144; ...) d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 82 [Emberiza No. 25]. “Chiquitos, Bolivia”. Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Emberiza melanoleuca* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 82. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1938: 622) cited the *Synopsis* as did Paynter (1970a: 121).

Hellmayr (1938) treated this in the genus *Poospiza*. Paynter (1970a: 121) treated this as a subspecies of *Poospiza cinerea*, but did not recognise that *cinerea* Bonaparte, 1850, does not have precedence over *melanoleuca* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, “1837”. Later, Short (1975) treated these two taxa as separate species. For treatment in *Microspingus* see Shultz & Burns (2013).

143) *Microspingus torquatus torquatus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 11_620] [P. 13: 121] [H&M4: 2-409]

E. [mberiza] torquata, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 82 [Emberiza No. 26]. “Sicasica, Bolivia”. Ω

²⁰³ Hellmayr (1938) treated *Spermophila* Swainson, 1827, as preoccupied by *Spermophila* Richardson, 1825 (and thus as a synonym of *Sporophila* Cabanis, 1844). Richardson's name has been employed in Mammalia.

²⁰⁴ Had it differed, this name, being a junior homonym, would not have been able to be brought into use.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Emberiza torquata* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 82. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1938: 620) cited the *Synopsis* as did Paynter (1970a: 121).

Hellmayr (1938) treated this in genus *Poospiza*. Paynter (1970a: 121) agreed on placement in *Poospiza*. For treatment in *Microspingus* see Shultz & Burns (2013).

144) *Spinus atratus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 11_290] [P. 14: 244] [H&M4: 2-335]

Fringilla (C. [*arduelis*]) *atratus*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 83 [S.G. *Carduelis*²⁰⁵ No. 2]. "La Paz, Bolivia". Ω

Carduelis atratus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, pl. 48, fig. 2.

Carduelis atratus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 364. "... au grand ravin de la Paz".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Fringilla (Carduelis) atratus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 83. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

Hellmayr (1938: 290) cited the *Synopsis* as the original publication and listed the *Voyage* (p. 364, pl.48, fig. 2) with date 1844. Howell, Paynter & Rand (1968: 244) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1938) treated this taxon as a monotypic species in genus *Spinus*, and in an unfortunate typographical error implied that the original species epithet in the *Synopsis* was *stratus*. Howell, Paynter & Rand (1968: 244) continued to treat this as monotypic but in a broad genus *Carduelis* (see p. 234). Restoration to *Spinus* derives from renewed recognition of that genus by Zuccon *et al.* (2012) after a study of the molecular evidence.

145) *Catamenia analis analis* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 11_228] [P. 13: 153] [H&M4: 2-392]

Fringilla (L. [*linaria*]) *analis*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 83 [S.G. *Linaria*²⁰⁶ No. 1]. "Sicasica, Cochabamba, Bolivia". Ω

Linaria analis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, pl. 48, fig. 1.

²⁰⁵ Explicitly treated as a subgenus of *Fringilla*.

²⁰⁶ Explicitly treated as a subgenus of *Fringilla*.

Linaria analis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 364. "... à La Paz, à Inquisivi, à Cochabamba, à Totorá et à Chuquisaca".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Fringilla* (*Linaria*) *analis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 83. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

Hellmayr (1938: 228) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, and dated the *Voyage* (p. 364 and pl. 48, fig. 1) 1844. Paynter (1970a: 153) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1938) treated this as *Catamenia analis* and listed *Catamenia analis subinsignis* Carriker, 1935, as a synonym.²⁰⁷ Paynter (1970a: 153) kept the species in *Catamenia* – of which it is the type species.

146) *Pheucticus aureoventris aureoventris* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 11_82] [P: 13: 219] [H&M4: 2-382]

Fringilla (*P. [itylus]*) *aureo ventris*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 84 [S.G. *Pitylus* ²⁰⁸ No. 1]. "Yungas, Sicasica, Bolivia". Ω

Pitylus aureo ventris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 43, Oiseaux, pl. 49, figs. 1 & 2.

Pitylus aureo-ventris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 365. "... la province de Yungas, d'Ayupaya, de Mizqué, de Chuquisaca et de Chiquitos".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Fringilla* (*Pitylus*) *aureoventris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 84. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

Hellmayr (1938: 82) cited the *Synopsis* and dated the *Voyage* (p. 365, pl. 49 figs. 1 & 2) 1844. Paynter (1970b: 219) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1938) placed this species in *Pheucticus* (of which it is the type species), and spelled the specific epithet with a hyphen (which was present in the text in the *Voyage* replacing a space in the *Synopsis*).²⁰⁹ Paynter (1970b: 219) listed the original *aureo ventris* as a single word as required by the Code (Art. 32.5.2.2 – ICZN, 1961, 1999).²¹⁰

²⁰⁷ Which although accepted by Paynter (1970a: 153) is said to be "possibly not separable" from the nominate form.

²⁰⁸ Explicitly treated as a subgenus of *Fringilla*.

²⁰⁹ Sclater used the spelling *aureiventris* over many years and Carriker also used that spelling.

²¹⁰ The Code (ICZN, 1999, Art. 32.5.2.2) argues for unification in a single word for names used in current writing: however, some argue that original spellings, when cited as such in synonymies, should mirror the

147) *Cyanoloxia glaucocaerulea* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 11_105] [P. 13: 238] [H&M4: 2-384]

Fringilla (P. [yrrhula]) *glaucocaerulea*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 85 [S.G. Pyrrhula ²¹¹ No. 1]. "Maldonado, rep. Oriental". Ω

Pyrrhula glaucocaerulea [sic], Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 05.04.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 38, Oiseaux, pl. 50, fig. 2.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Fringilla* (*Pyrrhula*) *glaucocaerulea* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 85. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1938: 105) cited the *Synopsis* from 1837, and listed the *Voyage* (pl. 50, fig. 2)²¹² with date "circa 1840" – although depicted in the *Voyage*, the text did not include this species. Paynter (1970b: 238) only cited the *Synopsis*, 1837.

Hellmayr (1938) treated this species as *Cyanoloxia glauco-caerulea* [sic]. Paynter (1970b: 238) noted the recent placement of *Guiraca* in *Passerina* and followed this but also placed the genera *Cyanocompsa*, *Cyanoloxia* and *Porphyrospiza* in *Passerina* (see Paynter's explanatory footnote on his p. 237). Others did not agree, and *Cyanoloxia* was restored to use by AOU (1998).

148) *Sporophila leucoptera bicolor* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 11_183] [P. 13: 144] [H&M4: 2-400]

Fringilla (P. [yrrhula]) *bicolor*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 86 [S.G. Pyrrhula No. 3]. "Moxos, Bolivia". Ω

Pyrrhula bicolor, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 05.04.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 38, Oiseaux, pl. 50, fig. 1.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Fringilla* (*Pyrrhula*) *bicolor* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 86. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

original typography. Here we try to provide such original names in both forms (the unified form being given under "Bibliographic findings").

²¹¹ Explicitly treated as a subgenus of *Fringilla*.

²¹² He did not cite a page from the *Voyage* for the taxon is not covered by the text. That Hellmayr cited the plate may suggest he saw it, although his regular writing usually suggests he did not have access to the plates; however, had he seen the plate he might have noticed the use of the oe dipthong in place of the ae dipthong.

Hellmayr (1938: 183) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, and listed the *Voyage* (pl. 50, fig. 1) ²¹³ with the date 1844, again lacking a text page in the *Voyage* to link the date to. Paynter (1970a: 144) also cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (op. cit.) treated this as an eastern Bolivian subspecies of *Sporophila leucoptera*. Paynter (1970a: 144) continued to treat this as a subspecies of *Sporophila leucoptera* and used the spelling Moxos, rather than the more modern Mojos, for the type locality.

149) *Sporophila plumbea plumbea* (zuWied, 1830) [syn. *cinerea* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838) preoccupied]

[CBA 11_178] [P. 13: 136] [H&M4: 2-403]

Fringilla (P. [yrrhula]) *cinerea*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 87 [S.G. Pyrrhula No. 6]. "Chiquitos, rep. Boliviana".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Fringilla* (Pyrrhula) *cinerea* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 87. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1938: 178) cited the *Synopsis*. The name *cinerea* is not listed by Paynter (1970a: 136).

Hellmayr (1938: 178) made this a junior synonym of *Sporophila plumbea* (zuWied, 1830). The name *Fringilla cinerea* is preoccupied by *Fringilla cinerea* Vieillot, 1817, see Mayr, Paynter & Traylor (1968: 341). ²¹⁴

150) *Sporophila nigrorufa* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)

[CBA 11_224] [P. 13: 144] [H&M4: 2-401]

Fringilla (P. [yrrhula]) *nigro-rufa*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 87 [S.G. Pyrrhula No. 8]. "Chiquitos, Bolivia". Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Fringilla* (Pyrrhula) *nigrorufa* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 87. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

Hellmayr (1938: 224) cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as did Paynter (1970a: 144).

²¹³ He did not cite a page from the *Voyage* for it seems not to be mentioned there.

²¹⁴ The original name is irrevocably linked to *Fringilla* due to the Principle of Binominal Nomenclature, the inserted subgenus name, does not offer a way to avoid homonymy; see Art. 5.1 and Art. 6.1 ICZN (1999: 4-5).

Hellmayr (1938) treated this as *Sporophila nigro-rufa* [sic]; Paynter (1970a) agreed but, as required by the Code, spelled it *nigrorufa* without the hyphen.

151) *Sporophila telasco* (Lesson, 1828) [syn. *alaudina* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838) preoccupied]

[CBA 11_213] [P. 13: 148] [H&M4: 2-400]

Fringilla (*P. [pyrrhula]*) *alaudina*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 88 [S.G. Pyrrhula No. 9]. "Tacna, rep. Peruviana".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Fringilla (Pyrrhula) alaudina* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 88. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: no change. Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.

Hellmayr (1938: 213) cited the *Synopsis*.

In this volume Hellmayr (p. 360) treats *Fringilla alaudina* Kittlitz, 1832, in the genus *Phrygilus*; but on p. 213 he made *alaudina* of d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye a junior synonym of *Sporophila telasco* (Lesson, 1828).²¹⁵ Hellmayr listed *Camarhynchus leucopterus* Peale, 1848, as another junior synonym. In accord with editorial policy neither *alaudina* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye nor *leucopterus* were listed by Paynter (1970a: 148).

152) *Psarocolius atrovirens* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 10_18, 19] [P. 14: 140] [H&M4: 2-371]

C. [assicus] atro-virens, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 1 [Cassicus No. 1]. "in montibus bolivianis, provincia Yungasensi". Ω

Cassicus atrovirens, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 47, Oiseaux, pl. 51, fig. 2.

Cassicus atrovirens, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 366. "... province de Yungas ... environs de Yanacaché, de Chulamani, de Irupana et de Cajuata".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Cassicus atrovirens* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 1. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1937: 18) cited this from the continuation of the *Synopsis*, 1838, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 366, pl. 51, fig. 2) from 1844. Blake (1968: 140) only cited the *Synopsis*, 1838.

²¹⁵ Which Hellmayr dated 29 November, 1828, from the plate in livraison 8 of Lesson & Garnot's *Voyage* – note however that Dickinson *et al.* (2015: 116) showed that the name *telasco* first appeared in Lesson's *Manuel d'Ornithologie* by 14 June 1828.

Hellmayr (1937) treated this in the genus *Xanthornus*. Blake (1968: 140) placed this monotypic species in *Psarocolius*.

153) *Psarocolius bifasciatus yuracares* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 10_9] [P. 14: 143] [H&M4: 2-372]

C. [assicus] *yuracares*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 2 [Cassicus No. 3]. "Yuracares, rep. Boliviana". Ω
Cassicus yuracares, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 47, Oiseaux, pl. 51, fig. 1.

Cassicus yuracares, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 365. "... au nord de Cochabamba, dans les pays habités par les sauvages Yuracares".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Cassicus yuracares* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 2. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1937: 9) cited this from the *Synopsis* and cited the *Voyage* (p. 365, pl. 51, fig. 1) from 1844. Blake (1968: 143) cited this from the *Synopsis*, 1838.

Hellmayr (1937) treated this in the genus *Gymnostinops*. Among synonyms he listed was *Cassicus devillii* Bonaparte, 1850, which, in line with editorial policy, was not mentioned by Blake (1968: 143). Blake (1968) placed this polytypic species in *Psarocolius*.

154) *Cacicus chrysonotus* d'Orbigny, 1838

[CBA 10_38] [P. 14: 147] [H&M4: 2-373]

Cassicus chrysonotus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 30.03.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 32, Oiseaux, pl. 52, fig. 1.

[*Cassicus*] ²¹⁶ *Chrysonotus*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 3 [Cassicus No. 5]. "In Bolivia, Yungas". Ω

Cassicus chrysonotus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 367. "... à Charapaccé, entre Suri et Inquivisi, province de Yungas, à Morochata, province de Ayupaya".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Cassicus chrysonotus* d'Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 32, Oiseaux, pl. 52, fig. 1. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: 1838 retained, plate 52 in the *Voyage* preceded page 3 in the *Synopsis*, '1838'; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1937: 38) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, and cited *Voyage* (p. 367, pl. 52, fig. 1) from 1844. Blake (1968: 147) only cited the *Synopsis*.

²¹⁶ The standard treatment in the *Synopsis Avium* is for a genus or subgenus to be provided with a list of the taxa recorded (usually collected). Each taxon then listed begins with the first letter of the genus name. e.g. "C." for *Cassicus*. In this particular case that initial capital is totally absent.

Hellmayr (1937) placed this in the genus *Archiplanus* Cabanis, 1851. Blake (1968: 147) restored the species to *Cacicus* Lacépède, 1799 (*Cassicus* Illiger, 1811 is a junior synonym – and a name also proposed by Vieillot, 1816).

- 155) *Molothrus bonariensis bonariensis* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) [syn. *maxillaris* (d'Orbigny, 1838)]

[CBA 10_59] [P. 14: 198] [H&M4: 2-377]

Icterus maxillaris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 30.03.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 32, Oiseaux, pl. 52, fig. 3.

I. [cterus] maxillaris, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 6 [Icterus No. 10]. "Cochabamba, in Andiis et occidentalibus tantummodo".

Icterus maxillaris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 367. "... dans toute la vallée de Cochabamba".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Icterus maxillaris* d'Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 32, Oiseaux, pl. 52, fig. 3. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: 1838 retained, plate 52 in the *Voyage* preceded page 6 in the *Synopsis*, '1838'; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1937: 59) cited this from the *Synopsis* and cited the *Voyage* (p. 367, pl. 52, figs. 2 and 3) with date 1844.

Hellmayr (1937) treated *maxillaris* Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny as one of a number of junior synonyms of *Molothrus bonariensis bonariensis* (Gmelin, 1789). This synonym plus *Xanthornus purpurascens* Hahn, 1819, *Passerina discolor* Vieillot, 1819, *Icterus sericeus* Lichtensten, 1823, and *Molothrus brevirostris* Swainson, 1837, were all omitted by Blake (1968: 197-198) in accord with the editorial policy for the Peters Check-list series.

- 156) *Molothrus rufoaxillaris* Cassin, 1866 (syn. *brevirostris* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839) – preoccupied.]

[CBA 10_67] [P. 14: 196] [H&M4: 2-377]

I. [cterus] brevirostris, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 7 [Icterus No. 12]. "Maldonado; Corrientes, rep. Argentina".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Icterus brevirostris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 7. (b) O: O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: no change. **Name preoccupied and in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1937: 67) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838.

Hellmayr (1937: 67) found the name *brevirostris* preoccupied by *Molothrus brevirostris* Swainson, 1837, and applied the next available name *Molothrus rufo-axillaris* [sic] Cassin,

1866. Placement in *Molothrus* was apparently initiated in 1930, so that many authors over some 90 years treated this species under its original binomen.

157) *Cyanolyca viridicyanus viridicyanus* d'Orbigny, 1838

[CBA 7_41] [P. 15: 217] [H&M4: 2-238]

Garrulus viridicyanus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 11.06.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 34, Oiseaux, pl. 53, fig. 1.

G. [arrulus] *viridi-cyanus*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 9 [Garrulus No. 4]. "Yungas, rép. Boliviana". Ω

Garrulus viridi-cyaneus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 368. "Cajapi"; "à l'est de la Paz sur le versant oriental des Cordillères". ²¹⁷

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Garrulus viridicyanus* d'Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 34, Oiseaux, pl. 53, fig. 1. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: 1838 retained but from the plate caption in the *Voyage* – the *Synopsis*, "1838" dates from 1839; A: changed from joint authorship, not Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny, to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1934: 41) cited this from the *Synopsis*, 1838, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 368, pl. 53, fig. 1) with date 1844. Blake & Vaurie (1962: 217) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1934) treated this as *Cyanolyca viridi-cyana* [sic]. His information was not correct as he indicated the use of the same spelling for the plate caption and the text, however, in the former case the name was without the hyphen and in the latter case there is an extra letter in the name.

158) *Dendrocincla fuliginosa atrirostris* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 4_365] [P. 7: 15] [H&M4: 2-109]

D. [endrocolaptes] *atrirostris*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 12 [Dendrocolaptes No. 8]. "Guarayos, rép. Boliviana". Ω

Dendrocolaptes atrirostris, Nob., d'Orbigny, "1834" Δ 05.04.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 37, Oiseaux, pl. 54, fig. 1.

Dendrocolaptes atrirostris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 369. "Forêts épaisses, humides et chaudes qui séparent les provinces de Chiquitos et de Moxos, sur les lieux habités par les sauvages Guarayos".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Dendrocolaptes atrirostris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 12 (b) O: No change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: no change.

²¹⁷ No mention of Yungas.

Hellmayr (1925d: 365) cited the *Synopsis* from 1838 and dated the *Voyage* (p. 369, pl. 54, fig. 1) 1847. Peters (1951: 15) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Earlier Hellmayr (1906b) and Menegaux & Hellmayr (1906c: 120) placed this species in genus *Dendrocincla* and placed *Dendrocincla minor* von Pelzel, 1867, in the synonymy of *atrirostris*. Hellmayr (1925d) maintained placement of this as a monotypic species in *Dendrocincla*. Peters (1951: 15) treated *atrirostris* as a subspecies of *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*.

159) *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris lafresnayanus* (d'Orbigny, 1847)

[CBA 4_341] [P. 7: 56] [H&M4: 2-116]

Dendrocolaptes procurvus Tem., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 11.06.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 34, Oiseaux, pl. 53, fig. 2.

D. [endrocolaptes] procurvus. – (*D. procurvus*, Tem., col. 28; ...) d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 12 [Dendrocolaptes No. 6].²¹⁸ “Chiquitos, rép. Boliviana”.

Dendrocolaptes lafresnayanus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1846 Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 368. “Les îles du Rio Parana, près de Goya”; “retrouvée ... dans la province de Chiquitos”. Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Dendrocolaptes lafresnayanus* d'Orbigny, 1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 368. (b) O: no change; D: 1846 changed to 1847; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925d: 341) cited the name *lafresnayanus* from the *Voyage* (p. 368, pl. 53, fig. 2) with the date 1847 – the date of the text – using the spelling from the text and not the name *procurvus* (which was neither new nor correctly attributed) from the much earlier plate caption.²¹⁹ Peters (1951: 56) cited the name *lafresnayanus* from p. 368 of the text with date 1846 and no reference to the plate.

Hellmayr (1925d) treated this as a subspecies of *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris*.

We believe the identity of the type of *procurvus*, the subject of Temminck's plate, may not be completely resolved.

160) *Margarornis squamiger squamiger* (d'Orbigny, 1838)

[CBA 4_170] [P. 7: 117] [H&M4: 2-129]

A.[nabates] squamiger, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 14 [Anabates No. 1]. “Ayupaya, rep. Boliviana”. Ω

²¹⁸ As treated in the *Synopsis* it is evident that the specimen obtained was not a good match for the bird depicted in Temminck's plate 28 – published in 1820 in livraison 5, which has been suggested elsewhere to be an illustration of a bird that does not match Temminck's own description. However, no new name was coined by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye.

²¹⁹ It is possible that plate 53 was reissued with a changed plate caption seen by Hellmayr, but it is much more probable – based on similar cases – that Hellmayr never saw a set of plates.

Anabates squammiger (sic), Nob., d'Orbigny, "1834" Δ 05.04.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 37, Oiseaux, pl. 54, fig. 2.

Anabates squamiger, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 369. "... dans les environs du bourg de Palca, province d'Ayupaya".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Anabates squamiger* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 14. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925d: 170) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 369, pl. 54, fig.2) with date 1847. Peters (1951: 117) only cited the *Synopsis*, 1838.

Hellmayr (1925d) placed this species in genus *Margarornis*, making the species epithet *squamigera*. Hellmayr (1925d) did not remark upon the different spelling in the plate caption. The word *squamiger* is Latin in origin and means scaly; the illustration (Pl. 54, fig. 2) shows a bird that looks scaly below.

161) *Thripophaga gutturata* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 4_131] [P. 7: 102] [H&M4: 2-134]

A. [*nabates*] *gutturatus*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 14 [Anabates No. 2]. "Yuracares, rep. Boliviana". Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Anabates gutturatus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 14. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925d: 131) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, as did Peters (1951: 102).

Hellmayr (1925d) placed this species in the genus *Cranioleuca*. Peters (1951: 102) retained a monotypic species in *Cranioleuca*. For placement in *Thripophaga* see Derryberry *et al.* (2011).

162) *Anabacerthia ruficaudata ruficaudata* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 4_208] [P. 7: 132] [H&M4: 2-125]

A. [*nabates*] *ruficaudatus*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 15 [Anabates No. 3]. "Yuracares, rep. Boliviana". Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Anabates ruficaudatus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 15. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925d: 208) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, as did Peters (1951: 132).

Hellmayr (1925d) treated this as a monotypic species in genus *Philydor* – which he considered to be of masculine gender. In Peters (1951) the treatment changes only in that a recently described Venezuelan subspecies was accepted. Peters (1951) maintained masculine gender for *Philydor*, but Dickinson (2003: 415) corrected the gender to neuter based on David & Gosselin (2002).

163) *Tarphonomus certhioides certhioides* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 4_49] [P. 7: 64] [H&M4: 2-120]

A. [*nabates*] *certhioides*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 15 [Anabates No. 4]. “Corrientes, rep. Argentina”. Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Anabates certhioides* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 15. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925d: 49) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, as did Peters (1951: 64).

Hellmayr (1925d) treated this in *Upucerthia*. Peters (1951: 64) treated this in *Ochetorhynchus*. For treatment as the type species of a new genus *Tarphonomus* see Chesser & Brumfield (2007).

164) *Pseudoseisura gutturalis gutturalis* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 4_184] [P. 7: 122] [H&M4: 2-136]

A. [*nabates*] *gutturalis*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 15 [Anabates No. 6]. “Patagonia”. Ω

Anabates gutturalis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 43, Oiseaux, pl. 55, fig. 3.

Anabates gutturalis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, p. 257. “non loin des rives du Rio Negro en Patagonie”.

Anabates gutturalis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 370. “... près du Rio Negro, en Patagonie”. ²²⁰

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Anabates gutturalis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 15. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925d: 184) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, and cited the *Voyage* (pp. 257, 350, pl. 55, fig. 3) with date 1839. Peters (1951: 122) only cited the *Synopsis*

Hellmayr (1925d) treated this in genus *Pseudoseisura*. Peters (1951: 122) maintained Hellmayr's treatment.

²²⁰ Largely repetitious; the text appearing on p. 257 is longer and more extensive.

165) *Pseudoseisura unirufa* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 4_182] [P. 7: 122] [H&M4: 2-136]

A. [*nabates*] *unirufus*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 16 [Anabates No. 7]. “Moxos, rep. Boliviana”. Ω
Anabates unirufus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 43, Oiseaux, pl. 55, fig. 1.

Anabates unirufus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, p. 259. “Les plaines de la province de Moxos (Bolivia), près de la mission de Magdalena”.

Anabates unirufus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 370.²²¹ “... dans le province de Moxos”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Anabates unirufus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 16. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925d: 182) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, and listed the *Voyage* (p. 259, 370, pl. 55, fig. 1) with dates “1839, 1847” based on the two different page numbers (inferring that the plate appeared with one or the other of the text pages). Peters (1951: 122) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925d) treated this taxon as a subspecies of *Pseudoseisura cristata*. He listed *Homorus galathea* Leverkühn, 1889, from Cuyabá, Matto Grosso as a junior synonym (and had examined the type of that, too).²²² Peters (1951: 122) followed Hellmayr's treatment.

166) *Anumbius annumbi* (Vieillot, 1817) [syn. *anthoides* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)]

[CBA 4_168] [P. 7: 114] [H&M4: 2-131]

Anumbius (A. [*numbius*]) *anthoides*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 17 [S.G. *Anumbius* ²²³ No. 1]. “Corrientes, rep. Argentina”.

Anumbius anthoides Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, p. 252. Sur les rives du Rio Negro et près de la baie San-Blas en Patagonie”; “toute la Banda oriental de la Plata aux environs de Montevideo et de Maldonado, et de là jusqu'à la frontière du Paraguay”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Anumbius* (*Anumbius*) *anthoides* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 17. (b) O: no change; D: 1839 not 1838; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name. **In synonymy; mentioned in Peters Check-list (see below).**

²²¹ A rough repetition of the earlier account on page 259.

²²² This name was not included in Peters (1951).

²²³ Explicitly treated as a subgenus of *Anabates*.

Hellmayr (1925d: 168) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 252) and dated it 1839.

Hellmayr (1925d) placed this as a junior synonym of *Anumbius annumbi* (Vieillot, 1817). Peters (1951: 114) mentioned the name *anthoïdes* only as the type species of the genus *Anumbius* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, Syn. Av. in *Mag. Zool.* 8, 1838 [sic], cl. 2, p. 17.

167) *Phacellodomus striaticollis* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 4_164] [P. 7: 113] [H&M4: 2-130]

Anumbius (A. [numbius]) *striaticollis*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 18 [S.G. *Anumbius* No. 3]. "Buenos-Ayres". Ω

Anumbius striaticollis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 255. "aux environs de Montevideo, de Maldonado et de Buenos-Ayres".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Anabates (Anumbius) striaticollis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 18. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

Hellmayr (1925d: 164) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 255) with date 1839. Peters (1951: 113) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925d) treated this as *Phacellodomus striaticollis striaticollis*; he recognised one sister subspecies – *maculipectus* Cabanis, 1883. Peters (1951: 113) followed the treatment of Hellmayr.

168) *Phacellodomus striaticeps striaticeps* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 4_160] [P. 7: 112] [H&M4: 2-130]

Anumbius A. [numbius]) *striaticeps*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 19 [S.G. *Anumbius* No. 5]. "Sicasica, Bolivia". Ω

Anumbius striaticeps, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 254. No location given.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Anabates (Anumbius) striaticeps* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 19. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name.

Hellmayr (1925d: 160) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 254) with date 1839. Peters (1951: 112) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925d) treated this as *Phacellodomus striaticeps*. Peters (1951: 112) followed the taxonomy of Hellmayr.

169) *Ochetorhynchus andoecola* (d'Orbigny, 1838)

[CBA 4_47] [P. 7: 63] [H&M4: 2-119]

Uppucerthia Andæcola [sic], Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, pl. 56, fig. 2.

U. [*ppucerthia*] *andæcola*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 21 [*Uppucerthia* No. 2]. "La Paz, Sicasica, rep. Boliviana". Ω

Uppucerthia andecola [sic], Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 371. "... dans les ravins rocaillieux près de la Paz, d'Inquisivi, de Totora et de Vallé Grandé".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Uppucerthia andoecola* [sic] d'Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, pl. 56, fig. 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: 1838 retained but from plate caption in *Voyage*; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: changed to reflect use of oe diphthong in the plate caption.

Hellmayr (1925d: 47) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 371, pl. 56, fig. 2) from 1847. Peters (1951: 63) only cited the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925d) treated this as *Upucerthia andaecola*. Earlier Hellmayr (1906b) had reported that *Upucerthia bridgesi* Sclater, 1889, was based on a redescription of *Uppucerthia andaecola* [sic] and in 1925 Hellmayr listed *bridgesi* as a junior synonym. Peters (1951: 63) followed Hellmayr's taxonomy, but did not list *bridgesi* as a synonym.

170) *Ochetorhynchus ruficaudus montanus* (d'Orbigny, 1838)

[CBA 4_48] [P. 7: 63] [H&M4: 2-119]

Uppucerthia montana, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, pl. 56, fig. 1.

U. [*ppucerthia*] *montana*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 22 [*Uppucerthia* No. 4]. "Palca, rep. Peruviana". Ω

Uppucerthia montana, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 371. "... sur les crêtes et plateaux de la Cordillère de Bolivia et du Pérou, principalement aux environs de la Paz".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Uppucerthia* [sic] *montana* d'Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, pl. 56, fig. 1. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: 1838 retained, but from plate caption in the *Voyage*; A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925d: 48) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 371, pl. 56, fig. 1) with date 1847. Peters (1951: 63) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1925d) placed this name in the synonymy of *Upucerthia ruficauda* (Meyen, 1834). Peters (1951: 63) extracted *montana* from the synonymy of nominate *ruficaudus*, which

was named from near Santiago in Chile, and recognised it as a distinct subspecies of *Ochetorhynchus ruficaudus* Meyen.

D'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, in the *Synopsis*, associated this name with "*Oppetiorhynchus ruficaudus*" of Meyen from Minas Gerais in east central Brazil; however, d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye were apparently confused, Meyen (1834) used the genus-group name *Ochetorhynchus* while Prince Maximilian zuWied (1831) used *Opetiorhynchus ruficaudus* for what Hellmayr (1925d: 17) listed as *Furnarius rufus badius* Lichtenstein, 1823, an entirely different bird.

171) *Cinclodes albiventris albiventris* (Philippi & Landbeck, 1861) [syn. *vulgaris* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)]

[CBA 4_34-37] [P. 7: 67] [H&M4: 2-122]

U. [*ppucerthia*] *vulgaris*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 22 [*Uppucerthia* No. 5]. "Santa-Fe, rep. Argentina; in Patagonia; La Paz, rep. Boliviana".

Uppucerthia vulgaris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 43, Oiseaux, pl. 57, fig. 1.

Uppucerthia vulgaris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 372. "... dans les plaines ... près de Buenos-Ayres , et dans les montagnes." "aux environs de Potosi, d'Oruro, de la Paz et de Chuquisaca".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Uppucerthia* [sic] *vulgaris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 22. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1925d: 34) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 372, pl. 57, fig. 1) with date 1847.

Hellmayr (1925d: 34) placed this name in the synonymy of *Cinclodes fuscus fuscus* (Vieillot, 1818). Peters (1951: 67) placed Bolivian birds in *C. f. albiventris* (Philippi & Landbeck, 1861). Monotypic *C. fuscus* was separated from *C. albiventris* by Sanin *et al.* (2009) and by Derryberry *et al.* (2011).

172) *Cinclodes nigrofumosus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 4_27] [P. 7: 68] [H&M4: 2-123]

U. [*ppucerthia*] *nigro-fumosa* Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 23 [*Uppucerthia* No. 6]. "Cobija, in Bolivia". Ω

Uppucerthia nigro-fumosa Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 43, Oiseaux, pl. 57, fig. 2.

Uppucerthia nigro-fumosa, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 372. "... seulement sur le versant occidental des Cordillères, à Valparaiso (Chili), à Cobija (Bolivia) et à Arica (Pérou)".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Uppucerthia* [sic] *nigrofumosa* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 23. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1925d: 27) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 372, pl. 57, fig. 2) with date 1847. Peters (1951: 68) only cited the *Synopsis*, 1838.

Hellmayr (1925d) placed this species in *Cinclodes*, and, in synonymy, he mentioned *Opetiorhynchus lanceolatus* Gould [in Darwin], 1839, which was not listed by Peters (1951). Gould thought that the name *Uppucerthia nigrofumosa* had been published in 1838 and, in Darwin's *Zoology* for the *Voyage of the Beagle* on p. 68 in part 11 (November 1839 – Gould 1839b), he changed the name from *lanceolatus* as published in the plate caption to pl. XX in part 6 (January, 1839 – Gould, 1839a) to *nigrofumosa* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye (see Steinheimer *et al.*, 2006).²²⁴ Our evidence convinced us the bulk of the “1838” part of the *Synopsis* was not published in 1838, but was probably published early in 1839 and we have suggested no later than 31 January, 1839. Thus we have two January 1839 names neither certainly published earlier than the 31st. We therefore now act as First Revisers and select page 83 of the *Synopsis Avium* over part 6 of Darwin's *Zoology* as the earlier publication, thus maintaining stability by retaining the usage that was initiated by Gould (1839), and was followed by Hellmayr (1925d: 27)²²⁵ – see his synonymy – and others.

173) *Diglossa carbonaria* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 8_233] [P. 13: 403] [H&M4: 2-394]

Serrirostrum carbonarium, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 25 [Serrirostrum No. 1]. “Sicasica, Ayupayam repub. Boliviana”. Ω

Serrirostrum carbonarium, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 10.04.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, Oiseaux, pl. 58, fig. 1 & 2.

Serrirostrum carbonarium, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 373. “... sur le versant oriental de la Cordillère bolivienne ... principalement aux environs de Cajapi, province de Yungas, d'Inquisivi, province de Sicasca, et de Palca, province d'Ayupaya”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Serrirostrum carbonarium* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 25. (b) O: O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1935: 233) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, and listed the *Voyage* (p. 373, pl. 58, fig. 1) with date 1847. Storer (1970: 403) cited only the *Synopsis*.

²²⁴ This name dates from plate XX in Gould's book. To understand confusion introduced by a name change – for this taxon – present in the original edition, but missed in the New York facsimile edition, see Steinheimer *et al.* (2006).

²²⁵ Hellmayr (1925d) credited the name *lanceolatus* to Darwin not Gould; but see Steinheimer *et al.* (2006).

Hellmayr (1935) treated this as the nominate subspecies of a polytypic species in genus *Diglossa*. Storer (1970: 403) sustained that treatment. Since then Burns *et al.* (2016) suggested this be placed in genus *Corydospiza* Sundevall, 1872, advocating renewed recognition of that genus.

174) *Diglossa sittoides sittoides* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 8_224] [P. 13: 401] [H&M4: 2-393]

Serrirostrum sittoides, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 25 [Serrirostrum No. 2]. Ω “Yungas, Vallegrande, rep. Boliviana”.

Serrirostrum sittoides, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 10.04.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, Oiseaux, pl. 58, fig. 3.

Serrirostrum sittoides, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 374. “... à Chupé, province de Yungas, à Chuquisaca et à Vallé Grandé (Bolivia), toujours à l'est de la Cordillère”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Serrirostrum sittoides* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 25. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1935: 219-225) cited *sittoides* (p. 224) from the *Synopsis*, 1838, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 374, pl. 58, fig. 3) with date 1847. Storer (1970: 401) cited only the *Synopsis*.

Hellmayr (1935) placed this taxon in *Diglossa baritula*. There is some confusion apparent in Hellmayr (1935: 219-225) where the nine subspecies attached to *Diglossa baritula* are all correctly preceded by the binomen *baritula* except for subspecies *parva* – which is given as *Diglossa sittoides parva*. Storer (1970: 401) followed Hellmayr adding two additional subspecies, but making no mistake with subspecies *parva*. Treated as a separate species by Vuilleumier (1969).

175) *Conirostrum cinereum* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839

[CBA 8_326] [P. 14: 84] [H&M4: 2-390]

Conirostrum cinereum, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 25 [Conirostrum No. 1]. “Yungas, rep. Boliviana; Tacna, rep. Peruviana”. Ω

Conirostrum cinereum, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 10.04.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, Oiseaux, pl. 59, fig. 1.

Conirostrum cinereum, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 374. “... à l'est et à l'ouest des Cordillères à Tacna (Pérou) et à Inquisivi, province de Sicasica”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Conirostrum cinereum* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 25. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: corrected to d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye; S: no change.

Hellmayr (1935: 326) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, and cited the *Voyage* (p. 374, pl. 59, fig. 1) with date 1847. Lowery & Monroe (1968: 84) only cited the *Synopsis*.

D'Orbigny's specimens were listed by Hellmayr (1938) as follows: (i) under subspecies *littorale* Berlepsch & Stolzmann, 1896, Hellmayr (1935: 325) referred to "part, female" from Tacna – a locality now in extreme northern Chile – in the *Synopsis* and the *Voyage*, and, (ii) under nominate *cinereum* a male from Yungas was listed by Hellmayr (1935: 326) mentioned in the *Synopsis*, and there also (iii) mentioned a specimen or perhaps just a record from Inquivisi, province of Sicasica this being cited from the *Voyage* (p. 374) and plate 59, fig. 1 but not from the *Synopsis*.

NOTE ON HUMMINGBIRD NAMES:

In the *Synopsis Avium* (on p. 26) the authors gave the hummingbird genus as *Trochilus* and below that gave *Orthorhynchus* as the appropriate sub-genus for the 25 species they listed on pp. 26-31, the remaining species being treated in the nominate subgenus (*Trochilus*). However, on p. 26 where one would expect the first species to be given as *Orthorhynchus gigantea* and the subsequent species in the subgenus to signal their subgeneric name with the abbreviation "O." one actually finds Lesson's 1828 name *Ornismya* used in place of Lacépède's 1801 name. Below we use *Ornismya* because that is what appears although we think it likely that this was a mistake.²²⁶

- 176) *Patagona gigas* (Vieillot, 1824) [syn. *Ornismya gigantea* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, Comb. nov.]

[CBA 2(1)_173] [P. 5: 95] [H&M4: 1-121]

Trochilus (O. [rnismya]) *gigantea* – (*Trochilus gigas* Vieill., Gal. pl. 80; ...), d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 26 [S.G. *Orthorhynchus* No. 1].

"Cochabamba, La Paz, Chiquisaca, rep. Boliviana; Valparaiso, rep. Chilensi". Comb. nov.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Ornismya* (*Orthorhynchus*) *gigantea* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 26. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: subgenus name inserted after genus name. **Not a new name. Not in Peters Checklist.**

The name *Ornismya gigantea* – which appears neither in Cory (1918: 173) nor in Peters (1945: 95) – is antedated by *Trochilus giganteus* Swainson, 1834 (see Sherborn, 1926b: 2698). D'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, without providing any description, associated their name with *Trochilus gigas* Vieillot, 1824 (this being an 'indication'). Salvin (1892: 348) and Hartert (1900: 39) took the view that this was correct, but made no mention of Swainson's earlier use of the name. Cory (1918: 173) did not list *gigantea* Swainson, 1834, in synonymy. Sherborn

²²⁶ Peters (1945: 37, 96, 111, 121) also took the original genus name to be *Ornismya* in those cases checked.

(1926b: 2698) reported that Swainson's name appeared on p. 1427 in Hugh Murray's *Encyclopaedia of Geography* in 1834, and there, in the section on zoology in the chapter on "Chili", one finds:

"More recently has been discovered in this country a new species of humming-bird, near four times the size of any other yet known to naturalists; hence it has received the name of *Trochilus giganteus*, or the Patagonian Humming-Bird. It is only remarkable for its size, since it is without any of those brilliant colours which deck the plumage of its congeners." (Murray *et al.*, 1834). [Accessed on Google Books 31.03.17.]

On this evidence we confirm that Swainson's name is rightly considered a junior synonym of *Trochilus gigas* Vieillot, 1824 – said to be from Brazil, but that was considered an error by Hellmayr (1932: 230) and corrected to Chile – which fits with Murray's report (above).²²⁷ The name *Ornismya gigantea* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye is simply a new combination of Swainson's name.

It is possible that specimens collected by d'Orbigny came from the range of both southern nominate *gigas* and the Andean form *peruviana* Boucard, 1893.²²⁸ Menegaux (1909: 210) reported a specimen without information which he listed under Vieillot's name (but he mentioned the three places referred to by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye). Peters (1945: 95) listed *Patagona boliviana* Boucard, 1895, treating it as a synonym of *P. g. peruviana*, and Bolivia should certainly have appeared in the range statement for that form in Dickinson & Remsen (2013: 121).

177) *Eriocnemis glaucopoides* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 2 (1)_254] [P. 5: 111] [H&M4: 1-117]

Trochilus (O. [rnismya]) *glaucopoides*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 27 [S.G. Orthorynchus No. 7]. "Vallegrande, rep. Boliviana". Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Ornismya* (*Orthorynchus*) *glaucopoides* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 27. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: subgenus name inserted after the genus name.

Cory (1918: 254) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, as did Peters (1945).

Cory (1918) treated this as *Vestipedes glaucopoides* and cited Valle Grande, Bolivia as the origin. He also listed *Eriocnemis glaucopis* Sharpe, 1900, as a junior synonym – a name said by Peters (1945: 111) to be an emendation. Peters (1945: 111) placed this taxon in genus *Eriocnemis*.

²²⁷ Cuming had a collection from Chile about this time.

²²⁸ Not 1895 as given in Peters (1945: 95) see Dickinson *et al.* (2011: 78-79).

178) *Chlorostilbon lucidus lucidus* (Shaw, 1812) [syn. *aureoventris* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)]

[CBA 2 (1)_202] [P. 5: 37] [H&M4: 1-122]

Trochilus (O. [rnismya]) *aureo-ventris*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 28 [S.G. Orthorhynchus No. 8]. "Moxos, Cochabamba, rep. Boliviana". Ω

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Ornismya* (*Orthorhynchus*) *aureoventris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 28. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: subgenus name inserted after the genus name. **Name recently placed in synonymy; see below.**

Cory (1918: 202) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838.

Cory (1918) treated this as *Chlorostilbon aureoventris* giving simply Bolivia as the original locality; he listed an incorrect subsequent spelling *aureiventris* as used by Chubb (1910), and two junior synonyms: *Chlorostilbon phaeton* Gould, 1861, and *Chlorostilbon splendidus* Elliot, 1875; neither of the two synonyms was listed by Peters (1945: 37).

Pacheco & Whitney (2006) showed that the name *Trochilus lucidus* used by Shaw (1812) must take precedence as the name applies to what was long known as *Chlorostilbon aureoventris*.

179) *Aglaeactis pamela* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 2 (1)_251] [P. 5: 96] [H&M4: 1-118]

Trochilus (O. [rnismya]) *Pamela*, d'Orb.²²⁹, d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 29 [S.G. Orthorhynchus No. 14]. "Yungas, rep. Boliviana". Ω

Orthorhynchus Pamela, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 44, Oiseaux, pl. 60, fig. 1.

Orthorhynchus Pamela, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 375. "... province de Yungas ... près du hameau de Tajési"; "province d'Ayupaya, près de Palea-Grande".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Ornismya* (*Orthorhynchus*) *pamela* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 29. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye (d'Orbigny alone in Peters); S: subgenus name inserted after the genus name.

²²⁹ We consider that this credit to d'Orbigny alone implies that the authors believed the plate would appear first.

Cory (1918: 251) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, as did Peters (1945: 96).

Cory (1918) placed this in genus *Agleactis* and gave the original locality as Yungas. Peters (1945: 96) also treated this as *Agleactis pamela*.

180) *Metallura tyrianthina smaragdinicollis* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 2 (1)_271] [P. 5: 121] [H&M4: 1-116]

Trochilus (O. [rnismya]) *smaragdinicollis*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 31 [S.G. Orthorhynchus No. 23]. "Yungas, rep. Boliviana". Ω

Orthorhynchus smaragdinicollis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 10.04.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, Oiseaux, pl. 59, fig. 2.

Orthorhynchus smaragdinicollis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 375. "... le versant oriental de la Cordillère ... principalement aux environs du hameau de Cajapi, près de Yanacaché, province de Yungas, et à Palca, province d'Ayupaya".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Ornismya* (*Orthorhynchus*) *smaragdinicollis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 31. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: subgenus name inserted after the genus name.

Cory (1918: 271) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, as did Peters (1945: 121).

Cory (1918: 271) called this *Metallura smaragdinicollis* and gave Yungas, Bolivia as the type locality. Peters (1945: 121) united *M. tyrianthina* and *M. smaragdinicollis* so d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye's name became *Metallura tyrianthina smaragdinicollis*.

181) *Heliangelus amethysticollis amethysticollis* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 2 (1)_265] [P. 5: 106] [H&M4: 1-111]

Trochilus (O. [rnismya]) *amethysticollis*, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 31 [S.G. Orthorhynchus No. 24]. "Yuracares, rep. Boliviana". Ω

Orthorhynchus amethysticollis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 04.11.1839, *Voyage*, livr. 44, Oiseaux, pl. 60, fig. 2.

Orthorhynchus amethysticollis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 376. "... pays des Yuracarès, vers Cochabamba".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Ornismya* (*Orthorhynchus*) *amethysticollis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 31. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: subgenus name inserted after the genus name.

Cory (1918: 265) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, as did Peters (1945: 106).

Cory (1918) called this *Heliangelus amethysticollis* and cited Yuracarès, Bolivia as the original locality. Peters (1945: 106) maintained the treatment of Cory.

D'Orbigny (1847, *Voyage*, p. 376) said that just the one had been seen and collected.

182) *Oreotrochilus estella estella* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 2 (1)_232] [P. 5: 94] [H&M4: 1-114]

Trochilus (T. [rochilus]) *Estella*, d'Orb.²³⁰, d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 32 [S.G. *Trochilus* No. 31²³¹]. "La Paz, Potosi, rep. Boliviana". Ω

Orthorhynchus Estella, d'Orb., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 07.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 50, Oiseaux, pl. 61, fig. 1.

Trochilus Estella, d'Orb., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 376. "... dans le ravin où est située la ville de la Paz".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Trochilus* (*Trochilus*) *estella* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 32. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: subgenus name inserted after the genus name.

Cory (1918: 231) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, as did Peters (1945: 93-94).

Cory (1918) called this *Oreotrochilus estellae* – an incorrect subsequent spelling. He also noted that this is the type species of genus *Oreotrochilus* and gave the collecting localities La Paz and Potosi. Peters (1945: 93-94) kept the species in *Oreotrochilus* and noted and did not follow Cory's incorrect subsequent spelling.

183) *Oreotrochilus adela* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839)

[CBA 2 (1)_232] [P. 5: 94][H&M4: 1-114]

Trochilus (T. [rochilus]) *Adela*, d'Orb.²³², d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 30.06.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 33 [S.G. *Trochilus* No. 32]²³³. "Chiquisaca, rep. Boliviana". Ω

Orthorhynchus Adela, d'Orb., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 07.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 50, Oiseaux, pl. 61, fig. 2.

Trochilus Adela, d'Orb., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 377. "... les montagnes sèches et arides des environs de Chuquisaca".

²³⁰ We consider that this credit to d'Orbigny alone implies that the authors believed the plate would appear first.

²³¹ In the *Synopsis Avium* the taxon numbering in *Ornismya* was continued in *Trochilus* instead of beginning again at 1.

²³² We consider that this credit to d'Orbigny alone implies that the authors believed the plate would appear first.

²³³ As reported in Dickinson & Lebossé (2017a), pp. 33-34 of the "1838" part of the *Synopsis* were originally not included, but later appeared with the tables for the volume, presumably still within 1839.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Trochilus (Trochilus) adela* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 33. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: subgenus name inserted after the genus name.

Cory (1918: 232) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838, as did Peters (1945: 94).²³⁴

Cory (1918) called this *Oreotrochilus adela* and gave the original collecting locality as Chuquisaca. Peters (1945) agreed.

184) *Colaptes rupicola rupicola* d'Orbigny, 1841

[CBA 2 (2)_415] [P. 6: 103] [H&M4: 1-306]

Colaptes rupicola, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1841²³⁵ Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 62, fig. 1. Ω

Colaptes rupicola, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 377. "... près de la Paz, de Chuquisaca, de Cochabamba et de Potosi".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Colaptes rupicola* d'Orbigny, 1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 62, fig. 1. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1840 to 1841; A: no change; S: no change.

Cory (1919: 415) cited the *Voyage* (p. 377, pl. 62, fig. 1), 1835-44. Peters (1948: 103) cited the *Voyage*, first from livraison 51, pl. 62, fig. 1 from 1840, and then from livraison 89, p. 377 from 1847 – and evidently had located and noted the work of Sherborn & Griffin (1934).²³⁶

Cory (1919) called this *Soroplex rupicola* and gave the original locality as Cochabamba – but d'Orbigny in the later text mentioned four localities. Peters (1948: 103) considered *Soroplex* Gloger, 1842, a synonym of *Colaptes* Vigors, 1825.²³⁷

²³⁴ In this volume we found no evidence that Peters was aware of Sherborn & Griffin (1934). In the hummingbirds all original descriptions were in the *Synopsis* so there was no obvious need to cite the *Voyage*. Captioned plates appeared later than the *Synopsis* and so did not challenge the dates or spellings applicable to the *Synopsis*.

²³⁵ Date of plate given as 1840 by Peters (1948: 103) who consistently used 1840 for plates included in livraison 51 (see *Melanerpes cactorum* – p. 169, *Picus canipileus* – p. 113,, *Picoides fumigatus* – p. 171, *Veniliornis nigriceps* – p. 176). The details typed out from the wrapper of livraison 51 reported on by Sherborn & Griffin (1934) show 1841. Note however that in their paper Sherborn & Griffin (1934) dated this wrapper 1840. The location and examination of an original wrapper would be most welcome.

²³⁶ But curiously when working on the tyrannids and their allies in vol. 7 of his Check-list – published in 1951 – Peters seems to have failed to refer back to Sherborn & Griffin's work; this may have been due to his terminal illness as he died on 19 April, 1952 (see Mayr & Greenway, 1960: [v]).

²³⁷ See Opinion 67 (ICZN, 1916) re authorship and Raphael (1970) regarding dates.

185) *Melanerpes cactorum* d'Orbigny, 1841

[CBA 2 (2)_469] [P. 6: 169] [H&M4: 1-310]

Picus cactorum, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1841 Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 62, fig. 2. Ω

Picus cactorum, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 378. "... près de Chaluani et de Chilon, province de Misqué".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Picus cactorum* d'Orbigny, 1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 62, fig. 2. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1840 to 1841; A: no change; S: no change.

Cory (1919: 469) cited the *Voyage* (p. 378, pl. 42, fig. 2), 1835-44. Peters (1948: 169) provided separate dates as follows: pl. 62, fig. 2, livr. 51, 1840; p. 378, livr. 89, 1847.

Cory (1919) called this *Trichopicus cactorum* and gave the original locality as Mizque. Peters (1948: 169) retained genus *Trichopicus* and provided more detail on the locality, referring to "near Chaluani and Chilon, Mizqué". Short (1982) treated the species in *Melanerpes*.

186) *Campephilus leucopogon* (Valenciennes, 1826) [syn. *atriventris* d'Orbigny, 1841]

[CBA 2 (2)_462] [P. 6: 229] [H&M4: 1-308]

Picus atriventris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1841 Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 63, fig. 1. Ω

Picus atriventris, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 378. "... la province de Corrientes et dans les îles du Parana"; "province de Chiquitos et de Vallé Grandé".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Picus atriventris* d'Orbigny, 1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 63, fig. 1. (b) O: no change; D: 1841, changed from 1840 to 1841; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy. Not in Peters Check-list.**

Cory (1919: 462) cited the *Voyage* with dates "1835-44".

Cory (1919) placed this in genus *Scapanus* and treated this as a junior synonym of *Picus leucopogon* Valenciennes, 1826, from Brazil, but no geographical location was associated with Cory's entry in synonymy. Cory (1919) listed *Picus corrientes* Gray, 1849, in his synonymy.²³⁸ *Picus atriventris* remained in synonymy in Peters (1948: 229), but there *Scapanus* is subsumed in genus *Phloeoceastes*. Short (1982) treated the species in *Campephilus*.

²³⁸ Gray (1849) in page 21 of the appendix to his three volume *The genera of birds* provided the name *Picus corrientes* – presumably a typographical error for *Corrientes* – attributed to d'Orbigny – and in Gray's work a *nomen nudum*.

Southern birds differ somewhat in dimensions and for those the name *major* Olrog, 1958, is available.

187) *Colaptes rubiginosus canipileus* d'Orbigny, 1841

[CBA 2 (2)_440] [P. 6: 113] [H&M4: 1-307]

Picus canipileus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1841 Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 63, fig. 2 (fem.). Ω

Picus canipileus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 379. "... aux environs du bourg de Chupé, province de Yungas".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Picus canipileus* d'Orbigny, 1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 63, fig. 2. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1840 to 1841; A: no change; S: no change.

Cory (1919: 440) cited the *Voyage* (p. 379) from 1835-44, but made no mention of the plate. Peters (1948: 113) cited the *Voyage* (pl. 63, fig. 2 from livr. 51 in 1840, and p. 379 from livr. 89 with the date 1847).

Cory (1919) treated this as *Chloronerpes rubiginosus canipileus* and gave the original locality as Chupé, Yungas, Bolivia. Peters (1948) treated the species in genus *Piculus*. Moore *et al.* (2011) transferred this species to genus *Colaptes*.

188) *Picoides fumigatus fumigatus* d'Orbigny, 1841

[CBA 2 (2)_474] [P. 6: 171] [H&M4: 1-318]

Picus fumigatus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1841 Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 65, fig. 1. Ω

Picus fumigatus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 380. "Corrientes, république Argentine ..., Santa-Cruz de la Sierra, province de Chiquitos".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Picus fumigatus* d'Orbigny, 1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 65, fig. 1. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1840 to 1841; A: no change; S: no change.

Cory (1919: 474) cited the *Voyage* (p. 380, pl. 65, fig. 1), 1839. Peters (1948: 170-171), cited the *Voyage*, first pl. 65, fig. 1 from livr. 51 in 1840, and then p. 380 from livr. 89 in 1847.

Cory (1919) treated this as *Veniliornis oleaginus fumigatus*. He also gave Chiquitos as the type locality. Peters (1948) treated the same species differently because it had been discovered that *Picus oleaginus* Lichtenstein, 1830, was a *nomen nudum*, and thus unavailable; because the next available name is *oleaginus* Reichenbach, 1854, which is junior to *fumigatus* d'Orbigny, 1841, the name *fumigatus* became name of the nominate subspecies.

189) *Veniliornis lignarius* (Molina, 1782) [Syn. *puncticeps* d'Orbigny, 1841]

[CBA 2 (2)_483] [P. 6: 215] [H&M4: 1-318]

Picus puncticeps, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1841 Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 64, fig. 1.

Picus puncticeps, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 379. "... dans les vallées sèches et arides de Chaluani et de Cochabamba".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Picus puncticeps* d'Orbigny, 1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 64, fig. 1. (b) O: no change; D: 1841 used for consistency; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy. Not in Peters Check-list.**

Cory (1919: 483), citing the *Voyage*, 1835-44, p. 379, pl. 44, fig. 1.

Cory (1919) listed this as a junior synonym of *Dyctiopicus lignarius* (Molina, 1782); his citation erred, the plate number is 64 not 44. Peters (1948: 215) listed no synonyms for *Dendrocopos lignarius*. Short (1982) placed the species in genus *Veniliornis*.

190) *Veniliornis nigriceps nigriceps* (d'Orbigny, 1841)

[CBA 2 (2)_475] [P. 6: 176] [H&M4: 1-319]

Picus nigriceps, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1841 Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 65, fig. 2. Ω

Picus nigriceps, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 380. "Palca Grandé, province d'Ayupaya".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Picus nigriceps* d'Orbigny, 1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 65, fig. 2. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1840 to 1841; A: no change; S: no change.

Cory (1919: 475) cited the *Voyage* (1835-44, p. 380, pl. 65, fig. 2). Peters (1948: 177) cited, first, pl. 65, fig. 2 from livr. 51 dated 1840, and then p. 380 from livr. 89 dated 1847.

Cory (1919) indicated the plate was of a female and placed this species in *Veniliornis* citing Ayupaya as the original locality. He also listed *Campias malherbei* Cabanis & Heine, 1863, as a junior synonym. Peters (1948: 177) gave the fuller location of the type locality – Palca Grande, Ayupaya. Peters did not list any synonym.

191) *Picumnus albosquamatus albosquamatus* d'Orbigny, 1841

[CBA 2 (2)_506] [P. 6: 96] [H&M4: 1-297]

Picumnus albo-squamatus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1841 Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 64, fig. 2. Ω

Picumnus albosquamatus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 380. "province de Yungas, près des rives du Rio de Tamanipaya, république de Bolivia".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Picumnus albosquamatus* d'Orbigny, 1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 64, fig. 2. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1840 to 1841; A: no change; S: no change.

Cory (1919: 506) cited this from the *Voyage* (1835-44, p. 380, pl. 64, fig. 2). Peters (1948: 96) cited this from the *Voyage*, first from pl. 64, fig. 2 in livr. 50 in 1840, and then from p. 380 in livr. 89 in 1847.

Cory (1919) listed this species from Yungas.

192) *Pharomachrus antisianus* (d'Orbigny, 1838)

[CBA 2 (2)_319] [P. 5: 148] [H&M4: 1-280]

Trogon Antisianus, d'Orbigny²³⁹, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, pl. 85 and text.²⁴⁰ Ω “république de Bolivia Yungas”.

Trogon antisianus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1841 Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 66, fig. 1.

Trogon antisiensis, d'Orb., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 381. “province de Yungas”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Trogon antisianus* d'Orbigny, 1838, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, pl. 85. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1837 to 1838; A: no change; S: no change.

Cory (1919: 319) missed the original publication in the *Magasin de Zoologie* with the spelling *antisianus*. The article is illustrated by Oiseaux pl. 85 from Series 1 (volumes 1 to 8) of this journal. He cited *antisiensis* from the *Voyage* (p. 381, pl. 66), 1835-44, ignoring the plate caption where the spelling agreed with the original, which it did not on p. 381 in the *Voyage*. Peters (1945: 148) cited the *Magasin de Zoologie*, 1837; he also cited *antisiensis* from the *Voyage* (p. 381, pl. 66, fig 1 “1835-44”).

Cory (1919) placed this taxon from Yungas in *Pharomachrus* as did Peters (1945: 148).

Dickinson & Lebossé (2017a) could not determine for sure where pl. 85 appeared in vol. 7 of the *Magasin de Zoologie*. They did conclude that the last livraisons in that volume probably appeared before 30 September 1838.

193) *Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis* d'Orbigny, 1841

[CBA 2 (2)_379] [P. 6: 74] [H&M4: 1-324]

²³⁹ Note that this citation is not from the *Synopsis Avium*. D'Orbigny is given as the sole author both in the text and on the plate.

²⁴⁰ With two text pages numbered 1 and 2, but with no gathering number present; dated “Mai 1837” but probably published after the suspension (see p. 53) and thus no earlier than August or September 1838.

Aulacorhynchus cærulei-cinctis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1841 Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 66, fig. 2. Ω

Pteroglossus cæruleicinctus Lafresnaye, in d'Orbigny, 1842,²⁴¹ *Dictionnaire Universel*, 2, p. 54.

Aulacorhynchus cæruleo-cinctus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 382-383. "aux environs de Yanacaché, Chupe, et Irupana, Province de Yungas".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Aulacorhynchus cæruleicinctus* d'Orbigny, 1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 66, fig. 2. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1840 to 1841; A: no change; S: no change.

Cory (1919: 379) cited the *Voyage* (p. 382, pl. 65, fig. 2) with the dates 1834-47 giving the spelling as *cæruleocinctus* [sic] but the caption to plate 66 used an oe dithong and ended -tis. Peters (1948: 74) dated the plate from 1840. The spelling Cory used differs from all three sources, each of which is slightly different but two are subsequent spellings so no First Reviser is needed. Peters (1948: 74) correctly citing plate 66 from the *Voyage*, and dating that 1840, restored the original spelling, correctly interpreting the oe diphthong.²⁴²

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²⁴¹ For dates of publication see Sherborn & Palmer (1899). The limited description here may not be valid, but this is preceded by the name in the plate caption. Volume 2 contains 795 pages (per Lynda Brooks 24.07.17) and, if the volume comprised 12 livraisons as stated by Sherborn & Palmer, this suggests this name appeared in the first of the twelve and if livraisons were published as they appeared this implies publication on 1 February 1842. See also Evenhuis (1990).

²⁴² We have examined whether the spelling 'cinctus' (in the text) can be shown to be a correction of 'cinctis' (in the plate caption). However, Art. 32.5.1.1 of the Code – ICZN, 1999 – refers to the need for a corrigendum issued simultaneously or a circulated slip (issued later, but within the same volume). No corrigendum or separately circulated slip has been traced and the plates were to be bound in a different volume from the text!

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²⁴³ The families included were the: Bubonidae, Tytonidae, Psittacidae, Steatornithidae, Alcedinidae, Todidae, Momotidae, Nyctibiidae, Caprimulgidae, Cypselidae and Trochilidae.

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²⁴⁴ The title page for this part is dated 1919. The wrapper however is printed with "Ausgegeben im November 1920".

²⁴⁵ Volume initiated by Cory, but continued by Hellmayr, see p. 1 of the volume. Same applies to Part V in 1927.

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²⁴⁶ The October issue would have been intended for publication early in November see Dickinson *et al.* (2011: 243; see footnote within Fig. 28).

²⁴⁷ Mistakenly “L.” referred to “la suite du *Synopsis* des oiseaux de l’Amérique méridionale” when in fact it is the second section of part 1 of the *Synopsis* which is in volume 7 of the *Magasin de Zoologie*.

²⁴⁸ Referred to on the Biodiversity Heritage Library (03.03.2107) where the volume displayed dates from 1849 and from the dates of subsequent volumes displayed appears to be a second edition. For the use of the date 1843 see Bangs (1930: 227); where it seems to be suggested that an earlier edition appeared in 1841.

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APPENDIX I: Dates of publication based on our research compared with dates used in the *Catalogue of the birds of the Americas*.

INTRODUCTION

This table allows comparison of the evidence-based dates of publication both of the *Synopsis Avium* and of the multiple parts dealing with birds in d'Orbigny's *Voyage* and the dates used, mainly by Hellmayr, in the volumes of the *Catalogue* over the period 1918 to 1946.

- (1) Hellmayr in his papers reviewing d'Orbigny's collection apparently tried to use dates of publication from Wiegmann as given by Sherborn & Woodward (1901: 388), but at some point adopted the data in Sherborn (1922: xcvii) which was limited to pages of text, published or thought to be published in the years, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1839, 1840, 1844 and 1847. The *Catalogue* thus contains dates from two conflicting sources neither based on sound evidence.
- (2) Hellmayr, who may or may not have had access of the plates, chose – with one or two minor exceptions and for want of better information – to suggest that each species depicted in the *Voyage* had the relevant plate published in the same year as the text.
- (3) Hellmayr never cited Sherborn & Griffin (1934). For most of the volumes of the *Catalogue* this came too late to be consulted. Hellmayr probably died without seeing it.
- (4) This had a “knock-on effect” on the volumes of the Peters *Check-list* which, more often than not, relied on Hellmayr's evidence. Peters (1951) clearly was aware of the publication by Sherborn & Griffin, and in volume 7 of his *Check-list* separate dates are given for *Voyage* text pages and *Voyage* plates. The importance of this new evidence did not lead to its consistent application in later volumes covering American passerines. Mayr & Greenway (1960: vii ‘Editorial principles’) did not refer to this. As a result only a few of these authors corrected any publication dates. Notably Paynter (1970a, b) did do so. It seems very likely that his careful extraction of d'Orbigny's work into the ornithological gazetteers of countries such as Bolivia will have brought Sherborn & Griffin's paper to his attention.

FORMAT AND PRESENTATION

The table comprises 12 columns covering: (a) the taxon names as used by the original author(s) preceded by a taxon number arising from the taxon sequence used herein; (b) the plate numbers and text page numbers from the *Voyage* each associated with our researched dates of publication (more correctly ‘dates on which the work is demonstrated to be in existence as a published work’ – see ICZN (1999: 22 – Art. 21.3); (c) similar information from the *Synopsis Avium* in the 1837 and 1838 volumes of the *Magasin de Zoologie* – which suffered severe delays, and, (d) four columns all relating to the information in the *Catalogue of birds of the Americas* – these relate to that being the volume number, page number and author, while the interposed third column is *not* the date that this was published but is, instead, the date Hellmayr and his associates used for lack of more definitive information. Study of this data will show that confusion crept in: for example plate 53 in the *Voyage* contained two images, the first of *Garrulus viridicyanus* was dated 1844 by Hellmayr while the second, of *Dendrocolaptes procurvus* – based on the text under the corrected name *Dendrocolaptes lafresnayanus* – was dated 1847.

Table A. Page 1. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949).

No	Subject	d'Orbigny's Voyage				Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas			
		Plate date	No.	Text date	P.	Date	Page	Part	P.	Date	Author(s)
1	<i>Ibycter gymnocephalus</i>			23.11.35	50			1 (4)	261	1835	Hellmayr/Conover (1949)
	<i>Ibycter gymnocephalus</i>					28.02.37	2	1 (4)	261	1837	Hellmayr/Conover (1949)
2	<i>Phalcoboenas montanus</i>	20.04.35	2					1 (4)	278	1834	Hellmayr/Conover (1949)
	<i>Phalcoboenas montanus</i>			23.11.35	51			1 (4)	278	1837	Hellmayr/Conover (1949)
	<i>Phalcoboenas montanus</i>					28.02.37	2	1 (4)	278	1837	Hellmayr/Conover (1949)
3	<i>Buteo tricolor</i>	22.02.36	3					1 (4)	85	1836	Hellmayr/Conover (1949)
	<i>Buteo tricolor</i>			16.01.37	106			1 (4)	85	1837	Hellmayr/Conover (1949)
	<i>Buteo tricolor</i>					28.02.37	6	1 (4)	85	1837	Hellmayr/Conover (1949)
4	<i>Buteo unicolor</i>			16.01.37	109			1 (4)	86	1836	Hellmayr/Conover (1949)
	<i>Buteo unicolor</i>					28.02.37	7	1 (4)	86	1837	Hellmayr/Conover (1949)
5	<i>Thamnophilus "schistaceus"</i>	14.09.35	4					3	105	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Tamnophilus fuliginosus</i>	23.11.35	5					3	86	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Tamnophilus fuliginosus</i>					28.02.37	10	3	86	1837	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>			19.02.38	170			3	86	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
6	<i>Thamnophilus aspersioenter</i>	14.09.35	4					3	105	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Thamnophilus aspersioenter</i>					28.02.37	10	3	105	1837	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Thamnophilus aspersioenter</i>			19.02.38	171			3	105	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
7	<i>Thamnophilus atropileus</i>					28.02.37	11	3	107	1837	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Thamnophilus atropileus</i>			19.02.38	173			3	107	1837	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
8	<i>Thamnophilus maculatus</i>					28.02.37	11	3	103	1837	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Thamnophilus maculatus</i>			19.02.38	172			3	103	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
9	<i>Thamnophilus domicella</i>					28.02.37	11	3	228	1837	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Thamnophilus domicella</i>			19.02.38	178			3	228	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Thamnophilus aterrinus</i>	23.11.35	5					3	228	-	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Thamnophilus aterrinus</i>					28.02.37	11	3	228	1837	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Formicovora atra</i>			19.02.38	179			3	228	-	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)

Table A. Page 2. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949).

No	Subject	d'Orbigny's Voyage				Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas			
		Plate date	No.	Text date	P.	Date	Page	Part	P.	Date	Author(s)
10	<i>Thamophilus axillaris</i>			19.02.38	183	28.02.37	12				
	<i>Myrmothera axillaris</i>							3	149	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Thamnophilus fresnayanus</i>	01.08.36	6					3	149	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Tannpphilus lafresnayus</i>					28.02.37	13	3	149	1837	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Formicovora lafresnayana</i>			19.02.38	182			3	149	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
11	<i>Tannophilus rufusater</i>					28.02.37	12	3	193	1837	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Formicovora rufatra</i>			19.02.38	180			3	193	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
12	<i>Tannophilus pileata</i>					28.02.37	12	3	172	1837	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Tannophilus affinis</i>					28.02.37	12	3	173	1837	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Thamnophilus pileatus</i>			19.02.38	175			3	172	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Thamnophilus affinis</i>			19.02.38	175			3	173	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
13	<i>Tannophilus minutus</i>					28.02.37	12	3	133	1837	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Myrmothera minuta</i>			19.02.38	184			3	133	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
14	<i>Myrmothera Menetreisii</i>			19.02.38	184			3	163	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
15	<i>Conopophaga ardesiaca</i>					28.02.37	13	3	29	1837	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Conopophaga ardesiaca</i>			15.10.38	188			3	29	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
16	<i>Conopophaga nigro-cincta</i>	22.02.36	6								
	<i>Conopophaga nigro-cincta</i>					28.02.37	13	3	34	1837	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Conopophaga nigro-cincta</i>			15.10.38	187						
17	<i>Myothera analis</i>	22.02.36	6 bis					3	282	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Myothera analis</i>					28.02.37	14	3	282	1837	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Myothera analis</i>			15.10.38	191			3	282	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
18	<i>Myothera nigro-maculatus</i>	22.02.36	6 bis					3	316	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Myothera nigro-maculata</i>					28.02.37	14	3	316	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Myothera nigro-maculata</i>			15.10.38	190			3	316	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Megalonyx ruficeps</i>	11.07.36	8					3	4	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
19	<i>Megalonyx ruficeps</i>					28.02.37	15	3	4	1837	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Leptotonyx Tarnii</i>			15.10.38	198			3	4	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)

Table A. Page 3. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949).

No	Subject	d'Orbigny's Voyage				Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas			
		Plate date	No.	Text date	P.	Date	Page	Part	P.	Date	Author(s)
20	<i>Megalonyx rufo-gularis</i>	04.01.36	7					3	5	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Megalonix rubecula</i>					28.02.37	16	3	5	1837	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Megalonyx rubecula</i>			15.10.38	196			3	5	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
21	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>	30.05.36	9					7	415	1838	Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>					28.02.37	16	7	415	1837	Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>			15.10.38	200			7	415	1838	Hellmayr (1934)
22	<i>Turdus chiguanco</i>	30.05.36	9					7	421	1838	Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Turdus chiguanco</i>					28.02.37	16	7	421	1837	Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Turdus chiguanco</i>			15.10.38	201			7	421	1838	Hellmayr (1934)
23	<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>					28.02.37	17	7	398	1837	Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>			15.10.38	205						
24	<i>Orpheus calandria</i>	03.10.36	10					7	329	1838	Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Orpheus calandria</i>					28.02.37	17	7	329	1837	Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Orpheus calandria</i>			15.10.38	206			7	329	1838	Hellmayr (1934)
25	<i>Orpheus dorsalis</i>	26.09.36	11					7	331	1838	Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Orpheus dorsalis</i>					28.02.37	18	7	331	1837	Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Orpheus dorsalis</i>			15.10.38	211			7	331	1838	Hellmayr (1934)
26	<i>Orpheus tricaudatus</i>					28.02.37	18	7	332	1837	Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Orpheus triurus</i>			15.10.38	208			7	332	1838	Hellmayr (1934)
27	<i>Orpheus patagonicus</i>	26.09.36	11					7	322	1838	Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Orpheus patagonicus</i>					28.02.37	19	7	322	1837	Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Orpheus patagonicus</i>			15.10.38	210			7	322	1838	Hellmayr (1934)
28	<i>Donacobius albolineatus</i>	18.04.36	12					7	350	1838	Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Donacobius albocittatus</i>					28.02.37	19	7	350	1837	Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Donacobius albocittatus</i>			15.10.38	213			7	350	1838	Hellmayr (1934)

Table A. Page 4. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949).

No	Subject	d'Orbigny's Voyage				Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas			
		Plate date	No.	Text date	P.	Date	Page	Part	P.	Date	Author(s)
29	<i>Hylophilus ruficeps</i>	19.12.36	13					9	393	1838	Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Sylvia ruficeps</i>					28.02.37	20	9	393	1837	Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Hylophilus ruficeps</i>			15.10.38	219			9	393	1838	Hellmayr (1936)
30	<i>Sylvia concolor</i>	16.01.37	18					11	615	1838	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Sylvia concolor</i>					28.02.37	20	11	615	1837	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Sylvia concolor</i>			15.10.38	216			11	615	1838	Hellmayr (1938)
31	<i>Dacnis cyanater</i>					28.02.37	21	8	271	1837	Hellmayr (1935)
	<i>Dacnis cyanocephalus</i>			15.10.38	221			8	271	1836	Hellmayr (1935)
32	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>	19.12.36	13					8	279	1837	Hellmayr (1935)
	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>					28.02.37	21	8	279	1837	Hellmayr (1935)
	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>			15.10.38	220			8	279	1837	Hellmayr (1935)
33	<i>Dacnis analis</i>					28.02.37	21	8	315	1837	Hellmayr (1935)
34	<i>Synallaxis dordomaculata</i>	16.01.37	21					4	57	1839	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Synallaxis dordomaculatus</i>					28.02.37	21	4	57	1837	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Synallaxis dordomaculatus</i>			12.11.38	237			4	57	1839	Hellmayr (1925)
35	<i>Synallaxis maluiroides</i>	16.01.37	14					4	50	1839	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Synallaxis maluiroides</i>					28.02.37	22	4	150	1837	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Synallaxis maluiroides</i>			12.11.38	238			4	150	1839	Hellmayr (1925)
36	<i>Synallaxis troglodytoides</i>					28.02.37	22	7	116	1837	Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Synallaxis troglodytoides</i>			12.11.38	238			7	116	1839	Hellmayr (1934)
37	<i>Synallaxis striaticeps</i>	20.06.36	16					4	130	1839	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Synallaxis striaticeps</i>					28.02.37	22	4	130	1837	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Synallaxis striaticeps</i>			12.11.38	241			4	130	1839	Hellmayr (1925)
38	<i>Synallaxis albiceps</i>	20.06.36	16					4	116	1839	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Synallaxis albiceps</i>					28.02.37	23	4	116	1837	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Synallaxis albiceps</i>			12.11.38	241			4	116	1839	Hellmayr (1925)

Table A. Page 5. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949).

No	Subject	d'Orbigny's Voyage			Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas		
		Plate date	No.	Text date	P.	Date	Page	Part	P. Date Author(s)
39	<i>Synallaxis fuliginiceps</i>	16.01.37	17					4	69 1839 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Synallaxis fuliginiceps</i>					28.02.37	23	4	69 1837 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Synallaxis fuliginiceps</i>			12.11.38	242			4	69 1839 Hellmayr (1925)
40	<i>Synallaxis leucocephala</i>					28.02.37	24		
	<i>Synallaxis leucocephala</i>			12.11.38	244				
41	<i>Synallaxis humicola</i>	16.01.37	17					4	142 1839 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Synallaxis humicola</i>					28.02.37	24	4	142 1837 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Synallaxis humicola</i>			12.11.38	245			4	142 1839 Hellmayr (1925)
42	<i>Synallaxis ruficapilla</i>					28.02.37	24	4	77 1839 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Synallaxis ruficapilla</i>			12.11.38	246			4	77 1837 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>			12.11.38	246			4	77 1839 Hellmayr (1925)
43	<i>Synallaxis bitorquata</i>					28.02.37	24	3	167 1837 Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Synallaxis bitorquata</i>	06.11.37	15					3	167 1844 Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Synallaxis torquatus</i>			12.11.38	248			3	167 1844 Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
44	<i>Synallaxis torquata</i>					28.02.37	25	3	168 1837 Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Synallaxis torquata</i>	06.11.37	15					3	168 1844 Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Synallaxis maximiliani</i>			12.11.38	247			3	168 1844 Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
45	<i>Synallaxis patagonica</i>			21.11.39	249			4	138 1839 Hellmayr (1925)
46	<i>Troglodytes arada</i>					28.02.37	25	7	290 1837 Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Thryothorus modulator</i>			15.10.38	230			7	290 1838 Hellmayr (1934)
47	<i>Troglodytes pallida</i>					28.02.37	25	7	238 1837 Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Troglodytes pallidus</i>			12.11.38	234			7	238 1839 Hellmayr (1934)
48	<i>Troglodytes tecellata</i>					28.02.37	25	7	237 1837 Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Troglodytes tecellata</i>			12.11.38	232			7	237 1839 Hellmayr (1934)
49	<i>Troglodytes guarayana</i>					28.02.37	26	7	158 1839 Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Troglodytes guarayanus</i>			12.11.38	233			7	158 1837 Hellmayr (1934)

Table A. Page 6. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949).

No	Subject	d'Orbigny's Voyage			Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas		
		Plate date	No.	Text date	P.	Date	Page	Part	P. Date Author(s)
50	<i>Anthus furcatus</i>					28.02.37	27	8	87 1837 Hellmayr (1935)
	<i>Anthus furcatus</i>			15.10.38	227			8	87 1838 Hellmayr (1935)
51	<i>Anthus rufescens</i>					28.02.37	27	8	102 1837 Hellmayr (1935)
	<i>Anthus rufescens</i>			15.10.38	226			8	102 1838 Hellmayr (1935)
52	<i>Nemosia sordida</i>	16.01.37	18					9	387 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Nemosia sordida</i>					28.02.37	28	9	387 1837 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Nemosia sordida</i>			04.11.39	261			9	387 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
53	<i>Tachyphonus versicolor</i>	09.01.37	19					9	317 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Tachyphonus versicolor</i>					28.02.37	28	9	317 1837 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Pyrranga versicolor</i>			04.11.39	262			9	317 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
54	<i>Tachyphonus flavinucha</i>					28.02.37	29	9	204 1837 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Tachyphonus flavinucha</i>	05.06.37	21					9	204 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Tachyphonus flavinucha</i>			04.11.39	279			9	204 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
55	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	09.01.37	20					9	337 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>					28.02.37	29	9	337 1837 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Pyrranga luctuosa</i>			04.11.39	263			9	337 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
56	<i>Tachyphonus capitatus</i>	09.01.37	19					11	65 1839 Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Tachyphonus capitatus</i>					28.02.37	29	11	65 1837 Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Tachyphonus capitatus</i>			04.11.39	278			11	65 1839 Hellmayr (1938)
57	<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>	09.01.37	22					9	47 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>					28.02.37	30	9	47 1837 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>			04.11.39	266			9	47 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
58	<i>Euphonia serrirostris</i>					28.02.37	30	9	40 1837 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Euphonia serrirostris</i>	05.06.37	21					9	40 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Euphonia serrirostris</i>			04.11.39	267			9	40 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
59	<i>Euphonia ruficeps</i>	09.01.37	22					9	27 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Euphonia ruficeps</i>					28.02.37	30	9	27 1837 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Euphonia ruficeps</i>			04.11.39	268			9	27 1839 Hellmayr (1936)

Table A. Page 7. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949).

No	Subject	d’Orbigny’s Voyage			Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas		
		Plate date	No.	Text date	P.	Date	Page	Part	P. Date Author(s)
60	<i>Aglaia yeni</i>					28.02.37	31	9	85 1837 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Tanagra yeni</i>	05.06.37	24					9	85 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Tanagra yeni</i>			04.11.39	270			9	85 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
61	<i>Tangara montana</i>	22.02.36	23					9	190 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Aglaia montana</i>					28.02.37	32	9	190 1837 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Tangara montana</i>			04.11.39	275			9	190 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
62	<i>Aglaia igniventris</i>					28.02.37	32	9	185 1837 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Tangara igniventris</i>	18.09.37	25					9	185 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Tangara igniventris</i>			04.11.39	275			9	185 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
63	<i>Tanagra cyanocephala</i>	22.02.36	23					9	231 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Aglaia cyanocephala</i>					28.02.37	32	9	231 1837 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Tanagra maximiliani</i>			04.11.39	276			9	231 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
64	<i>Aglaia cyanicollis</i>					28.02.37	33	9	121 1837 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Tanagra cyanicollis</i>	18.09.37	25					9	121 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Tanagra cyanicollis</i>			04.11.39	271			9	121 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
65	<i>Pyrranga mississippiensis</i>					28.02.37	33	9	273 1837 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Pyrranga Azarae</i>			04.11.39	264			9	273 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
66	<i>Pyrranga albicollis</i>	09.01.37	26					9	348 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Pyrranga albicollis</i>					28.02.37	33	9	348 1837 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Pyrranga albicollis</i>			04.11.39	265			9	348 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
67	<i>Ramphocelus atroseiceus</i>	09.01.37	26					9	248 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Ramphocelus atroseiceus</i>					28.02.37	34	9	248 1837 Hellmayr (1936)
	<i>Ramphocelus atroseiceus</i>			04.11.39	280			9	248 1839 Hellmayr (1936)
68	<i>Embernagra platensis</i>					28.02.37	34	11	637 1837 Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Embernagra olivascens</i>			10.04.40	285			11	637 1839 Hellmayr (1938)
69	<i>Embernagra torquata</i>	09.01.37	27					11	421 1839 Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Embernagra torquata</i>					28.02.37	34	11	421 1837 Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Arremon affinis</i>			10.04.40	282			11	421 1839 Hellmayr (1938)

Table A. Page 8. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949).

No	Subject	d'Orbigny's Voyage				Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas			
		Plate date	No.	Text date	P.	Date	Page	Part	P.	Date	Author(s)
70	<i>Embernagra rufinucha</i>	09.01.37	27					11	392	1839	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Embernagra rufinucha</i>					28.02.37	35	11	392	1837	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Arremon rufinucha</i>			10.04.40	283			11	392	1839	Hellmayr (1938)
71	<i>Saltator caerulescens</i>					28.02.37	35	11	24	1837	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Saltator caerulescens</i>			10.04.40	287			11	24	1839	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Saltator azarae</i>			10.04.40	287			11	24	1839	Hellmayr (1938)
72	<i>Saltator rufoventris</i>					28.02.37	35	11	37	1837	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Saltator rufoventris</i>	19.06.37	28					11	37	1839	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Saltator rufoventris</i>			10.04.40	289			11	37	1839	Hellmayr (1938)
73	<i>Saltator similis</i>					28.02.37	36	11	14	1837	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Saltator similis</i>	19.06.37	28					11	14	1839	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Saltator similis</i>			10.04.40	290			11	14	1839	Hellmayr (1938)
74	<i>Phytotoma angustirostris</i>					28.02.37	37	6	250	1837	Hellmayr (1929)
	<i>Phytotoma angustirostris</i>	18.09.37	29					6	250	1839	Hellmayr (1929)
	<i>Phytotoma angustirostris</i>			10.04.40	292			6	250	1839	Hellmayr (1929)
75	<i>Pipra fasciata</i>					28.02.37	38	6	11	1837	Hellmayr (1929)
	<i>Pipra fasciata</i>	05.06.37	30					6	11	1839	Hellmayr (1929)
	<i>Pipra fasciata</i>			10.04.40	295			6	11	1839	Hellmayr (1929)
76	<i>Ampelis rubrocristata</i>					28.02.37	39	6	98	1837	Hellmayr (1929)
	<i>Ampelis rubrocristata</i>	19.06.37	31					6	98	1839	Hellmayr (1929)
	<i>Ampelis rubrocristata</i>			10.04.40	297			6	98	1839	Hellmayr (1929)
77	<i>Ampelis viridis</i>					28.02.37	40	6	116	1837	Hellmayr (1929)
	<i>Ampelis viridis</i>	05.06.37	30					6	116	1839	Hellmayr (1929)
	<i>Ampelis viridis</i>			02.11.40	298			6	116	1839	Hellmayr (1929)
78	<i>Psaris atricapillus</i>					28.02.37	42	6	197	1837	Hellmayr (1929)
	<i>Psaris roseicollis</i>					28.02.37	42	6	197	1837	Hellmayr (1929)
	<i>Psaris roseicollis</i>			02.11.40	302			6	197	1839	Hellmayr (1929)

Table A. Page 9. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949).

No	Subject	d'Orbigny's Voyage				Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas			
		Plate date	No.	Text date	P.	Date	Page	Part	P.	Date	Author(s)
79	<i>Tyrannus atriceps</i>					28.02.37	43	5	55	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
80	<i>Tyrannus tuberculifer</i>					28.02.37	43	5	180	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Tyrannus tuberculifer</i>	03.04.37	32					5	180	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Tyrannus tuberculifer</i>			02.11.40	307			5	180	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
81	<i>Tyrannus fumigatus</i>					28.02.37	43	5	200	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Tyrannus fumigatus</i>			02.11.40	307			5	200	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
82	<i>Tyrannus rufescens</i>					28.02.37	44	6	141	1837	Hellmayr (1929)
	<i>Tyrannus rufescens</i>			02.11.40	308			6	141	1839	Hellmayr (1929)
83	<i>Tyrannus rufiventris</i>					28.02.37	45	5	37	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Tyrannus rufiventris</i>	03.04.37	32					5	37	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Tyrannus rufiventris</i>			02.11.40	312			5	37	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
84	<i>Tyrannus aurantioatrocristatus</i>					28.02.37	45	5	115	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Tyrannus aurantioatrocristatus</i>			02.11.40	312			5	115	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
85	<i>Todirostrum margaritaeivoenter</i>					28.02.37	46	5	319	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Todirostrum margaritaeivoenter</i>	05.06.37	33					5	319	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Todirostrum margaritaeivoenter</i>			02.11.40	316			5	319	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
86	<i>Todirostrum ecaudatum</i>					28.02.37	47	5	338	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Todirostrum ecaudatum</i>	05.06.37	33					5	338	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Todirostrum ecaudatum</i>			02.11.40	316			5	338	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
87	<i>Muscipeta albiceps</i>					28.02.37	47	5	412	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscipeta albiceps</i>			02.11.40	319			5	412	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
88	<i>Muscipeta obscura</i>					28.02.37	48	5	424	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscipeta Guillemini</i>			02.11.40	319			5	424	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
89	<i>Muscipeta bimaculata</i>					28.02.37	48	5	222	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscipeta bimaculata</i>			02.11.40	320			5	222	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
90	<i>Muscipeta armillata</i>					28.02.37	48	7	440	1837	Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Muscipeta ralloides</i>			02.11.40	322			7	440	1839	Hellmayr (1934)

Table A. Page 10. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949).

No	Subject	d'Orbigny's Voyage				Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas			
		Plate date	No.	Text date	P.	Date	Page	Part	P.	Date	Author(s)
91	<i>Muscipeta brevirostris</i>					28.02.37	49	5	445	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscipeta brevirostris</i>			02.11.40	321			5	445	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
92	<i>Muscipeta cinnamomea</i>					28.02.37	51	5	244	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscipeta cinnamomea</i>	03.04.37	34					5	244	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscipeta Vieillotii</i>			02.11.40	321			5	244	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
						28.02.37	50	8	471	1837	Hellmayr (1935)
93	<i>Setophaga brunriceps</i>							8	471	1840	Hellmayr (1935)
	<i>Setophaga brunriceps</i>	03.04.37	34					8	471	1840	Hellmayr (1935)
	<i>Setophaga brunriceps</i>			02.11.40	329			8	471	1840	Hellmayr (1935)
94	<i>Setophaga verticalis</i>					28.02.37	50	8	465	1837	Hellmayr (1935)
	<i>Setophaga verticalis</i>	19.06.37	35					8	465	1840	Hellmayr (1935)
	<i>Setophaga verticalis</i>			02.11.40	330			8	465	1840	Hellmayr (1935)
						28.02.37	51	5	497	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
95	<i>Muscicapa chloronotus</i>										
	<i>Muscicapata oleaginea</i>			02.11.40	323						
96	<i>Muscicapa striaticollis</i>					28.02.37	51	5	491	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscicapa striaticollis</i>	19.06.37	35					5	491	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscicapara striaticollis</i>			02.11.40	323			5	491	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscicapa bivittata</i>					28.02.37	51	8	487	1837	Hellmayr (1935)
97	<i>Muscicapara bivittata</i>			02.11.40	324			8	487	1840	Hellmayr (1935)
	<i>Muscicapa elegans</i>					28.02.37	52	5	434	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
98	<i>Muscicapara viridicata</i>			02.11.40	325			5	434	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscicapa angustirostris</i>					28.02.37	52	5	351	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
99	<i>Muscicapara angustirostris</i>			02.11.40	325			5	351	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscicapa albicilla</i>					28.02.37	52	5	431	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
100	<i>Muscicapara Gaimardii</i>			02.11.40	326			5	431	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscicapa leucophrys</i>					28.02.37	53	5	392	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
101	<i>Muscicapara leucophrys</i>			02.11.40	327			5	392	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscicapa stramineoventris</i>					28.02.37	53	5	364	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
102	<i>Muscicapara stramineoventris</i>			02.11.40	327			5	364	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
								5	364	1839	Hellmayr (1927)

Table A. Page 11. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949).

No	Subject	d'Orbigny's Voyage				Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas			
		Plate date	No.	Text date	P.	Date	Page	Part	P.	Date	Author(s)
103	Muscicapa olivacea					28.02.37	54	5	471	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	Muscicapara boliviana			02.11.40	328			5	471	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
104	Alecturus guirayetapa					28.02.37	54	5	66	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	Alecturus guirayetapa			02.11.40	342			5	66	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
105	Alecturus flaviventris					28.02.37	55	5	363	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	Alecturus flaviventris	07.08.37	36					5	363	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	Arundinicola flaviventris			02.11.40	335			5	363	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	Culicivora budytoides					28.02.37	56	5	379	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
106	Culicivora budytoides	07.08.37	36					5	379	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	Setophaga budytoides			02.11.40	330			5	379	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	Culicivora reguloides					28.02.37	57	5	376	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
107	Culicivora reguloides	06.11.37	37					5	376	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	Culicivora reguloides			02.11.40	332			5	376	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	Fluvicola nigerrima					28.02.37	59	5	69	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
108	Ada nigerrima			02.11.40	340			5	69	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	Fluvicola leucophrys					28.02.37	60	5	47	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
109	Fluvicola leucophrys	07.08.37	38					5	47	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	Fluvicola leucophrys			02.11.40	345			5	47	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	Fluvicola rufipectoralis					28.02.37	60	5	48	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
110	Fluvicola rufipectoralis	06.11.37	37					5	48	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	Fluvicola rufipectoralis			02.11.40	345			5	48	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	Fluvicola oenanthoides					28.02.37	60	5	42	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
111	Fluvicola oenanthoides	07.08.37	38					5	42	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	Fluvicola oenanthoides			02.11.40	344			5	42	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	Muscigralla brevicauda					28.02.37	61	5	95	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
112	Muscigralla brevicauca [sic]	19.02.38	39					5	95	1847	Hellmayr (1927)
	Muscigralla brevicauda			15.05.47	354			5	95	1847	Hellmayr (1927)

Table A. Page 12. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949).

No	Subject	d'Orbigny's Voyage			Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas				
		Plate date	No.	Text date	P.	Date	Page	Part	P.	Date	Author(s)
113	<i>Pepoaza murina</i>					28.02.37	63	5	17	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Pepoaza murina</i>			02.11.40	348			5	17	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
114	<i>Pepoaza variegata</i>					28.02.37	63	5	40	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Pepoaza variegata</i>	19.02.38	39					5	40	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
115	<i>Pepoaza variegata</i>			02.11.40	349			5	40	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Pepoaza gutturalis</i>					28.02.37	64	5	4	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
116	<i>Pepoaza andecola</i>			02.11.40	351			5	4	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Pepoaza montana</i>					28.02.37	64	5	7	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
117	<i>Pepoaza montana</i>			02.11.40	352			5	7	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Pepoaza maritima</i>					30.09.38	65	5	6	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Pepoaza maritima</i>			15.05.47	353			5	6	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscisaxicola rufivertex</i>	05.03.38	40					5	20	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
118	<i>Muscisaxicola rufivertex</i>					30.09.38	66	5	20	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscisaxicola rufivertex</i>			15.05.47	354			5	20	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
119	<i>Muscisaxicola mentalis</i>	05.03.38	40					5	30	1847	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscisaxicola mentalis</i>					30.09.38	66	5	30	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscisaxicola mentalis</i>			15.05.47	355			5	30	1847	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscisaxicola maculirostris</i>	19.02.38	41					5	31	1847	Hellmayr (1927)
120	<i>Muscisaxicola maculirostris</i>					30.09.38	66	5	31	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscisaxicola maculirostris</i>			15.05.47	356			5	31	1847	Hellmayr (1927)
121	<i>Muscisaxicola striaticeps</i>	19.02.38	41					5	77	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Muscisaxicola striaticeps</i>					30.09.38	66	5	77	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
122	<i>Muscisaxicola striaticeps</i>			15.05.47	356			5	77	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Hirundo patagonica</i>					30.09.38	69	8	56	1837	Hellmayr (1935)
123	<i>Hirundo andecola</i>					30.09.38	69	8	37	1837	Hellmayr (1935)
124	<i>Cypselus montivagus</i>	23.04.38	42					2 (1)	148	Range	Cory (1918)
	<i>Cypselus montivagus</i>					30.09.38	70	2 (1)	148	1837	Cory (1918)
	<i>Cypcelus [sic] montivagus</i>			15.05.47	357			2 (1)	148	Range	Cory (1918)

Table A. Page 13. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949).

No	Subject	d'Orbigny's Voyage				Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas			
		Plate date	No.	Text date	P.	Date	Page	Part	P.	Date	Author(s)
125	<i>Cypselus andecolus</i>	23.04.38	42					2 (1)	147	1844	Cory (1918)
	<i>Cypselus andecolus</i>					30.09.38	70	2 (1)	147	1837	Cory (1918)
	<i>Cypcelus [sic] andecolus</i>			15.05.47	358			2 (1)	147	1844	Cory (1918)
126	<i>Certhilauda maritima</i>					30.09.38	72	4	10	1837	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Certhilauda maritima</i>	12.11.38	44					4	10	1847	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Certhilauda maritima</i>			15.05.47	360			4	10	1847	Hellmayr (1925)
127	<i>Certhilauda tenuirostris</i>					30.09.38	72	4	13	1837	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Certhilauda tenuirostris</i>	21.09.39	43					4	13	1847	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Certhilauda tenuirostris</i>			15.05.47	359			4	13	1847	Hellmayr (1925)
128	<i>Emberiza lutea</i>					30.09.38	74	11	309	1837	Hellmayr (1938)
129	<i>Emberiza luteocephala</i>					30.09.38	74	11	312	1837	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Emberiza luteocephala</i>	12.11.38	44					11	312	1844	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Emberiza luteocephala</i>			15.05.47	360			11	312	1844	Hellmayr (1938)
130	<i>Emberiza uropigyalis</i>					30.09.38	75	11	310	1837	Hellmayr (1938)
131	<i>Emberiza olivascens</i>					30.09.38	75	11	315	1837	Hellmayr (1938)
132	<i>Emberiza atriceps</i>	11.06.38	47					11	347	1844	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Emberiza atriceps</i>					30.09.38	76	11	347	1837	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Emberiza atriceps</i>			15.05.47	363			11	347	1844	Hellmayr (1938)
133	<i>Emberiza fulviceps</i>					30.09.38	77	11	409	1837	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Emberiza fulviceps</i>	02.11.40	46					11	409	1844	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Emberiza fulviceps</i>			15.05.47	362			11	409	1844	Hellmayr (1938)
134	<i>Emberiza speculifera</i>					30.09.38	78	11	335	1837	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Emberiza speculifera</i>	02.11.40	46					11	355	1844	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Emberiza speculifera</i>			15.05.47	362			11	355	1844	Hellmayr (1938)
135	<i>Emberiza griseocristata</i>	11.06.38	47					11	374	1844	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Emberiza griseocristata</i>					30.09.38	79	11	374	1837	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Emberiza griseocristata</i>			15.05.47	363			11	374	1844	Hellmayr (1938)

Table A. Page 14. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949).

No	Subject	d'Orbigny's Voyage			Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas		
		Plate date	No.	Text date	P.	Date	Page	Part	P. Date Author(s)
136	<i>Emberiza unicolor</i>					30.09.38	79	11	351 1837 Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Emberiza carbonaria</i>					30.09.38	79	11	363 1837 Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Emberiza carbonaria</i>	11.11.39	45					11	363 1844 Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Emberiza carbonaria</i>			15.05.47	361			11	363 1844 Hellmayr (1938)
137	<i>Emberiza hypocondria</i>					30.09.38	80	11	619 1837 Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Emberiza hypocondria</i>	11.11.39	45					11	619 1844 Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Emberiza hypocondria</i>			15.05.47	361			11	619 1844 Hellmayr (1938)
138	<i>Emberiza nigrorufa</i>					30.09.38	81	11	624 1837 Hellmayr (1938)
139	<i>Emberiza araguira</i>					30.09.38	81	11	377 1837 Hellmayr (1938)
140	<i>Emberiza obscura</i>					30.09.38	81	11	184 1837 Hellmayr (1938)
141	<i>Emberiza melanoleuca</i>					30.09.38	82	11	622 1837 Hellmayr (1938)
142	<i>Emberiza torquata</i>					30.09.38	82	11	620 1837 Hellmayr (1938)
143	<i>Carduelis atratus</i>					30.09.38	83	11	290 1837 Hellmayr (1938)
144	<i>Carduelis atratus</i>	15.10.38	48					11	290 1844 Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Carduelis atratus</i>			15.05.47	364			11	290 1844 Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Linaria analis</i>					30.09.38	83	11	228 1837 Hellmayr (1938)
145	<i>Linaria analis</i>	15.10.38	48					11	228 1844 Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Linaria analis</i>			15.05.47	364			11	228 1844 Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Pitylus aureoventris</i>					30.09.38	84	11	82 1837 Hellmayr (1938)
146	<i>Pitylus aureoventris</i>	04.11.39	49					11	82 1844 Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Pitylus aureoventris</i>			15.05.47	365			11	82 1844 Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Pyrhula glaucocerulea</i>					30.09.38	85	11	105 1837 Hellmayr (1938)
147	<i>Pyrhula glaucocerulea</i> [sic]	05.04.39	50					11	105 1840 Hellmayr (1938)
148	<i>Pyrhula bicolor</i>					30.09.38	86	11	183 1837 Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Pyrhula bicolor</i>	05.04.39	50					11	183 1844 Hellmayr (1938)
149	<i>Pyrhula cinerea</i>					30.09.38	87	11	178 1837 Hellmayr (1938)
150	<i>Pyrhula nigrorufa</i>					30.09.38	87	11	224 1837 Hellmayr (1938)
151	<i>Pyrhula alaudina</i>					30.09.38	88	11	213 1837 Hellmayr (1938)

Table A. Page 15. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949).

No	Subject	d'Orbigny's Voyage			Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas		
		Plate date	No.	Text date	Date	Page	Part	P.	Author(s)
152	<i>Cassicus atrovirens</i>				31.01.39 *	1	10	18	Hellmayr (1937)
	<i>Cassicus atrovirens</i>	02.11.40	51				10	18	Hellmayr (1937)
	<i>Cassicus atrovirens</i>			15.05.47			10	18	Hellmayr (1937)
153	<i>Cassicus yuracares</i>				31.01.39	1	10	9	Hellmayr (1937)
	<i>Cassicus yuracares</i>	02.11.40	51				10	9	Hellmayr (1937)
	<i>Cassicus yuracares</i>			15.05.47			10	9	Hellmayr (1937)
154	<i>Cassicus chrysionotus</i>	30.03.38	52				10	38	Hellmayr (1937)
	<i>Cassicus chrysionotus</i>				31.01.39	3	10	38	Hellmayr (1937)
	<i>Cassicus chrysionotus</i>			15.05.47			10	38	Hellmayr (1937)
155	<i>Icterus maxillaris</i>	30.03.38	52				10	59	Hellmayr (1937)
	<i>Icterus maxillaris</i>				31.01.39	6	10	59	Hellmayr (1937)
	<i>Icterus maxillaris</i>			15.05.47			10	59	Hellmayr (1937)
156	<i>Icterus brevirostris</i>				31.01.39	7	10	67	Hellmayr (1937)
157	<i>Garrulus viridicyanus</i>	11.06.38	53				7	41	Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Garrulus viridicyanus</i>				31.01.39	9	7	41	Hellmayr (1934)
	<i>Garrulus viridicyaneus</i> [sic]			15.05.47			7	41	Hellmayr (1934)
158	<i>Dendrocolaptes atrirostris</i>				31.01.39	12	4	365	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Dendrocolaptes atrirostris</i>	05.04.39	54				4	365	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Dendrocolaptes atrirostris</i>			15.05.47			4	365	Hellmayr (1925)
159	<i>Dendrocolaptes procureus</i>	11.06.38	53				4	341	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Dendrocolaptes procureus</i>				31.01.39	12	4	341	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Dendrocolaptes lafresnayanus</i>			15.05.47			4	341	Hellmayr (1925)
160	<i>Anabates squamiger</i>				31.01.39	14	4	170	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Anabates squammiger</i> [sic]	05.04.39	54				4	170	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Anabates squamiger</i>			17.04.47			4	170	Hellmayr (1925)
161	<i>Anabates gutturalis</i>				31.01.39	14	4	131	Hellmayr (1925)
162	<i>Anabates ruficaudatus</i>				31.01.39	15	4	208	Hellmayr (1925)
163	<i>Anabates certhioides</i>				31.01.39	15	4	49	Hellmayr (1925)

* Here begins volume 8 of the *Magasin de Zoologie*.

Table A. Page 16. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949).

No	Subject	d'Orbigny's Voyage			Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas		
		Plate date	No.	Text date	P.	Date	Page	Part	P. Date Author(s)
164	<i>Anabates gutturalis</i>					31.01.39	15	4	184 1838 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Anabates gutturalis</i>	21.11.39	55					4	184 1839 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Anabates gutturalis</i>			17.04.47	370			4	184 1839 Hellmayr (1925)
165	<i>Anabates unirufus</i>					31.01.39	16	4	182 1838 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Anabates unirufus</i>	04.11.39	55					4	182 1839 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Anabates unirufus</i>			04.11.39	259 *			4	182 1839 Hellmayr (1925)
166	<i>Anumbius anthoides</i>					31.01.39	17	4	168 1838 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Anumbius anthoides</i>			04.11.39	252			4	168 1839 Hellmayr (1925)
167	<i>Anumbius striaticollis</i>					31.01.39	18	4	164 1838 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Anumbius striaticollis</i>			04.11.39	255			4	164 1839 Hellmayr (1925)
168	<i>Anumbius striaticeps</i>					31.01.39	19	4	160 1838 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Anumbius striaticeps</i>			04.11.39	254			4	160 1839 Hellmayr (1925)
169	<i>Uppucerthia andaecola</i>	15.10.38	56					4	47 1847 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Uppucerthia andaecola</i>					31.01.39	21	4	47 1838 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Uppucerthia andecola</i> [sic]			17.04.47	371			4	47 1847 Hellmayr (1925)
170	<i>Uppucerthia montana</i>	15.10.38	56					4	48 1847 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Uppucerthia montana</i>					31.01.39	22	4	48 1838 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Uppucerthia montana</i>			17.04.47	371			4	48 1847 Hellmayr (1925)
171	<i>Uppucerthia vulgaris</i>					31.01.39	22	4	34 1838 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Uppucerthia vulgaris</i>	04.11.39	57					4	34 1847 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Uppucerthia vulgaris</i>			17.04.47	372			4	34 1847 Hellmayr (1925)
172	<i>Uppucerthia nigrofumosa</i>					31.01.39	23	4	27 1838 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Uppucerthia nigrofumosa</i>	04.11.39	57					4	27 1847 Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Uppucerthia nigrofumosa</i>			17.04.47	372			4	27 1847 Hellmayr (1925)
173	<i>Serrirostrum carbonarium</i>					31.01.39	25	8	233 1838 Hellmayr (1935)
	<i>Serrirostrum carbonarium</i>	10.04.40	58					8	233 1847 Hellmayr (1935)
	<i>Serrirostrum carbonarium</i>			17.04.47	373			8	233 1847 Hellmayr (1935)

* There are duplicate accounts of this taxon on pp. 259 and 370.

Table A. Page 17. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949).

No	Subject	d'Orbigny's Voyage			Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas		
		Plate date	No.	Text date	Date	Page	Part	P.	Author(s)
174	<i>Serrirostrum sittoides</i>				31.01.39	25	8	224	Hellmayr (1935)
	<i>Serrirostrum sittoides</i>	10.04.40	58				8	224	Hellmayr (1935)
	<i>Serrirostrum sittoides</i>			17.04.47			8	224	Hellmayr (1935)
175	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>				31.01.39	25	8	326	Hellmayr (1935)
	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>	10.04.40	59				8	326	Hellmayr (1935)
	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>			17.04.47			8	326	Hellmayr (1935)
176	<i>Ornismya gigantea</i>				31.01.39	26			
177	<i>Ornismya glaucopoides</i>				31.01.39	27	2 (1)	254	Cory (1918)
178	<i>Ornismya aureoventris</i>				31.01.39	28	2 (1)	202	Cory (1918)
179	<i>Ornismya pamela</i>				31.01.39	29	2 (1)	251	Cory (1918)
	<i>Orthorhynchus pamela</i>	04.11.39	60						
	<i>Orthorhynchus pamela</i>			17.04.47					
180	<i>Ornismya smaragdinicollis</i>				31.01.39	31	2 (1)	271	Cory (1918)
	<i>Orthorhynchus smaragdinicollis</i>	10.04.40	59						
	<i>Orthorhynchus smaragdinicollis</i>			17.04.47					
181	<i>Ornismya amethysticollis</i>				31.01.39	31	2 (1)	265	Cory (1918)
	<i>Orthorhynchus amethysticollis</i>	04.11.39	60						
	<i>Orthorhynchus amethysticollis</i>			17.04.47					
182	<i>Trochilus estella</i>				31.01.39	32	2 (1)	231	Cory (1918)
	<i>Orthorhynchus estella</i>	07.11.40	61						
	<i>Trochilus estella</i>			17.04.47					
183	<i>Trochilus adela</i>				30.06.39	33	2 (1)	232	Cory (1918)
	<i>Orthorhynchus adela</i>	07.11.40	61						
	<i>Trochilus adela</i>			17.04.47					
184	<i>Colaptes rupicola</i>	08.11.41	62				2 (2)	415	Cory (1919)
	<i>Colaptes rupicola</i>			17.04.47			2 (2)	415	Cory (1919)
	<i>Colaptes rupicola</i>								

Table A. Page 18. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949).

No	Subject	d'Orbigny's Voyage				Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas			
		Plate date	No.	Text date	P.	Date	Page	Part	P.	Date	Author(s)
185	<i>Picus cactorum</i>	08.11.41	62					2 (2)	469	35-44	Cory (1919)
	<i>Picus cactorum</i>			17.04.47	378			2 (2)	469	35-44	Cory (1919)
	<i>Picus cactorum</i>										
186	<i>Picus atriventris</i>	08.11.41	63					2 (2)	462	35-44	Cory (1919)
	<i>Picus atriventris</i>			17.04.47	378			2 (2)	462	35-44	Cory (1919)
	<i>Picus atriventris</i>										
187	<i>Picus canipileus</i>	08.11.41	63								
	<i>Picus canipileus</i>			17.04.47	379			2 (2)	440	35-44	Cory (1919)
	<i>Picus canipileus</i>										
188	<i>Picus fumigatus</i>	08.11.41	65					2 (2)	474	1839	Cory (1919)
	<i>Picus fumigatus</i>			17.04.47	380			2 (2)	474	1839	Cory (1919)
	<i>Picus fumigatus</i>										
189	<i>Picus puncticeps</i>	08.11.41	64					2 (2)	483	35-44	Cory (1919)
	<i>Picus puncticeps</i>			17.04.47	379			2 (2)	483	35-44	Cory (1919)
	<i>Picus puncticeps</i>										
190	<i>Picus nigriceps</i>	08.11.41	65					2 (2)	475	35-44	Cory (1919)
	<i>Picus nigriceps</i>			17.04.47	380			2 (2)	475	35-44	Cory (1919)
	<i>Picus nigriceps</i>										
191	<i>Picumnus albo-squamatus</i>	08.11.41	64					2 (2)	506	35-44	Cory (1919)
	<i>Picumnus albo-squamatus</i>			17.04.47	380			2 (2)	506	35-44	Cory (1919)
	<i>Picumnus albo-squamatus</i>										
192	<i>Trogon antisianus</i>					30.09.38					
	<i>Trogon antisianus</i> *	08.11.41	66					2 (2)	319	35-44	Cory (1919)
	<i>Trogon antisianensis</i> [sic]			17.04.47	381			2 (2)	319	35-44	Cory (1919)
193	<i>Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis</i>	08.11.41	66					2 (2)	379	34-47	Cory (1919)
	<i>Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctus</i> [sic]			17.04.47	382			2 (2)	379	34-47	Cory (1919)
	<i>Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis</i>										

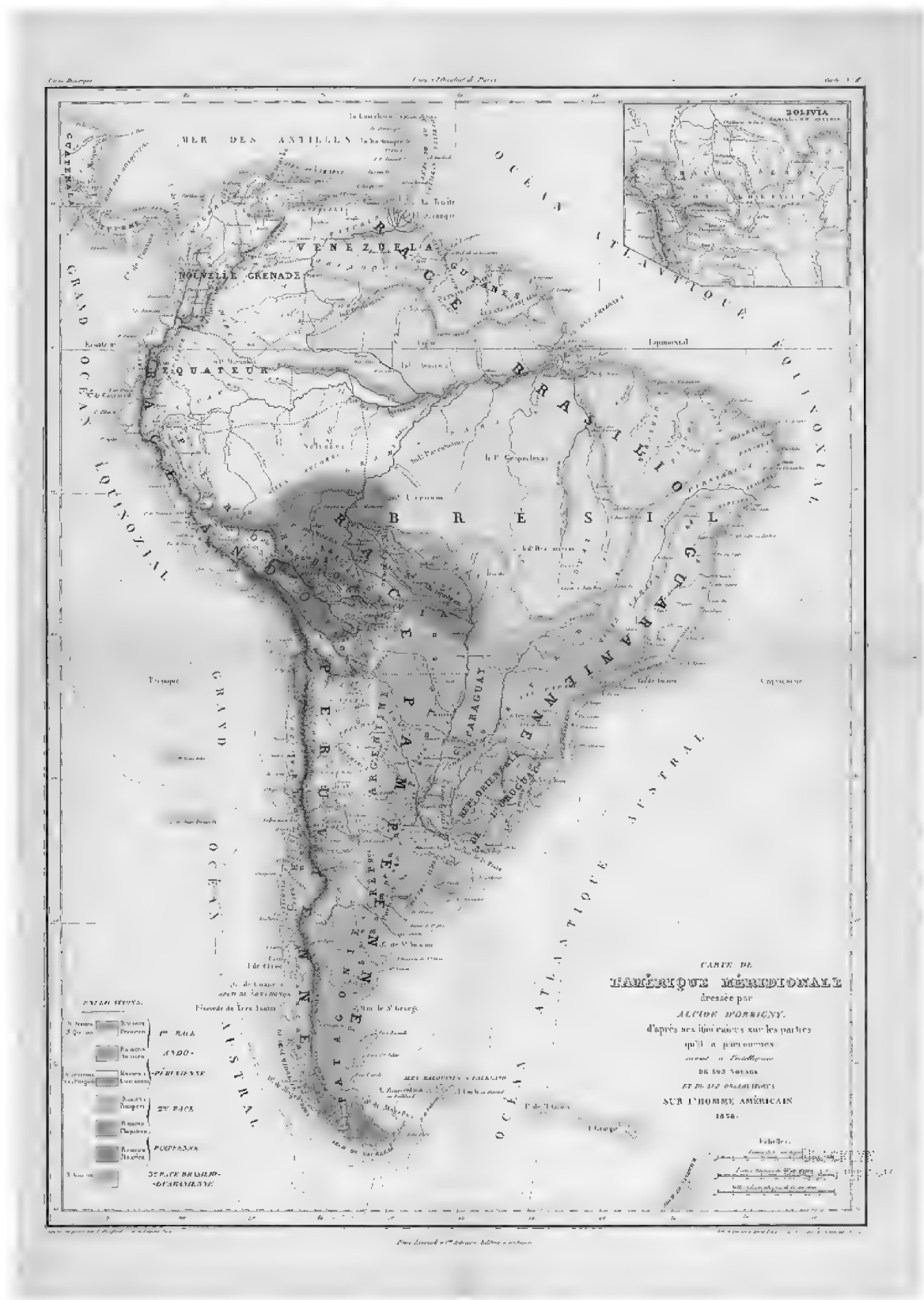
* Cory (1919) cited spelling *antisianus* for both plate and text.

Table A. Page 19. Evidence-based dates of publication, work by work, compared with dates of publication offered in the Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas (1918-1949). These ‘A’ numbers relate to taxa discussed in Appendix III.

No	Subject	d'Orbigny's Voyage				Mag. de Zool.		Cat. Bds. of the Americas			
		Plate date	No.	Text date	P.	Date	Page	Part	P.	Date	Author(s)
A 1	<i>Tannophilus striatothorax</i>					28.02.37	12	3	241	1837	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
	<i>Tannophilus striatothorax</i>			19.02.38	176			3	241	1838	Cory/Hellmayr (1924)
A 2	<i>Saltator olivaceus</i> Vieill.					28.02.37	36	11	12	1837	Hellmayr (1938)
	<i>Saltator rubicus</i>					28.02.37	36				
	<i>Saltator cayana</i>			10.04.40	290			11	12	1839	Hellmayr (1938)
A 3	<i>Tachuris omnicolor</i>					30.09.38	55	5	368	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Tachuris rubrigastra</i>			02.11.40	333			5	368	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Pepoaza polyglotta</i>	19.02.38	39	egg only							
A 4	<i>Pepoaza polyglotta</i>					30.09.38	62	5	11	1837	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Pepoaza polyglotta</i>			02.11.40	346			5	11	1839	Hellmayr (1927)
	<i>Xenops rufosuperciliatus</i>					1832		4	188	1832	Hellmayr (1925)
A 5	<i>Xenops rufosuperciliatus</i>					31.01.39					
	<i>Picolaptes scolopaceus</i>					1835		7	132	1835	Hellmayr (1934)
A 6	<i>Picolaptes scolopaceus</i>					31.01.39					
	<i>Picolaptes scolopaceus</i>			04.11.39	256						
	<i>Anumbius ruber</i>					31.01.39		4	162	1838	Hellmayr (1925)
A 7	<i>Anumbius ruber</i>			04.11.39	253			4	162	1839	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Anumbius rufifrons</i>					31.01.39		4	158	1838	Hellmayr (1925)
A 8	<i>Anumbius frontalis</i>			04.11.39	256			4	158	1839	Hellmayr (1925)
	<i>Uppucerthia rupestris</i>					31.01.39		4	32	1838	Hellmayr (1925)

APPENDIX II: A brief geographical background.

In the *Voyage* d’Orbigny wrote extensively of the peoples and places that he experienced. In volumes 1 to 3 of his work in general chapters he takes the reader through his travels and reports extensively on his itinerary. He recounts his experiences with local wars, revolutions and uprisings and he found himself affected. As a Frenchman he was able to be neutral where the conflicting interests were Spanish, Portuguese or local, but it did not stop him finding himself temporarily imprisoned! He provided maps and pictures and, drawing on what he provided, his travels can be mapped on a modern map.



Map A II/1. Ethnic diversity in South America as depicted by d’Orbigny (*Voyage*, Vol. 8, Map 6).

The Spanish empire in South America:

Spanish occupation began in the 16th century after the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon were united by the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile. Within Spain these two kingdoms maintained their identity but they acted together in the New World.

In 1852 Spain, then the Kingdom of Castile, established a Vice Royalty in Lima to govern its south American colonies; territories east of the Rio Uruguay were referred to as the Banda Oriental an area contested between Spain and Portugal.

Over a period of about 150 years Spain made a variety of changes to the governance of its American lands, but by the end of the 18th century the empire consisted of four Vice-Royalties. Two of these ("New Granada" and "New Spain") lay north of d'Orbigny's travels. The first, comprised the areas now called Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela. The second included all of central America northwards into Mexico and California. This territory once included the area ceded to Spain in 1762 recovered by France from Spain in 1800 which became known as the Louisiana Purchase – a vast swathe of north American territory running north from the Gulf of Mexico to where the Canadian border now stands. America bought this from Napoleon in 1803 for 50 million francs.

The other two (Peru and Rio de la Plata) concern the lands that d'Orbigny visited. "Peru" was governed from Lima and included "Upper Peru" which gave birth to Bolivia in 1825 after a series of armed struggles for independence. "Rio de la Plata", spun out of the Peruvian Vice-Royalty in 1776, was governed from Buenos Aires. Paraguay declared independence from this in 1811. A disputed area reached by the river Parana and initially influenced if not controlled by the Portuguese was known as the Banda Oriental (essentially land east of the river Uruguay and north of the Rio de la Plata, which for a period included areas now forming the southernmost states of Brazil).

In 1828 Uruguay was created from the southern part and the northern part was integrated into Brazil. Thus d'Orbigny was travelling in the Banda Oriental before the creation of Uruguay.

The Portuguese empire in South America:

Queen Maria, whose husband King Pedro III died in 1786, nominally ruled Portugal and its colonies. However, as early as 1786 she began to show signs of madness and for some years her son João acted for her behind the scenes until in 1799 he formally became Prince Regent. French pressure increased and João signed away half Guyana to France. In 1806 João refused to join the blockade ordered by Napoleon because of Portugal's relationship with Britain,²⁵² and, in 1807 the French army crossed Spain and entered Portugal, threatening Lisbon which at that time could not be defended and the royal family and much of the court and nobility fled to Brazil arriving there in January 1808. The French Revolution, the major catalyst of change, eventually led to an alliance between Portugal and Britain and, under Napoleon, to the invasion by France of Spain and then Portugal.

With Spain under the heel of Napoleon a state of war existed with Britain and the British briefly occupied Montevideo. Following the Napoleonic wars in Europe the various Spanish

²⁵² Here the term United Kingdom is avoided in this context because of potential confusion with the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves.

colonies, which had been divided for administrative and other reasons, began to obtain independence and Portugal also granted independence to Brazil. Other interested colonial powers, including Britain, saw opportunities from the unrest.

The Queen of Portugal died in 1816, and her son succeeded to the throne of a United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves – established in 1815 – as King João VI. Apparently prevented from an early return to Portugal after the wars, he returned in April



Map A II/2. Present day South America. © Graphic Education.

1821, leaving his son Pedro in Brazil as regent. Soon after, in 1822, Brazil declared independence from Portugal, but this was resisted and was only granted in 1825 initially as an empire with a constitutional monarch (João's son Pedro). Brazil became a republic in 1889.

Very roughly, South America in the 1820s and early 1830s was divisible into three parts: those that had been colonised by Spain, the area that had been colonised by Portugal (essentially Brazil) and areas where indigenous races retained control (including some of Amazonia and much of Patagonia). In 1777 a treaty between Portugal and Spain settled some current border issues – Spain ceding some of the Amazon basin to Portugal in return for other interests to the south of Brazil.

Post colonial border disputes and adjustments:

Following independence and after the end of a reasonably peaceful ten years (1829-39), when Bolivia was led by Andrés de Santa Cruz y Calahumana, Bolivia found her neighbours were stronger and parts of the country were ceded following disputes with Chile, Brazil and Argentina.



Map A II/3. Cessions made by Bolivia from 1867 to 1938.

Source: Wikipedia: "History_of_Bolivia" map: "Bolivia_territorial loss".

The province on the edge of the Pacific Ocean, Bolivia’s only foothold there, was ceded to Chile due to political miscalculations, and Peru, as Bolivia’s ally in the “War of the Pacific”, was forced to cede an additional northern coastal strip to Chile. Territory in the Amazon basin was also ceded to Brazil, and a major part of the Gran Chaco was ceded to Paraguay – virtually doubling the size of that country. All these changes came after d’Orbigny had returned to France.

Turning to Peru, the “War of the Pacific” (or “War of Saltpetre”), between 1879 and 1883 saw Peru and Bolivia confront Chile. The alliance was defeated by Chile and Peru lost its sovereignty over the provinces of Tarapacá, Arica and – temporarily – partial possession of the provinces of Tacna and Tarata. Matters were only finalised in 1929 when Peru recovered the department of Tacna, but gave up the province of Arica. It may be clear from the discussion of the dissolution of the Spanish and Portuguese empires that the present map has little resemblance to the situation around 1830.

D’Orbigny’s travels in this contentious period:

It will be noted that many of the dates given above concern either the years leading up to d’Orbigny’s departure from France or, after he sailed, the events in the countries that d’Orbigny was visiting or was to visit. This pattern of change from colonial status to independence from the two Iberian kingdoms, and the associated break up of their Latin American empires into separate nations, made d’Orbigny travels much more risky and yet much more informative than the Paris museum can have imagined. Here are his approximate dates within country – giving modern titles – during his travels:

Brazil	24 September to 11 October 1826
Uruguay	29 October 1826 to 10 January 1827
Argentina	20 January 1827 to 27 December 1829
Chile	16 February 1830 to 20 April 1
Bolivia	1 May 1830 to 27 June 1833
Peru	25 July to 3 September 1833

The Bolivian period includes his time in the east of the country. Bolivia of the time. It needs more expert analysis to determine whether d’Orbigny reached territory that was later ceded to Paraguay, but our impression is that d’Orbigny travelled to the northeast and not to southeast Bolivia of which part was ceded.

The period given for Argentina includes d’Orbigny’s time in Patagonia – an area not yet absorbed into Argentina. Gaps in dates between the above stays relate to travel time, usually at sea. D’Orbigny, who left France on 31 July, 1826, arrived back on 1 February 1834. Papavero (1971) offered a useful nine page summary of d’Orbigny’s travels.²⁵³

²⁵³ <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/181442#page/197/mode/1up> (accessed 06.11.2017).

D’Orbigny began his journey in 1826 – just one year after Spain granted independence to much of the area that he was to visit. In the case of “Upper Peru”, much of which became the basis of Bolivia, the grant of independence followed 16 years of armed struggle.

Bolivia absorbed about half of d’Orbigny’s period of South American exploration. He was remarkably fortunate; his entire time in Bolivia was confined to Bolivia’s initial peaceful period as a new country.



Map A II/4. Bolivia in the 19th Century. Date map drawn unclear but Bolivian boundaries seem to include some ceded territory.

D’Orbigny devoted years to Bolivia because of the geographical complexity of the country and the opportunities to compare the people, the fauna and to some extent the flora, over different elevations and from opposing faces of the Andean range and from the territory between the outer ranges. He was an interested geographer in the best French traditions of exploration as well as a palaeontologist and general naturalist with great observational skills and an organised mind.

Most places that d’Orbigny visited can be found in the ornithological gazetteers by Paynter and others. A few updates of names may be helpful. The primary subdivision of Bolivia was a department and within one, or some of them, were provinces. To-day Bolivia has nine departments, and the larger departments include several provinces where old names have often been replaced. Two names in d’Orbigny’s writings need specific mention:

his Sicasica province is to-day's Provincia Aroma a province within the department of La Paz; Chuquisaca of d'Orbigny's time is now Sucre. Finally the town of Palca (or Palca Grande), in Santa Cruz department, has become Independencia. References to Yungas are less easy to resolve: the term "yungas" refers to a zone intermediate between the dry highlands and the tropical lowlands (thus implicitly much of it is sloping terrain) and "yungas" has been used to name various mountain slopes; these could be found near La Paz itself (the "western Yungas"), near Cochabamba, and also in Santa Cruz where "Yungas, Chiquitos" – when used by d'Orbigny – should be understood to refer to the slopes of the range outside of San José de Chiquitos, Province of Chiquitos, Department of Santa Cruz (Paynter, 1968: 60 fn.).

APPENDIX III: Species not included in the main text of this article.

Here, in a first part, we list taxa discussed in each of the six parts of Hellmayr's review in the *Novitates Zoologicae* (1921-25) excluding those we have given taxon accounts in the main body of this paper (which were all named from d'Orbigny's collection either by d'Orbigny alone, or by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye – in the *Synopsis Avium* – or in just one or two cases by Lafresnaye alone). Bold type is used to signal taxa for which we add supplemental accounts after these lists.

Hellmayr part I (1921a)

Sarcoramphus gryphus (p. 173); *Sarcoramphus papa* (p. 174); *Cathartes urubu* (p. 174); *Cathartes aura* (p. 174); *Polyborus vulgaris* (p. 175); *Polyborus chimango* (p. 175); *Polyborus chimachima* (p. 175); *Rostrhamus sociabilis* (p. 176); *Circaetus coronatus* (p. 176); *Haliaetus melanoleucos* (p. 177); *Harpyia destructor* (p. 177); *Morphnus urubitinga* (p. 177); *Nisus hemidactylus* [nec Temm.] = *Geranospiza caerulescens gracilis* (p. 177); *Nisus concentricus* (p. 178); *Nisus striatus* [nec Vieillot] = *Accipiter ventralis* (p. 180); *Nisus poliogaster* [nec Temm.] = *Accipiter guttifer* (p. 181); *Nisus pileatus* (p. 183); *Astur magnirostris* [nec Gmelin] = *Rupornis magnirostris* subsp. (p. 183); *Astur unicinctus* (p. 184); *Astur nitidus* [nec Latham] = *Asturina nitida pallida* (p. 184); *Macagua cachinnans* (p. 185); *Milvus leucurus* (p. 185); *Milvus furcatus* (p. 185); *Ictinia plumbea* (p. 185); *Buteo busarellus* (p. 185); *Buteo rutilans* (p. 185); *Circus cinereus* (p. 187); *Circus macropterus* (p. 187); *Falco femoralis* (p. 187); *Falco sparverius* (p. 188); *Diodon bidentatus* (p. 188); *Noctua torquata* (p. 188); *Noctua ferox* (p. 189); *Noctua cunicularia* (p. 190); *Scops choliba* (p. 191); *Otus brachyotos* (p. 191); *Strix perlata* (p. 191); *Bubo magellanicus* (p. 191); *Laniagra guyanensis* (p. 192); *Vireo virescens* (p. 193); *Thamnophilus major* (p. 194); *Thamnophilus doliatus* (p. 195); *Thamnophilus naevius* (p. 196); *Thamnophilus palliatus* (p. 201); *Thamnophilus mentalis* (p. 207); ***Thamnophilus striato-thorax*** (p. 207 – see A1 below) *Thamnophilus guttata* = *Myrmeciza hemimelaena* (p. 208); *Conopophaga naevia* (p. 208); *Merularis ater* = *Merulaxis rhynolopha* (p. 210) [No locality and not in the Voyage]; *Myothera alapi* [nec Gmelin] = *Myrmeciza atrothorax melanura* (p. 212); *Rhinocrypta lanceolata* (p. 212); *Megalonyx rufus* (p. 213); *Megalonyx albicollis* (p. 213).

Hellmayr part II (1921b)

Turdus magellanicus (p. 238); *Orpheus thenca* (p. 240); *Donacobius vociferans* (p. 242); *Sylvia venustula* (p. 243); *Sylvia velata* (p. 243); *Sylvia leucoblephara* (p. 244); *Hylophilus poecilotes* (p. 246); *Dacnis cyanus* (p. 246); *Synallaxis phryganophila* (p. 256); *Synallaxis ruficauda* (p. 256);

Synallaxis aegythaloides (p. 261); *Troglodytes coraya* (p. 268); *Troglodytes fulva* (p. 273); *Troglodytes hiemalis* (p. 275).

Hellmayr part III (1923)

Anthus fulvus (p. 222); *Anthus chii* (p. 223); *Anthus variegatus* (p. 223); *Nemosia nigricollis* (p. 225); *Nemosia pileata* (p. 226); *Tachyphonus nigerrima* (p. 227); *Tachyphonus gularis* (p. 229); *Tachyphonus ruficollis* (p. 230); *Euphonia nigricollis* (p. 231); *Aglaia tatao* (p. 233); *Aglaia schrankii* (p. 233); *Aglaia striata* (p. 237); *Aglaia cayana* (p. 238); *Aglaia mexicana* (p. 239); *Aglaia gyrola* (p. 239); *Aglaia olivascens* (p. 240); *Aglaia episcopus* (p. 240).

Hellmayr part IV (1925a)

Embernagra silens (p. 3); *Saltator aurantiirostris* (p. 7); *Saltator validus/atricollis* (p. 8); *Saltator rubicus* (p. 9); *Saltator atra* (p. 9); ***Saltator olivaceus*** (p. 9 - see A2 below); *Saltator bicolor* (p. 10); *Phytotoma rara* (p. 10); *Phytotoma rutila* (p. 11); *Rupicola peruviana* (p. 11); *Pipra rubrocapilla* (p. 11); *Cephalopterus ornatus* (p. 12); *Querula cinerea* (p. 12); *Psaris cayanus* (p. 14); *Psaris semifasciatus* (p. 14); *Psaris inquisitor* (p. 15); *Psaris atricapillus* (p. 15); *Pachyrhynchus marginatus* (p. 16); *Tyrannus sulphuratus* [= *Pitangus sulphuratus bolivianus* Laf.] (p. 17); *Tyrannus audax* (p. 18); *Tyrannus crinitus* (p. 18); *Tyrannus ferox* (p. 18); *Tyrannus rufus* (p. 22); *Tyrannus caesius* (p. 22); *Tyrannus savana* (p. 23); *Tyrannus melancholicus* (p. 23); *Tyrannus animosus* (p. 24); *Hirundinea bellicosa* (p. 24); *Todirostrum cinereum* (p. 25); *Todirostrum gulare* (p. 25); *Muscipeta cayennensis* (p. 27); *Muscipeta regia* (p. 27); *Muscipeta albicollis* (p. 27); *Muscipeta coronata* (p. 27); *Muscipeta querula* (p. 28).

Hellmayr part V (1925b)

Muscipeta virgata (p. 176); *Muscicapa suiriri* (p. 178); *Muscicapa vermivora* (p. 180); *Muscicapa cristata* (p. 183); *Muscicapa obsoleta* [nec Temm.] = *Camptostoma obsoletum* subsp. (p. 186); *Muscicapa ventralis* (p. 186); *Alectrurus tricolor* (p. 187); *Alecturus* [sic] *leucocephala* (p. 187); *Tachuris nigricans* (p. 188); ***Tachuris omnicolor*** (p. 188 – see A3 below); *Culicivora bivittata* (p. 189); *Culicivora parulus* (p. 192).

Hellmayr part VI (1925c)

Gubernetes yperu (p. 314); *Fluvicola bicolor* [nec Gmelin] = ??? (p. 314); *Fluvicola perspicillata* (p. 315); *Fluvicola cyanirostris* (p. 321); *Fluvicola icterophrys* (p. 322); ***Pepoaza polyglotta*** (p. 324 – see below A4); *Pepoaza dominicana* (p. 325); *Pepoaza velata* (p. 325); *Pepoaza nivea* (p. 325); *Pepoaza rixosa* (p. 326); *Pepoaza pyrope* (p. 326); *Pepoaza coronata* (p. 328); *Pepoaza livida* (p. 328).

We believe the above list is complete in relation to Hellmayr's work. It will not cover names that may have been in either the *Synopsis* or the *Voyage* which Hellmayr might have omitted.

Other taxon names which we investigated (most from the lists above):

A1 *Hypocnemis subflava collinsi* Cherrie, 1916 ('synonym' *striatothorax* not proposed as new)

[Hell., 1921a: 207] [CBA 3_240-241] [P., 7: 224] [H&M4: 2-86]

Tamnophilus striato-thorax, [Temminck, col. 179-1-2], d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 12 [Tamnophilus No. 16]. "Bolivia".

Thamnophilus striato-thorax, "d'Orb. & Lafr."²⁵⁴, d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 176. "... pays habités par les Indiens yuracarès, au nord de la ville de Cochabamba, république de Bolivia".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Tamnophilus* [sic] *striatothorax*, d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 12. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Name in synonymy considered a mis-spelled new combination of *Myothera strictothorax* Temminck, 1823, and inapplicable here; not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1921a: 207), cited the *Synopsis*, 1837, as the original publication and listed the *Voyage* (p. 176) without a date. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 241) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* 1838.

Hellmayr (1921a) treated the name *striato-thorax* under the name *Hypocnemis cantator peruvianus* Taczanowski, 1884, effectively – and rightly or wrongly – denying that the earlier name *striatothorax* was validly published. Peters (1951: 224) did not mention Bolivia in the range he gave *H. c. peruviana*²⁵⁵ but did mention Bolivia in the range for *H.c. collinsi* and *H.c. ochrogyna*. He listed Cochabamba in the range of *collinsi* Cherrie, 1916. Isler *et al.* (2007), making maximum use of acoustic evidence and habitat characteristics, split the broad species *cantator* into six species and noted that two species (*peruviana* and *subflava*) sometimes occur in the same area, but in different microhabitats. In consultation with Mort Isler, and for the purpose of placing specimens correctly, we treat *striatothorax* – which may be an unavailable name – as a synonym of *Hypocnemis subflava collinsi*.

Arguing in a footnote that d'Orbigny "had no intention to bestow a new name on his Bolivian bird" Hellmayr (1921a) considered that d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye had identified their specimen with *Myothera strictothorax* Temminck, 1823, from Bahia in SE Brazil (to the plate of which they referred), but that they had accidentally emended the spelling to *striatothorax*. The specimen, however, was not representative of the species named by Temminck.²⁵⁶ Stability is probably best served by accepting Hellmayr's treatment of

²⁵⁴ Here, in the context of the *Voyage*, it is apparent that d'Orbigny believed that this name had been introduced by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye in the *Synopsis*. He may have meant new or new as a new combination.

²⁵⁵ The genus *Hypocnemis* is of feminine gender.

²⁵⁶ Now *Dysithamnus stictothorax* see Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 114), Peters (1951: 182) and Dickinson & Christidis (2014: 75).

striatothorax as an incorrect spelling and essentially suppressing it.²⁵⁷ Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 241) listed it as a senior, but apparently unavailable, synonym.

A2 *Saltator maximus maximus* (Statius Muller, 1776)

[Hell., 1925a: 9] [CBA 11_12] [P., 13: 229] [H&M4: 2-404]

Saltator olivaceus, Vieillot ?, d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 36 [S.G. *Saltator* No. 8]. [Corrientes].

Saltator cayana, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, Oiseaux, p. 290. "... au nord de Cochabamba, au pays des Yuracarès". Comb. nov.

Bibliographic findings: the above names are not new. The first is actually from Vieillot, 1817; the second, a new combination, derives from *Coracias cayana* Latham, 1790. Both are junior synonyms of *Tangara maxima* Statius Muller, 1776. **Neither synonym is in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1925a: 9) listing *Saltator olivaceus* Vieillot, 1817, cited the *Synopsis* without a date,²⁵⁸ and *Saltator cayana* in the *Voyage* (p. 290), also without a date. Hellmayr (1938: 12) dated *cayana* from the *Voyage* from 1839.

In the *Voyage* d'Orbigny did not refer to *Saltator olivaceus*.²⁵⁹ However, Hellmayr (1925a: 9) linked the use of *Saltator olivaceus* in the *Synopsis* (for Corrientes records – which he treated as a mistake, writing "Corrientes, Arg.; errore!") to the use of the name *Saltator cayana* in the *Voyage* p. 290, for material from Yuracarès, to the north of Cochabamba. He considered *olivaceus* Vieillot and *cayana* d'Orbigny to be junior synonyms of *Saltator maximus* (Statius Muller, 1776).

Hellmayr (1938: 12) helpfully provided an extensive synonymy of *Saltator maximus maximus* – based on *Tanagra maxima* Statius Muller, 1776, with *Planche Enluminée* 205 of Daubenton as its origin. In that synonymy he listed *Saltator olivaceus* Vieillot, 1817, and the use of that name in the *Synopsis* by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, followed by "*Saltator cayana* (not *Coracias cayana* Boddaert) d'Orbigny".

However, d'Orbigny's source references, given on page 290 in the *Voyage*, were to the "Grivert ou Rolle de Cayanne" of Buffon and "Enl. No. 616" (not to Daubenton plate 205) and then to "Lath., 1781, Syn. 1, p. 415" (mentioning *Coracias cayana*)²⁶⁰, *Coracias cayennensis* Gmelin, 1789 and *Saltator virescens* Vieillot, 1823; and he referred to finding the bird in the Bolivian Andes north of Cochabamba "au pays des Yuracarès".

If *Coracias cayana* Latham, 1790 (where the bird Latham had described in English in 1781 gained a scientific name) were to be transferred to the genus *Saltator* then *Saltator*

²⁵⁷ This should be re-assessed when a List of Available Names is prepared,

²⁵⁸ In the *Synopsis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye provided no description for *Saltator olivaceus* and the bare reference to Vieillot's name is accompanied by a question mark as shown above.

²⁵⁹ Hellmayr (1925a: 9 fn) gave the source of the name *Saltator olivaceus* as p. 107 in Vieillot (1817b).

²⁶⁰ Latham's *Synopsis* did not consistently use Linnean binomials; Sherborn (1902: 188) listed this name from Latham's 1790 *Index Ornithologicus*.

cayanus (Latham, 1790) – would be a junior synonym of *Saltator maximus* (Statius Muller, 1776), based on Daubenton's pl. 205. This shows that d'Orbigny's name²⁶¹ was a new combination and Hellmayr could have helpfully added, that, like *olivaceus*, *cayana* Latham, 1790, is a junior synonym.

A3 *Tachuris rubrigastra rubrigastra* (Vieillot, 1817) [Syn. *omnicolor* (Vieillot, 1824)]

[Hellmayr, 1925b: 188] [CBA 5_368] [P., 8: 48] [H&M4: 2-24]

Tachuris omnicolor, Nob., [ex Vieillot], d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 55 [Tachuris No. 1]. "Buenos-Ayres, rep. Argentina". Comb. nov.

Tachuris rubrigastra, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 48, Oiseaux, p. 333. "... aux environs de Buenos-Ayres, sur les bords de la Plata du côté de la Boca". Comb. nov.

Bibliographic findings: the above names were not coined for d'Orbigny's material. The first is a new combination based on *Regulus omnicolor* Vieillot, 1817; the second is a new combination based on *Sylvia rubrigaster* Vieillot, 1824. **The earlier name is not in Peters Check-list but *omnicolor* is.**

Hellmayr (1925b: 188) cited both names from their appropriate sources, but gave neither a date; Hellmayr (1927: 368) cited the name *omnicolor* from the *Synopsis*, 1837, and the name *rubrigastra* from the *Voyage* (p. 333) with date 1839.

Hellmayr (op. cit.) used *Tachuris rubrigastra* and in 1927 he did the same, as did Traylor (1979a: 48).

Both names listed above had their origin with Vieillot; the one relating to the *Synopsis* appeared as *Regulus omnicolor* in the *Galerie des Oiseaux* in 1824²⁶², but that from the *Voyage*, with the original combination *Sylvia rubrigaster*, appeared in volume 11 of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle* in 1817 and is thus the prior name.²⁶³ *Tachuris omnicolor* was used by Lafresnaye (1836b) in *Echo du Monde Savant* when describing the genus *Tachuris* and so d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye ('1837' = 1838) employed an existing combination.

Hellmayr (1925b) found no d'Orbigny specimens in Paris (the MNHN).

A4 *Xolmis cinereus* (Vieillot, 1816) [syn. *polyglotta* (Lichtenstein, 1823)]

[Hellmayr, 1925c: 324] [CBA 5_11] [P. 8: 163] [H&M4: 2-61]

²⁶¹ But the name *Coracias cayanus* Boddaert, 1783, is even earlier making Latham's name unavailable. Although Sherborn (1902: xv) listed Boddaert's work he did not (p. 188) list *Coracias cayanus* Boddaert, apparently believing the name was from Linnaeus (1766) – but Linnaeus employed the genus name *Corvus* – see Sherborn (1899: 19). *Coracias cayanus* Boddaert = *Corvus cayanus* Linnaeus, 1766, and the current combination is *Cyanocorax cayanus*.

²⁶² Lafresnaye (1836a: 67) dated it 1823.

²⁶³ Original spelling *rubigastra* in the *Dictionnaire*; emended to *rubrigastra* by Vieillot (1821) – dated 1820 by Hellmayr (1938: 368), but for verified date see Evenhuis (2003).

Pepoaza polyglotta, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, pl. 39, fig. 4 (image of egg only). Comb. nov.

Pepoaza Polyglotta, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 62 [Pepoazae genuinae No. 1]. "Corrientes, rep. Argentina; Chiquitos (Bolivia)". Comb. nov.

Pepoaza polyglotta, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1840 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 49, Oiseaux, p. 346. "... à Corrientes, république Argentine, et dans la province de Chiquitos, en Bolivie".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Pepoaza polyglotta* d'Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, pl. 39, fig. 4 (image of egg only) see below. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: 1838 (plate 39 from the *Voyage* appeared before page 62 of the *Synopsis*); A: changed from joint authorship to d'Orbigny; S: no change. A new combination based on *Muscicapa polyglotta* Lichtenstein, 1823. **Not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1925c: 324) cited the *Synopsis*, without a date, and also cited the *Voyage* (p. 346) with no date Hellmayr (1927: 11) cited the same sources and dated the *Voyage* (p. 346) 1839.

Hellmayr (1925c: 324) placed this in the synonymy of *Taenioptera cinerea* (Vieillot, 1816) but in 1927 treated this species in the genus *Xolmis*. Traylor (1979a: 163) did not list the synonym²⁶⁴ and treated *Xolmis* as feminine, but Dickinson & Christidis (2014), advised by Normand David, considered it masculine.

Because plate 39 appeared a few months earlier than the delayed part of the '1837' *Synopsis* the genus-group name *Pepoaza* must be cited from this plate and attributed to d'Orbigny and not attributed to the *Synopsis* nor to "Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny" as in Hellmayr (1927: 10); nor, more nearly correctly, to d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye as in Sherborn (1929b: 4843). This brings with it a need to review the type species of genus *Pepoaza*.²⁶⁵

Hellmayr (1925c) located four specimens, one mounted and three skins, in Paris (the MNHN). He gave the source of the name *polyglotta* as *Muscicapa polyglotta* Lichtenstein, 1823,

²⁶⁴ So the name *polyglotta* did not get listed due to the editorial policy.

²⁶⁵ Plate 39 depicts species *Pepoaza variegata* and the egg of *Pepoaza polyglotta* (which has historically be taken to be the type species – based on the *Synopsis* being the source of the name). The Code (ICZN, 1999: Art. 12.2.7) gives approval to names introduced in captions to plates depicting the specimen named. Whether a name is validly introduced on the basis of the depiction of an egg, making that the type, rests on the interpretation of 'part of an animal' in Art. 72.5.1 of the Code. That this could be valid was suggested in relation to the name *Dromaeus diemenensis* Le Souef, 1904, but in that case the name was not – as first thought – associated with a depiction of the egg and a description was lacking, so that it has been judged a *nomen nudum* and the name is attributed to Le Souef (1907). Whether it is desirable to base the scientific name of a bird that has not yet been described on an egg is open to question. In this instance the issue may not arise because from its correct source *Pepoaza variegata* could be designated as the type species. However, Hellmayr (1927: 10) listed *Pepoaza* as a junior synonym of *Xolmis* Boie, 1826, and did not place *Pepoaza variegata* in that genus; instead he listed it (on p. 40) as a junior synonym of *Tyrannus rufiventris* which he made the type of his new genus *Neoxolmis* Hellmayr, 1927. The name *Pepoaza* antedates *Neoxolmis* by almost 100 years and its use in place of *Neoxolmis* may be considered disruptive. This needs careful consideration and perhaps an application to the ICZN to determine the best choice or if not then explanation in a separate publication to this.

making that a junior synonym of *Tyrannus cinereus* Vieillot, 1816, and placing that species in genus *Taenioptera*. As used by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye in the *Synopsis* the name *Pepoaza polyglotta* is just a new combination; consequently these four specimens are not types.

A5 *Syndactyla rufosuperciliata rufosuperciliata* (Lafresnaye, 1832)

[CBA 4_188] [P. 7: 125] [H&M4: 2-125]

X[enops] rufosuperciliatus Delafresnaye, 1832, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 2, classe II, pl. 7 and text page (the unnumbered 5th page of gathering 16). "Brésil".

Xenops rufo-superciliatus Lafresnaye, d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 13 [S.G. ²⁶⁶ *Xenops anabatoides* No. 1]. "Corrientes, rep. Argentina; Yungas, rep. Boliviana".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Xenops rufosuperciliatus* Lafresnaye, 1832, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 2, classe II, pl. 7 and text. (b) O: no change; D: no change; A: no change; S: no change. **Authorship does not include d'Orbigny and the Brazil specimen seems unlikely to have been collected by him. Peripheral to our subject.**

Menegaux & Hellmayr (1906c: 92-93) reported that the original specimen – of nominate *rufosuperciliata* [from Brazil] – had been exchanged to M. de Lafresnaye, and placed the species in the genus *Xenicopsis*. They then, under *X. r. cabanisi* Taczanowski, 1874, listed a mounted specimen from Yungas collected by d'Orbigny in 1834, and under *X. r. oleagineus* Sclater, 1883, listed a specimen collected by d'Orbigny at Corrientes in July 1829. Hellmayr (1925d: 188-191) placed genus *Xenicopsis* Cabanis & Heine, 1859, in *Anabazenops* Lafresnaye, 1840, but treated the species in *Xenotistes*²⁶⁷ and assigned the Corrientes specimen to *X. r. acritus* Oberholser, 1901.

Peters (1951: 124-125), writing almost 25 years after the relevant part of the *Catalogue of Birds of the Americas* had appeared, retained these three subspecies, but placed the species in the genus *Syndactyla*.

Hellmayr (op. cit.) reported the type to be in the Lafresnaye collection in Boston. Birds from Yungas and Corrientes are not types. See also Bangs (1930: 251).

A6 *Campylorhynchus turdinus unicolor* Lafresnaye, 1846 [syn. *scolopaceus* auctorum]

[CBA 7-132] [P. 9: 384] [H&M4: 2-561]

Turdus scolopaceus Lichtenstein, 1819, Preis-Verz. Saug. Vog. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 38.

²⁶⁶ This label implies the division of genus *Xenops* into two subgenera: the nominate subgenus held species *rutilus*, this subgenus referred to as "Xenops anabaptoides", and not valily named, included just species *rufosuperciliatus* seen as a bridge to the genus *Anabates* which was treated next.

²⁶⁷ Introduced by Hellmayr (1925d: 188) as a new name (spelled *Xenostictes* in the footnote) for *Syndactyla* Reichenbach "preoccupied". Thus there are two original spellings and later Reichenbach acted as his own First Reviser.

Campylorhynchus scolopaceus von Spix, 1824, *Avium Brasil*, p. 77. Comb. nov.

Picolaptes scolopaceus Lafresnaye, 1835, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 5, pl. 46. Comb. nov.

Picolaptes scolopaceus Lafresnaye, d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 16 [S.G. *Picolaptes*²⁶⁸ No. 1]. "Guarayos".

Anumbius scolopaceus Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 06.01.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 256. Comb. nov.

Campylorhynchus unicolor Lafresnaye, 1846, *Rev. Zool.* 9, p. 93. Guarayos.

Campylorhynchus unicoloroides Lafresnaye, 1846, *Rev. Zool.* 9, p. 316. "Bolivia" (obtained from Parzudaki and provenance perhaps questionable).²⁶⁹

Bibliographic findings: not given a new name in our source works as the authors of both works used new combinations based on Lichtenstein's name. Lafresnaye's later name *unicolor* was based on d'Orbigny's collected specimen.

Hellmayr (1934: 134), under the name *Heleodytes turdinus turdinus*, listed *Picolaptes scolopaceus* from the *Synopsis*, 1838, and *Anumbius scolopaceus* from the *Voyage* (p. 256), 1839.

The names based on *Turdus scolopaceus* Lichtenstein, 1819, given to this taxon in the *Synopsis*, 1838 [= 1839], and in the *Voyage* (p. 256), 1840, were all due to misidentification. Hellmayr (1934: 132) listed these names in the synonymy of *Heleodytes turdinus turdinus* zuWied-Neuwied, 1821.

Hellmayr (1934: 134) used the name *Heleodytes unicolor* for *Campylorhynchus unicolor* Lafresnaye, 1846. Paynter & Vaurie (1960: 384) using the genus-group name *Campylorhynchus* von Spix, 1824 (and subsuming *Heleodytes* Cabanis, 1851),²⁷⁰ now placed *unicolor* Lafresnaye, 1846, within species *turdinus*. Thus the two populations were combined in the one species!

The names first applied to d'Orbigny's birds being new combinations meant that no new name was given and thus no types define these names. Hellmayr (1934) did report a type relating to Lafresnaye's *unicolor* which was collected at Guarayos – and which Lafresnaye (1846) acknowledged as having been obtained by d'Orbigny – saying that the names given to this taxon in the reports on d'Orbigny's travels were based on the mistaken idea that this was just an age-related difference from *turdinus*. Hellmayr added that this type, having been a part of Lafresnaye's collection, was now in Boston (as is the type of *Campylorhynchus unicoloroides*). See also Bangs (1930).

A7 *Phacellodomus ruber* (Vieillot, 1817) [syn. *ruber* Vieillot, 1817]

[CBA 4: 162] [P. 7: 113] [H&M4: 2-130]

²⁶⁸ Explicitly treated as a subgenus of *Anabates*.

²⁶⁹ Bangs (1930: 311) considered this a synonym of *C. unicolor* despite the claims of difference made by the author.

²⁷⁰ These authors explained their use of *Campylorhynchus* by saying "Not preoccupied by *Campylirhynchus* 'Mergerle', 1821".

Anumbius ruber, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 18 [S.G. Anumbius No. 2]. "Corrientes, rep. Argentina; Mojos, rep. Boliviana". Comb. nov.

Anumbius ruber, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 06.01.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 253. "... province de Chiquitos".

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Anabates* (*Anumbius*) *ruber* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 18. (b) O: no change; D: changed from 1838 to 1839; A: no change; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name. **The name is a new combination based on *Furnarius ruber* Vieillot, 1817.**

As d'Orbigny (1840: 253) made clear the name *ruber* derives from *Furnarius ruber* Vieillot, 1817. On this basis Hellmayr (1925d: 162) under the name *Phacellodomus ruber*, considered the name in the *Synopsis* as a new combination; he cited *Anumbius ruber* from the *Synopsis*, 1838, and listed the *Voyage* (p. 253) with date 1839. Peters (1951: 113) only mentioned Vieillot's name.

Hellmayr (1925d) mentioned supporting specimens in Paris Museum (the MNHN). Taking the name to be a new combination these have no status as types; they were discussed by Menegaux & Hellmayr (1906c: 84) who referred to a mounted adult from Corrientes (No. 169) collected in July 1829, and to a young bird (No. 381) from Mojos taken in 1834.

A8 *Phacellodomus rufifrons sincipitalis* Cabanis, 1883 [nec. *rufifrons* zuWied-Neuwied, 1821]

[CBA4_158] [P. 7: 112] [H&M4: 2-130]

Anumbius rufifrons, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 19 [S.G. Anumbius No. 4]. "Chiquitos, rep. Boliviana". Comb. nov.

Anumbius frontalis [Licht.], d'Orbigny, 1839 Δ 06.01.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 45, p. 256. "la province de Sicasica, à près de 4000 m."

Bibliographic findings: (a) *Anumbius rufifrons* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 19. (b) O: no change; D: 1839 not 1838; A: d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye not the reverse; S: genus name inserted before subgenus name. **This synonym is a new combination based on *Anabates rufifrons* zuWied-Neuwied, 1821.**

Hellmayr (1925d: 158) listed *rufifrons* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye (nec zuWied)²⁷¹ from the *Synopsis*, 1838, and listed *frontalis* d'Orbigny (nec Lichtenstein) from the *Voyage* (p. 256), 1839. These names are both in synonymy. D'Orbigny (1840: 256) implied that the name given in the *Synopsis* was a new combination of *Anabates rufifrons* of von Spix, but in fact that

²⁷¹ Derived from *Anabates rufifrons* Prince Maximilian zuWied-Neuwied, 1821, from eastern Brazil.

earlier name comes from Prince Maximilian zuWied-Newwied, 1821 (see Sherborn, 1930: 5631).

Hellmayr (1925d) placed this taxon in the species *Phacellodomus rufifrons* – where it was preoccupied by zuWied's name from eastern Brazil – and employed the next available name *Phacellodomus rufifrons sincipitalis* Cabanis, 1883.

Menegaux & Hellmayr (1906c: 85) listed a mounted adult from Chiquitos collected in 1834. Hellmayr (op. cit.) confirmed that this was in Paris (the MNHN). As the name, a secondary homonym, was a new combination rather than a new name this specimen is not a type.

A9 *Cinclodes oustaleti oustaleiti* W.E.D. Scott [syn. *rupestris* Kittlitz, 1830]

[CBA 4_31-33] [P. 7: 66] [H&M4: 2-122]

Uppucerthia rupestris, Nob., [ex Kittlitz, Mém. des sav. de l'Acad. de St-Pétersbourg], d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 21 [Uppucerthia No. 3]. "Valparaiso (Chili), Cobija, rep. Boliviana". Comb. nov.

Bibliographic findings: (a) *Uppucerthia rupestris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 21 – a new combination based on *Opetiorhynchos rupestris* Kittlitz, 1830. (b) O: no change; D: 1839 not 1838; A: d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye not the reverse; S: no change. A secondary homonym in *Cinclodes*. **Not in Peters Check-list.**

Hellmayr (1925d: 32) cited the *Synopsis*, 1838.

Hellmayr (1925d) determined that the taxon collected by d'Orbigny was not *Opetiorhynchos rupestris* Kittlitz, 1830. That, on p. 31, he treated as a junior synonym of *Cinclodes patagonicus chilensis* (Lesson, 1828). Instead, on p. 32, Hellmayr listed *Uppucerthia rupestris* Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny [sic] as an unavailable senior synonym of *Cinclodes oustaleti*, Scott, 1900. Peters (1951: 66) did not list this synonym.

Menegaux & Hellmayr (1906c: 61) reported two specimens from Valparaiso in 1830 obtained by d'Orbigny.

APPENDIX IV: Names of families, subfamilies, genera and subgenera in the *Synopsis Avium*.

Part 1: pp. 1–88 (“1837”)

Page No.	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Subgenus
1	Vulturideae			
			<i>Sarcoramphus</i>	
			<i>Cathartes</i>	
2	Falconideae			
		Caracaridae		
			<i>Ibycter</i>	
			<i>Phalcoboenus</i>	
3			<i>Polyborus</i>	
		Aquileidae		
			<i>Rosthramus</i>	
			<i>Circaetus</i>	
			<i>Haliaetus</i>	
4			<i>Harpyia</i>	
			<i>Morphnus</i>	
			<i>Nisus</i>	
5			<i>Astur</i>	
			<i>Macagua</i>	
			<i>Milvus</i>	
6			<i>Ictinia</i>	
			<i>Buteo</i>	
7			<i>Circus</i>	
		Falconidae		
			<i>Falco</i>	
8			<i>Diodon</i>	
	Strixideae			
			<i>Noctua</i>	
			<i>Scops</i>	
9			<i>Otus</i>	
			<i>Strix</i>	
			<i>Bubo</i>	
	Laniadae			
			<i>Laniagra</i>	
			<i>Vireo</i>	

Page No.	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Subgenus
10			<i>Tamnophilus</i>	
13	Myotherinae			
			<i>Conopophaga</i>	
14			<i>Merularis</i>	
			<i>Myothera</i>	
15	Rhinomyadae			
			<i>Rhinomya</i>	
			<i>Megalonyx</i>	
16	Turdusinae			
			<i>Turdus</i>	
17			<i>Orpheus</i>	
19			<i>Donacobius</i>	
20	Sylviadae			
			<i>Sylvia</i>	
			<i>Hylophilus</i>	
			<i>Dacnis</i>	
21			<i>Synallaxis</i>	
25			<i>Troglodytes</i>	
26			<i>Anthus</i>	
27	Tanagridae			
			[? <i>Tanagra</i>]	
				<i>Nemosia</i>
28				<i>Tachyphonus</i>
30				<i>Euphonia</i>
31				<i>Aglaia</i>
33				<i>Pyranga</i>
34				<i>Ramphocelus</i>
				<i>Embernagra</i>
35				<i>Saltator</i>
37			<i>Phytotoma</i>	
38	Pipradae			
			<i>Rupicola</i>	
			<i>Pipra</i>	
39	Coracinae			
			<i>Cephalopterus</i>	
	Ampelidae			
			<i>Querula</i>	
			<i>Ampelis</i>	

Page No.	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Subgenus
41			<i>Tersina</i>	
	Muscicapidae			
			<i>Psaris</i>	
42			<i>Pachyrhynchus</i>	
			<i>Tyrannus</i>	
				<i>Tyrannus</i>
46				<i>Hirundinea</i>
			<i>Muscipeta</i>	
				<i>Todirostrum</i>
47				<i>Muscipeta</i>
50				<i>Setophaga</i>
51			<i>Muscicapa</i>	
54			<i>Alecturus</i>	
55			<i>Tachuris</i>	
56			<i>Culicivora</i>	
				<i>Culicivora</i>
57				<i>Culicivora</i>
58			<i>Gubernetes</i>	
			<i>Fluvicola</i>	
61			<i>Muscigralla</i>	
			<i>Pepoaza</i>	
65			<i>Muscisaxicola</i>	
67	Caprimulgidae			
			<i>Nictibius</i>	
			<i>Caprimulgus</i>	
68			<i>Hirundo</i>	
70			<i>Cypselus</i>	
71	Alaudinae			
			<i>Alauda</i>	
				<i>Certhilauda</i>
73	Fringillidae			
			<i>Emberiza</i>	
82			<i>Fringilla</i>	
				<i>Fringilla</i>
83				<i>Carduelis</i>
83				<i>Linaria</i>
84				<i>Pitylus</i>
85				<i>Pyrrhula</i>

Part 2: pp. 1–34 (“1838”)

Page No.	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Subgenus
1	Sturnidae			
			<i>Cassicus</i>	
4			<i>Icterus</i>	
8				<i>Amblyramphus</i>
				<i>Sturnella</i>
9	Corvidae			
			<i>Garrulus</i>	
	Certhidae			
10			<i>Dendrocolaptes</i>	
13	Sittidae			
			<i>Xenops</i>	
				<i>Xenops anabatoides</i>
14			<i>Anabates</i>	
16 *				<i>Picolaptes</i> **
17			<i>Anumbius</i>	
				<i>Anumbius</i>
20				<i>Furnarius</i>
	Uppucerthidae			
			<i>Uppucerthia</i>	
24	Caerebidae			
			<i>Caereba</i>	
			<i>Serrirostrum</i>	
25			<i>Conirostrum</i>	
26	Trochilidae			
			<i>Trochilus</i>	
				<i>Orthorhynchus</i>
32				[<i>Trochilus</i>]
34	Alcedidae			
			<i>Alcedo</i>	
	Prionotidae			
			<i>Prionites</i>	

Note: * Part 2 did not complete this work and a third part was expected. In one set made available on the website of the Biodiversity Heritage Library pp. 14 and 15 are missing and pp. 16 and 17 are repeated. Another set was located.
** Presumably a sub-genus of Anabates but no sub-genus Anabates appeared.

APPENDIX V:

The name *Tangara cyanocephala* as used by Storer (1970: 324) and many other authors.

By Edward C. Dickinson and Kevin J. Burns

The use of the name *Tangara cyanocephala* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 (original *Tanagra cyanocephala*), treated as *Thraupis cyanocephala* by Storer (1970: 324), has been replaced in the body of this paper by the name *Sporathraupis maximiliani* d'Orbigny, 1840. Here we set out the reasons for this.

Originally cited from the *Synopsis Avium*, 1837. Hellmayr (1923: 237) added that d'Orbigny (1840: 276) had renamed the taxon *Tanagra maximiliani*. D'Orbigny wrote "Nous n'avons pas conserve le nom de *cyanocephala*, donné à cette espèce dans notre *Synopsis*, parce que Vieillot l'employé pour une autre espèce, dans l'*Encyclopédie méthodique*, p. 780. Nous l'avons alors dédiée à M. le Prince Maximilien de Neuwied." [We have not retained the name *cyanocephala* given to this species in our *Synopsis* because Vieillot used this for a different species in the *Encyclopédie méthodique*, p. 780. Therefore we have dedicated it to Prince Maximilian of Neuwied.]

Hellmayr (op. cit.) footnoted his treatment, under the name *cyanocephala*, as follows: "There is no reason for supplanting the specific name *cyanocephala* by d'Orbigny's term *maximiliani*, since *Aglaia cyanocephala* Lafr. & Orb. is not affected by the earlier *Tanagra cyanocephala* P.L.S. Müll, 1776."²⁷²

There are two problems with this statement. Firstly, the name *Aglaia* as used in the *Synopsis* was used as a subgenus name (subordinate to *Tanagra*); Art. 51.3.2 of the Code (ICZN, 1999: 55) makes clear that, in the treatment of authors' names, the requirement to use parentheses when the name is used in a genus in which it was not introduced is driven by the genus name, and the subgenus name does not alter that. Consistent with that is Art. 57.4 (ICZN, 1999: 59) which explicitly says that "the presence of a different subgeneric name placed in parentheses between the same generic name and identical species-groups names is irrelevant to the homonymy between the names concerned". Taken together with Art. 57.2 which, of primary homonyms, says that the junior name is permanently invalid except in certain conditions, which do not arise in this case, it is clear that although not corrected for many years Hellmayr's rejection of d'Orbigny's substitute name needs reversal.

In the case of the *Synopsis* it could be argued that the parentheses are not used in the way the Code expects. So, more importantly, it has now become clear, during research for this paper, that the publication of the *Synopsis* in 1837 was preceded by the publication of plate 23 from d'Orbigny's *Voyage* in 1836 where the plate caption for figure 2 reads "*Tanagra* [P.D.] *cyanocephala*". Therefore, on its first use d'Orbigny's name was indeed a primary homonym and he was entirely correct to provide a substitute name, and, given all the evidence now available, we see no excuse to retain the junior homonym or to avoid the use of the name *maximiliani*.

²⁷² Although often historically treated as P.L. Stadius Müller; but Dickinson & Remsen (2013) and Dickinson & Christidis (2014) accepted the evidence of Kooiman (1950) who concluded that this author was Dutch not German and did not use an umlaut in his name.

Placement of “*Thraupis cyanocephala*” in genus *Sporathraupis* by Dickinson & Christidis (2014) following Sedano & Burns (2010) does not obviate the need for change.

Storer (1970: 324) listed *Thraupis cyanocephala* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837) and (p. 363) listed *Tangara cyanocephala* (P.L.S. Müller, 1776). Dickinson & Christidis (2014: 417 and 421) did exactly the same except that they cited the same second descriptor as P.L. Statius Muller. In both cases the parentheses around Muller's name was mistaken as *Tangara* Brisson, 1760, and *Tanagra* Linnaeus, 1764, are deemed to be covered by Art. 51.3.1 of the Code (ICZN, 1999).

APPENDIX VI. Index to all scientific names by which the taxa described have been known in major works

species-group name	Name	No.	species-group name	Name	No.
adela	<i>Oreotrochilus adela</i>	183	andaeola	<i>Uppucerthia andæcola</i>	169
adela	<i>Trochilus adela</i>	183	andecola	<i>Agriornis micropterus andecola</i>	115
adela	<i>Orthorhynchus adela</i>	183	andecola	<i>Pepoaza andecola</i>	115
affinis	<i>Arremon affinis</i>	69	andecola	<i>Orochelidon andecola</i>	123
affinis	<i>Tamnophilus affinis</i>	12	andecola	<i>Hirundo andecola</i>	123
alaudina	<i>Pyrrhula alaudina</i>	151	andecola	<i>Petrochelidon andecola</i>	123
albiceps	<i>Cranioleuca albiceps albiceps</i>	38	andecola	<i>Uppucerthia andecola</i>	169
albiceps	<i>Synallaxis albiceps</i>	38	andecolus	<i>Aeronautes andecolus</i>	125
albiceps	<i>Siptornis albiceps</i>	38	andecolus	<i>Cypselus andecolus</i>	125
albiceps	<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>	87	andecolus	<i>Micropus andicolus</i> [sic]	125
albiceps	<i>Muscipeta albiceps</i>	87	andecolus	<i>Apus andecolus</i>	125
albicilla	<i>Muscicapa albicilla</i>	100	andoeola	<i>Ochetorhynchus andoeola</i>	169
albicollis	<i>Eucometis pencillata albicollis</i>	66	andoeola	<i>Uppucerthia Andæcola</i>	169
albicollis	<i>Pyrranga albicollis</i>	66	angustirostris	<i>Phytotoma rutila angustirostris</i>	74
albiventris	<i>Cinclodes albiventris albiventris</i>	171	angustirostris	<i>Phytotoma angustirostris</i>	74
albolineatus	<i>Donacobius albolineatus</i>	28	angustirostris	<i>Phylloscartes ventralis angustirostris</i>	99
albosquamatus	<i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i>	191	angustirostris	<i>Muscicapa angustirostris</i>	99
albovittatus	<i>Donacobius atricapilla albovittatus</i>	28	angustirostris	<i>Muscicapara angustirostris</i>	99
amaurochalinus	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>	23	annumbi	<i>Anumbius annumbi</i>	166
amethysticollis	<i>Helianthus amethysticollis</i>	181	anthoides	<i>Anumbius anthoides</i>	166
amethysticollis	<i>Orrisma amethysticollis</i>	181	antisianus	<i>Pharomachrus antisianus</i>	192
amethysticollis	<i>Orthorhynchus amethysticollis</i>	181	antisianus	<i>Trogon Antisianus</i>	192
analis	<i>Formicarius analis analis</i>	17	antisiensis	<i>Trogon antisiensis</i>	192
analis	<i>Myiothera analis</i>	17	antisiensis	<i>Pharomachrus antisiensis</i>	192
analis	<i>Dacnis analis</i>	33	arada	<i>Troglodytes arada</i>	46
analis	<i>Ateleodacnis analis</i>	33	araguira	<i>Emberiza araguira</i>	140
analis	<i>Catamenia analis</i>	145	ardesiaca	<i>Conopophaga ardesiaca ardesiaca</i>	15
analis	<i>Linaria analis</i>	145	armillata	<i>Musipeta armillata</i>	90

species-group name	Name	No.
aspersiventer	<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens aspersiventer</i>	6
aterrimus	<i>Knipolegus aterrimus</i>	108
aterrimus	<i>Tamnophilus aterrimus</i>	9
atra	<i>Formicivora atra</i>	9
atratus	<i>Spinus atratus</i>	144
atratus	<i>Carduelis atratus</i>	144
atricapillus	<i>Herpilochmus atricapillus</i>	12
atricapillus	<i>Psaris atricapillus</i>	78
atriceps	<i>Tyrannus atriceps</i>	79
atriceps	<i>Sayornis atriceps</i>	79
atriceps	<i>Phrygilus atriceps</i>	132
atriceps	<i>Emberiza atriceps</i>	132
atriceps	<i>Phrygilus gayi atriceps</i>	132
atirostris	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa atirostris</i>	158
atirostris	<i>Dendrocolaptes atirostris</i>	158
atriventris	<i>Picus atriventris</i>	186
atropileus	<i>Tamnophilus atropileus</i>	7
atrosericeus	<i>Ramphocelus carbo atrosericeus</i>	67
atrosericeus	<i>Ramphocelus atrosericeus</i>	67
atrovirens	<i>Psarocolius atrovirens</i>	152
atrovirens	<i>Cassicus atrovirens</i>	152
atrovirens	<i>Xanthornus atrovirens</i>	152
aurantioatrocristatus	<i>Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus</i>	84
aurantioatrocristatus	<i>Tyrannus aurantioatrocristatus</i>	84
aurantioatrocristatus	<i>Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus</i>	84
aureoventris	<i>Pheucticus aureoventris</i>	146
aureoventris	<i>Pitylus aureo-ventris</i>	146
aureoventris	<i>Ornismya aureo-ventris</i>	178
axillaris	<i>Myrmothera axillaris</i>	10

species-group name	Name	No.
azarae	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>	42
azarae	<i>Pyrranga Azarae</i>	65
azarae	<i>Saltator coerulescens azarae</i>	71
azarae	<i>Saltator Azarae</i>	71
bicolor	<i>Sporophila leucoptera bicolor</i>	148
bicolor	<i>Pyrrhula bicolor</i>	148
bimaculata	<i>Muscipeta bimaculata</i>	89
bimaculata	<i>Empidochanes fuscatus bimaculata</i>	89
bimaculatus	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus bimaculatus</i>	89
bitorquata	<i>Melanopareia torquata bitorquata</i>	43
bitorquata	<i>Synallaxis bitorquata</i>	43
bivittata	<i>Myiothlypis bivittata</i>	97
bivittata	<i>Muscicapa bivittata</i>	97
bivittata	<i>Muscicapara bivittata</i>	97
bivittatus	<i>Basileuterus bivittatus</i>	97
boliviana	<i>Muscicapara boliviana</i>	103
bolivianus	<i>Attila bolivianus</i>	82
bolivianus	<i>Zimmerius bolivianus</i>	103
bolivianus	<i>Tyranniscus bolivianus</i>	103
bonariensis	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	155
brachyura	<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>	13
brevicauda	<i>Muscigralla brevicauda</i>	112
brevirostris	<i>Sublegatus modestus brevirostris</i>	91
brevirostris	<i>Muscipeta brevirostris</i>	91
brevirostris	<i>Icterus brevirostris</i>	156
brunniceps	<i>Myioborus bruniceps</i>	93
brunniceps	<i>Setophaga bruniceps</i>	93
budytoides	<i>Stigmatura budytoides</i>	106
budytoides	<i>Culicivora budytoides</i>	106
budytoides	<i>Alecturus budytoides</i>	106
budytoides	<i>Setophaga budytoides</i>	106

species-group name	Name	No.
cactorum	<i>Melanerpes cactorum</i>	185
cactorum	<i>Picus cactorum</i>	185
cactorum	<i>Trichopicus cactorum</i>	185
caerulescens	<i>Saltator caerulescens</i>	71
calandria	<i>Orpheus calandria</i>	24
calcarata	<i>Myiothera calcarata</i>	16
calcarata	<i>Corythopsis calcarata</i>	16
canipileus	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus canipileus</i>	187
canipileus	<i>Picus canipileus</i>	187
canipileus	<i>Chloronerpes rubiginosus canipileus</i>	187
canipileus	<i>Piculus rubiginosus canipileus</i>	187
capitata	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>	56
capitatus	<i>Tachyphonus capitatus</i>	56
carbonaria	<i>Rhopospina carbonaria</i>	137
carbonaria	<i>Emberiza carbonaria</i>	137
carbonaria	<i>Diglossa carbonaria</i>	173
carbonaria	<i>Corydospiza carbonaria</i>	173
carbonarium	<i>Serrirostrum carbonarium</i>	173
carbonarius	<i>Phrygilus carbonarius</i>	137
cayana	<i>Saltator cayana</i>	A2
certhioides	<i>Tarphonomus certhioides</i>	163
certhioides	<i>Anabates certhioides</i>	163
certhioides	<i>Upucerthia certhioides</i>	163
chiguanco	<i>Turdus chiguanco chiguanco</i>	22
chiguanco	<i>Planesticus chiguanco</i>	22
chilensis	<i>Troglodytes aedon chilensis</i>	47
chilensis	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>	60
chilensis	<i>Cinclodes patagonicus chilensis</i>	A9

species-group name	Name	No.
chloronotus	<i>Muscicapa chloronotus</i>	95
chrysonotus	<i>Cacicus chrysonotus</i>	154
chrysonotus	<i>Cassicus chrysonotus</i>	154
chrysonotus	<i>Archiplanus chrysonotus</i>	154
cinerea	<i>Pyrrhula cinerea</i>	149
cinereum	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>	175
cinereus	<i>Xolmis cinereus</i>	A4
cinereus	<i>Taenioptera cinerea</i>	A4
cinnamomea	<i>Muscipeta cinnamomea</i>	92
cinnamomeus	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>	92
coeruleicinctis	<i>Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis</i>	193
coeruleicinctus	<i>Pteroglossus coeruleicinctus</i>	193
coeruleocinctus	<i>Aulacorhynchus coeruleo-cinctus</i>	193
coerulescens	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	71
collinsi	<i>Hypocnemis subflava collinsi</i>	A1
concolor	<i>Xenospingus concolor</i>	30
concolor	<i>Sylvia concolor</i>	30
cyanater	<i>Dacnis cyanater</i>	31
cyanicollis	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>	64
cyanicollis	<i>Aglaia cyanicollis</i>	64
cyanicollis	<i>Calospiza cyanicollis</i>	64
cycanocephala	<i>Sporathraupis cycanocephala</i>	63
cycanocephala	<i>Tanagra cycanocephala</i>	63
cycanocephalus	<i>Dacnis cycanocephalus</i>	31
delelandi	<i>Corythopsis delelandi</i>	16
delelandi	<i>Muscicapa delelandi</i>	16
dorbignyi	<i>Asthenes dorbignyi</i>	41
dorbignyi	<i>Bathmidura dorbignyi</i>	41
dorbignyi	<i>Siptornis dorbignyi</i>	41

species-group name	Name	No.	species-group name	Name	No.
dorsalis	<i>Mimus dorsalis</i>	25	fulviceps	<i>Atlapetes fulviceps</i>	133
dorsalis	<i>Orpheus dorsalis</i>	25	fulviceps	<i>Emberiza fulviceps</i>	133
dorsomaculata	<i>Synallaxis dorsomaculata</i>	34	fumigatus	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>	81
ecaudatum	<i>Todirostrum ecaudatum</i>	86	fumigatus	<i>Tyrannus fumigatus</i>	81
ecaudatus	<i>Myornis ecaudatus</i>	86	fumigatus	<i>Myiochanes fumigatus</i>	81
ecaudatus	<i>Orchilus ecaudatus</i>	86	fumigatus	<i>Picoides fumigatus</i>	188
ecaudatus	<i>Perisotriccus ecaudatus</i>	86	fumigatus	<i>Picus fumigatus</i>	188
elegans	<i>Muscicapa elegans</i>	98	fumigatus	<i>Veniliornis oleaginus fumigatus</i>	188
estella	<i>Oreotrochilus estella</i>	182	fumigatus	<i>Veniliornis fumigatus fumigatus</i>	188
estella	<i>Trochilus Estella</i>	182	furcatus	<i>Anthus furcatus</i>	50
estella	<i>Orthorhynchus Estella</i>	182	fuscater	<i>Turdus fuscater fuscater</i>	21
fargoi	<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus fargoi</i>	140	fuscater	<i>Planesticus fuscater</i>	21
fasciata	<i>Pipra fasciata</i>	75	gaimardii	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	100
fasciicauda	<i>Pipra fasciicauda fasciicauda</i>	75	gaimardii	<i>Muscicapara Gaimardii</i>	100
fasciicauda	<i>Pipra aureola fasciicauda</i>	75	gaimardii	<i>Elainea gaimardii</i>	100
flavinucha	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus flavinucha</i>	54	gaimardii	<i>Elainopsis gaimardii</i>	100
flavinucha	<i>Tachyphonus flavinucha</i>	54	gigantea	<i>Ornismya gigantea</i>	176
flavinucha	<i>Compsocoma flavinucha</i>	54	giganteus	<i>Trochilus giganteus</i>	176
flaviventer	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>	32	gigas	<i>Patagona gigas</i>	176
flaviventris	<i>Pseudocolopteryx flaviventris</i>	105	gigas	<i>Trochilus gigas</i>	176
flaviventris	<i>Alecturus flaviventris</i>	105	gilvigaster	<i>Thamnophilus caeruleus gilvigaster</i>	8
flaviventris	<i>Arundinicola flaviventris</i>	105	gilvigaster	<i>Thamnophilus gilvigaster</i>	8
flaviventris	<i>Myiosomptes flaviventris</i>	105	glaucocaeerulea	<i>Cyanoloxia glaucocaeerulea</i>	147
fresnayana	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris fresnayana</i>	10	glaucocaeerulea	<i>Pyrrhula glauco-caerulea</i>	147
frontalis	<i>Sublegatus modestus frontalis</i>	91	glaucocaeerulea	<i>Passerina glaucocaeerulea</i>	147
frontalis	<i>Anumbius frontalis</i>	A8	glaucocoeerulea	<i>Pyrrhula glauco-caerulea</i>	147
fuliginiceps	<i>Leptasthenura fuliginiceps</i>	39	glaucogularis	<i>Dacnis cayana glaucogularis</i>	31
fuliginiceps	<i>Synallaxis fuliginiceps</i>	39	glaucopoides	<i>Eriocnemis glaucopoides</i>	177
fuliginosus	<i>Tamnophilus fuliginosus</i>	5	glaucopoides	<i>Ornismya glaucopoides</i>	177
			glaucopoides	<i>Vestipedes glaucopoides</i>	177

species-group name	Name	No.
griseocristata	<i>Emberiza griseo-cristata</i>	135
griseocristata	<i>Schistospiza griseo-cristata</i>	135
griseocristatus	<i>Lophospingus griseocristatus</i>	135
guarayana	<i>Troglodytes guarayana</i>	49
guarayanus	<i>Cantorchilus guarayanus</i>	49
guarayanus	<i>Troglodytes guarayanus</i>	49
Guillemini	<i>Muscipeta Guillemini</i>	88
guirayetapa	<i>Alecturus guirayetapa</i>	104
gutturalis	<i>Pepoza gutturalis</i>	115
gutturalis	<i>Pseudoseisura gutturalis</i>	164
gutturalis	<i>Anabates gutturalis</i>	164
gutturata	<i>Thripophaga gutturata</i>	161
gutturata	<i>Cranioleuca gutturata</i>	161
gutturatus	<i>Anabates gutturatus</i>	161
gymnocephalus	<i>Ibycter gymnocephalus</i>	1
humicola	<i>Synallaxis humicola</i>	41
hypocondria	<i>Emberiza hypocondria</i>	138
hypocondria	<i>Poospizopsis hypocondria</i>	138
igniventris	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>	62
igniventris	<i>Aglaia igniventris</i>	62
igniventris	<i>Tanagra igniventris</i>	62
igniventris	<i>Poecilothraupis igniventris</i>	62
immaculatus	<i>Anthus bogotensis immaculatus</i>	51
lafresnayanus	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>	159
lafresnayanus	<i>Dendrocolaptes lafresnayanus</i>	159
lafresnayanus	<i>Tannophilus lafresnayanus</i>	10
lafresnayanus	<i>Formicivora lafresnayana</i>	10
lanirostris	<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>	57
lanirostris	<i>Tanagra lanirostris</i>	57

species-group name	Name	No.
leucocephala	<i>Synallaxis leucocephala</i>	40
leucophrys	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>	101
leucophrys	<i>Muscicapa leucophrys</i>	101
leucophrys	<i>Muscicapara leucophrys</i>	101
leucophrys	<i>Ochthoeca leucophrys</i>	109
leucophrys	<i>Fluvicola leucophrys</i>	109
leucopogon	<i>Campephilus leucopogon</i>	186
leucopogon	<i>Scapanus leucopogon</i>	186
lignarius	<i>Veniliornis lignarius</i>	189
lignarius	<i>Dyctiopicus lignarius</i>	189
lignarius	<i>Dendrocopos lignarius</i>	189
lucidus	<i>Chlorostilbon lucidus lucidus</i>	178
luctuosa	<i>Pyranga luctuosa</i>	55
luctuosa	<i>Islerothraupis luctuosa</i>	55
luctuosus	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	55
lutea	<i>Sicalis lutea</i>	128
lutea	<i>Emberiza lutea</i>	128
luteocephala	<i>Sicalis luteocephala</i>	129
luteocephala	<i>Emberiza luteocephala</i>	129
maculatus	<i>Tannophilus maculatus</i>	8
maculirostris	<i>Muscisaxicola maculirostris maculirostris</i>	120
magellanicus	<i>Troglodytes magellanicus</i>	47
maluroides	<i>Spartonica maluroides</i>	35
maluroides	<i>Synallaxis maluroides</i>	35
maluroides	<i>Siptornis maluroides</i>	35
margaritaceiventer	<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>	85
margaritaceiventer	<i>Todirostrum margaritaceiventer</i>	85
margaritaceiventer	<i>Euscarthmus margaritaceiventer</i>	85
margaritaceiventer	<i>Euscarthmornis margaritaceiventer</i>	85

species-group name	Name	species-group name	Name	No.
maritima	<i>Pepoaza maritima</i>	montana	<i>Buthraupis montana</i>	117
maritima	<i>Geositta maritima</i>	montana	<i>Aglaia montana</i>	126
maritima	<i>Certhilauda maritima</i>	montana	<i>Tanagra montana</i>	126
maritimus	<i>Agriornis montanus maritimus</i>	montana	<i>Pepoaza montana</i>	117
maura	<i>Pyriglena leuconota maura</i>	montana	<i>Uppucerthia montana</i>	9
maxillaris	<i>Icterus maxillaris</i>	montana	<i>Uppucerthia ruficauda montana</i>	155
maximiliani	<i>Melanopareia maximiliani</i>	montanus	<i>Agriornis montanus</i>	44
maximiliani	<i>Synallaxis maximiliani</i>	montanus	<i>Ochetorhynchus ruficaudus montanus</i>	44
maximiliani	<i>Sporathraupis maximiliani</i>	montanus	<i>Phalcoboenus montanus</i>	63
maximiliani	<i>Tanagra Maximiliani</i>	montivagus	<i>Aeronautes montivagus</i>	63
maximiliani	<i>Thraupis Maximiliani</i>	montivagus	<i>Cypselus montivagus</i>	63
maximus	<i>Saltator maximus maximus</i>	montivagus	<i>Micropus montivagus</i>	A2
megalopterus	<i>Phalcoboenus megalopterus</i>	murina	<i>Pepoaza murina</i>	2
melanoleuca	<i>Emberiza melanoleuca</i>	murina	<i>Taenioptera murina</i>	142
melanoleucus	<i>Microspingus melanoleucus</i>	murina	<i>Xolmis murina</i>	142
melanops	<i>Phleocryptes melanops melanops</i>	murinus	<i>Agriornis murinus</i>	34
menetriesii	<i>Myrmotherula menetriesii menetriesii</i>	nigerrima	<i>Fluicicola nigerrima</i>	14
mentalis	<i>Muscisaxicola maclovianus mentalis</i>	nigerrima	<i>Ada nigerrima</i>	119
mentalis	<i>Muscisaxicola mentalis</i>	nigriceps	<i>Veniliornis nigriceps</i>	119
minor	<i>Pachyramphus minor</i>	nigriceps	<i>Picus nigriceps</i>	78
minor	<i>Platypsaris minor</i>	nigrocincta	<i>Conopophaga nigro-cincta</i>	78
minuta	<i>Myrmothera minuta</i>	nigrofumosa	<i>Uppucerthia nigro-fumosa</i>	13
minutus	<i>Tamnophilus minutus</i>	nigrofumosus	<i>Cinclodes nigrofumosus</i>	13
mississipensis	<i>Pyrrhula mississipensis</i>	nigromaculata	<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata nigromaculata</i>	65
modesta	<i>Muscipeta modesta</i>	nigromaculata	<i>Myiothera nigromaculata</i>	91
modestus	<i>Sublegatus modestus</i>	nigrorufa	<i>Poospiza nigrorufa</i>	91
modulator	<i>Mimus saturninus modulator</i>	nigrorufa	<i>Emberiza nigro-rufa</i>	24
modulator	<i>Cyphorhinus arada modulator</i>	nigrorufa	<i>Sporophila nigrorufa</i>	46
modulator	<i>Thryothorus modulator</i>	nigrorufa	<i>Pyrrhula nigro-rufa</i>	46
modulator	<i>Leucolepis modulator</i>			46

species-group name	Name	No.
obscura	<i>Elaenia obscura</i>	88
obscura	<i>Muscicapa obscura</i>	88
obscura	<i>Muscipeta obscura</i>	88
obscura	<i>Emberiza obscura</i>	141
obscura	<i>Sporophila obscura</i>	141
obscurus	<i>Tiaris obscurus</i>	141
oenanthoides	<i>Ochthoeca oenanthoides</i>	111
oenanthoides	<i>Fluvicola oenanthoides</i>	111
oleaginea	<i>Muscicapara oleaginea</i>	95
oleaginea	<i>Pipromoprha oleaginea</i>	95
oleagineus	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	95
olivacea	<i>Muscicapa olivacea</i>	103
olivaceus	<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>	23
olivaceus	<i>Saltator olivaceus</i>	A2
olivascens	<i>Embernagra platensis olivascens</i>	68
olivascens	<i>Sicalis olivascens</i>	131
olivascens	<i>Emberiza olivascens</i>	131
omnicolor	<i>Tachuris omnicolor</i>	A3
oustaleti	<i>Cinclodes oustaleti oustaleiti</i>	A9
pallidus	<i>Troglodytes pallida</i>	47
pallidus	<i>Troglodytes pallidus</i>	47
pallidus	<i>Myiotheretes striaticollis pallidus</i>	83
pamela	<i>Aglaeactis pamela</i>	179
pamela	<i>Ornismya Pamela</i>	179
pamela	<i>Orthorhynchus Pamela</i>	179
patagonica	<i>Pseudasthenes patagonica</i>	45
patagonica	<i>Synallaxis patagonica</i>	45
patagonica	<i>Asthenes patagonica</i>	45
patagonica	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca patagonica</i>	122
patagonica	<i>Hirundo patagonica</i>	122

species-group name	Name	No.
patagonica	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca patagonica</i>	122
patagonicus	<i>Mimus patagonicus</i>	27
patagonicus	<i>Orpheus patagonicus</i>	27
pectoralis	<i>Polystictus pectoralis</i>	102
pectoralis	<i>Habruira pectoralis</i>	102
personata	<i>Poospiza personata</i>	139
personata	<i>Pipilo personata</i>	139
pileatus	<i>Tamnophilus pileatus</i>	12
platensis	<i>Cistothorus platensis platensis</i>	36
plumbea	<i>Sporophila plumbea plumbea</i>	149
polyglotta	<i>Pepoaza polyglotta</i>	A4
polyglotta	<i>Muscicapa polyglotta</i>	A4
polyosoma	<i>Geranoaetus polyosoma polyosoma</i>	3
polyosoma	<i>Buteo polyosoma</i>	3
puncticeps	<i>Picus puncticeps</i>	189
pyrrhopius	<i>Synallaxis pyrrhopius</i>	37
ralloides	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>	90
ralloides	<i>Muscipeta ralloides</i>	90
reguloides	<i>Anairetes reguloides</i>	107
reguloides	<i>Culicivora reguloides</i>	107
reguloides	<i>Spizitornis reguloides</i>	107
risora	<i>Alectrurus risora</i>	104
risora	<i>Yetapa risora</i>	104
rosacea	<i>Piranga flava rosacea</i>	65
roseicollis	<i>Psaris roseicollis</i>	78
rubecula	<i>Scelorchilus rubecula rubecula</i>	20
rubecula	<i>Megalonix rubecula</i>	20
rubecula	<i>Pteroptochos rubecula</i>	20
rubecula	<i>Leptonyx rubecula</i>	20

species-group name	Name	species-group name	Name	No.
ruber	<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>	rufiventris	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>	A7
ruber	<i>Anumbius ruber</i>	rufiventris	<i>Dubusia rufiventris</i>	A7
rubigastra	<i>Tachuris rubrigastra rubigastra</i>	rufiventris	<i>Saltator rufiventris</i>	A3
rubigastra	<i>Tachuris rubrigastra</i>	rufiventris	<i>Pseudosaltator rufiventris</i>	A3
rubrocristata	<i>Ampelis rubrocristata</i>	rufiventris	<i>Tyrannus rufiventris</i>	76
rubrocristata	<i>Heliocera rubrocristata</i>	rufiventris	<i>Neoxolmis rufiventris</i>	76
rubrocristatus	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>	rufiventris	<i>Myiotheretes rufiventris</i>	76
rufa	<i>Formicivora rufa rufa</i>	rufivertex	<i>Muscisaxicola rufivertex</i>	11
rufater	<i>Tamnophilus rufater</i>	rufoaxillaris	<i>Molothrus rufoaxillaris</i>	11
rufatra	<i>Formicivora rufatra</i>	rufogularis	<i>Megalonyx rufo-gularis</i>	11
rufescens	<i>Anthus rufescens</i>	rufosuperciliata	<i>Syndactyla rufosuperciliata rufosuperciliata</i>	51
rufescens	<i>Tyrannus rufescens</i>	rufosuperciliatus	<i>Xenops rufosuperciliatus</i>	82
ruficapilla	<i>Synallaxis ruficapilla</i>	rufosuperciliatus	<i>Xenicopsis rufosuperciliatus</i>	42
ruficaudata	<i>Anabacerthia ruficaudata</i>	rufosuperciliatus	<i>Xenotistes rufosuperciliatus</i>	162
ruficaudata	<i>Philydor ruficaudata</i>	rupestris	<i>Uppucerthia rupestris</i>	162
ruficaudatus	<i>Anabates ruficaudatus</i>	rupicola	<i>Colaptes rupicola</i>	162
ruficeps	<i>Megalonyx ruficeps</i>	rupicola	<i>Soroplex rupicola</i>	19
ruficeps	<i>Megalonyx ruficeps</i>	schistaceus	<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>	19
ruficeps	<i>Thlypopsis ruficeps</i>	scolopaceus	<i>Turdus scolopaceus</i>	29
ruficeps	<i>Hylophilus ruficeps</i>	scolopaceus	<i>Campylorhynchus scolopaceus</i>	29
ruficeps	<i>Sytoia ruficeps</i>	scolopaceus	<i>Picolaptes scolopaceus</i>	29
ruficeps	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster ruficeps</i>	scolopaceus	<i>Anumbius scolopaceus</i>	59
ruficeps	<i>Euphonia ruficeps</i>	serrirostris	<i>Euphonia chlorotica serrirostris</i>	59
rufifrons	<i>Anumbius rufifrons</i>	serrirostris	<i>Euphonia serrirostris</i>	A8
rufinucha	<i>Atlapetes rufinucha</i>	signata	<i>Pipreola intermedia signata</i>	70
rufinucha	<i>Embernagra rufinucha</i>	signata	<i>Euchlornis riefferii signata</i>	70
rufinucha	<i>Arremon rufinucha</i>	similis	<i>Saltator similis</i>	70
rufipectoralis	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>	sincipitalis	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons sincipitalis</i>	110
rufipectoralis	<i>Fluvicola rufipectoralis</i>			110

species-group name	Name	species-group name	Name	No.
sittoides	<i>Diglossa sittoides</i>	striaticollis	<i>Muscicapa striaticollis</i>	174
sittoides	<i>Serrirostrum sittoides</i>	striaticollis	<i>Muscicapara striaticollis</i>	174
sittoides	<i>Diglossabaritula sittoides</i>	striaticollis	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>	174
smaragdinicollis	<i>Metallura tyrianthina smaragdinicollis</i>	striaticollis	<i>Phacellodomus striaticollis</i>	180
smaragdinicollis	<i>Ornismya smaragdinicollis</i>	striaticollis	<i>Anumbius striaticollis</i>	180
smaragdinicollis	<i>Orthorhynchus smaragdinicollis</i>	striatothorax	<i>Thamnophilus striato-thorax</i>	180
smaragdinicollis	<i>Metallura smaragdinicollis</i>	tarnii	<i>Pteroptochos tarnii</i>	180
sordida	<i>Thlypopsis sordida sordida</i>	tarnii	<i>Leptonyx tarnii</i>	52
sordida	<i>Nemosia sordida</i>	tarnii	<i>Hylactes tarnii</i>	52
speciosum	<i>Conirostrum speciosum speciosum</i>	tecellata	<i>Troglodytes tecellata</i>	33
speculifera	<i>Diuca speculifera</i>	tecellata	<i>Troglodytes musculus tecellata</i>	134
speculifera	<i>Emberiza speculifera</i>	tecellatus	<i>Troglodytes aedon tecellatus</i>	134
speculifera	<i>Chionodactryon speculiferum</i>	telasco	<i>Sporophila telasco</i>	134
squamiger	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>	tenuirostris	<i>Geositta tenuirostris</i>	160
squamiger	<i>Anabates squamiger</i>	tenuirostris	<i>Alauda tenuirostris</i>	160
squamiger	<i>Anabates squammiger</i>	tenuirostris	<i>Certhilauda tenuirostris</i>	160
stramineoventris	<i>Muscicapa stramineo-ventris</i>	torquata	<i>Synallaxis torquata</i>	102
stramineoventris	<i>Muscicapara stramineo-ventris</i>	torquata	<i>Embernagra torquata</i>	102
striaticeps	<i>Cranioleuca pyrrhophia striaticeps</i>	torquata	<i>Emberiza torquata</i>	37
striaticeps	<i>Synallaxis striaticeps</i>	torquata	<i>Poospiza torquata</i>	37
striaticeps	<i>Siptornis striaticeps</i>	torquatus	<i>Synallaxis torquatus</i>	37
striaticeps	<i>Knipolegus striaticeps</i>	torquatus	<i>Arremon torquatus</i>	121
striaticeps	<i>Muscisaxicola striaticeps</i>	torquatus	<i>Buarremon torquatus</i>	121
striaticeps	<i>Entotriccus striaticeps</i>	torquatus	<i>Microspingus torquatus</i>	121
striaticeps	<i>Phacellodomus striaticeps</i>	torquatus	<i>Thamnophilus torquatus</i>	168
striaticeps	<i>Anumbius striaticeps</i>	tricaudatus	<i>Orpheus tricaudatus</i>	168
striaticollis	<i>Orodymastes striaticollis</i>	tricolor	<i>Buteo tricolor</i>	83
striaticollis	<i>Taenioptera striaticollis</i>	triurus	<i>Mimus triurus</i>	83
striaticollis	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>	triurus	<i>Muscicapa striaticollis</i>	96

species-group name	Name	species-group name	Name	No.
troglodytoides	<i>Synallaxis troglodytoides</i>	versicolor	<i>Lanio versicolor versicolor</i>	53
tuberculifer	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	versicolor	<i>Tachyphonus versicolor</i>	53
tuberculifer	<i>Tyrannus tuberculifer</i>	versicolor	<i>Pyrranga versicolor</i>	53
turdinus	<i>Heleodytes turdinus</i>	verticalis	<i>Myioborus miniatus verticalis</i>	94
unicolor	<i>Geospizopsis unicolor</i>	verticalis	<i>Setophaga verticalis</i>	94
unicolor	<i>Emberiza unicolor</i>	Vieillotii	<i>Muscipeta Vieillotii</i>	92
unicolor	<i>Phrygilus unicolor</i>	viridicata	<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>	98
unicolor	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus unicolor</i>	viridicata	<i>Muscicapara viridicata</i>	98
unicolor	<i>Campylorhynchus unicolor</i>	viridicata	<i>Elainea viridicata</i>	98
unicolor	<i>Heleodytes unicolor</i>	viridicyaneus	<i>Garrulus viridi-cyaneus</i>	157
unicolor	<i>Buteo unicolor</i>	viridicyaneus	<i>Cyanolyca viridicyaneus</i>	157
unicoloroides	<i>Campylorhynchus unicoloroides</i>	viridicyaneus	<i>Garrulus viridicyaneus</i>	157
unirufa	<i>Pseudoseisura unirufa</i>	viridis	<i>Ampelis viridis</i>	77
unirufa	<i>Pseudoseisura cristata unirufa</i>	vulgaris	<i>Uppucerthia vulgaris</i>	171
unirufus	<i>Anabates unirufus</i>	yeni	<i>Aglaia Yeni</i>	60
uropigyalis	<i>Sicalis uropigyalis</i>	yeni	<i>Tanagra yeni</i>	60
uropigyalis	<i>Emberiza uropigyalis</i>	yeni	<i>Calospiza chilensis yeni</i>	60
uropigyalis	<i>Sicalis uropigyalis</i>	yuracares	<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus yuracares</i>	153
variegata	<i>Pepoaza variegata</i>	yuracares	<i>Cassicus yuracares</i>	153
variegatus	<i>Anthus varieagatus</i>	yuracares	<i>Gymnostinops Cassicus yuracares</i>	153

APPENDIX VII: Finding special topics within the text.**First Revisers:**

- p. 78 *Thamnophilus aspersiventer* selected over *Thamnophilus schistaceus* affirming the plate caption origin for the first but not accepting the name *schistaceus* from that source.
- p. 171fn Technical suggestion for the consideration of the Commission.
- p. 189 *Uppucerthia nigrofumosa* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839, over *Opetiorhynchus lanceolatus* Gould in Darwin, 1839. Both publications presently best accorded the same date.

ICZN Code

- p. 52 Art. 21: use of day dates.
- p. 62 Art. 21.3 “available as a published work” (also p. 219).
- p. 66 Art. 12.2.7 depictions with scientific names as their captions.
- p. 70 Lists of available names and need for complete synonymies.
- p. 71 Art. 74.2 necessary basis for valid lectotype designation.
- p. 73 Art. 27 diphthongs.
- p. 73 Art. 28 capitalisation.
- p. 73 Art. 32.5.2.2 names proposed hyphenated or separated parts (see also p. 110fn).
- p. 73 Art. 51.3.2 subgeneric names and implications for the use of parentheses (also p. 168 and reference to Arts. 57.2 and 57.4).
- p. 73 Art. 57.4 subgeneric names and homonymy.
- p. 75 Art. 32.5.1 incorrect Latinization.
- p. 77 Reference to an Application and its published Case (No. 3730).
- p. 77 Art. 12.2.7 depictions with scientific names.
- p. 86fn Authorship (Art. 50.1).
- p. 96 Art. 23.9 potential reversal of precedence: her considered not an available basis for action.
- p. 97 Rejected application re *Sylvia ruficeps* and resultant paper to appear in the BZN.
- p. 102 Art. 74.5 apparent designations of lectotypes.
- p. 117fn Art. 59.3 homonymy and preoccupation/changes before 1961. (Footnote here also refers to Art. 53).
- p. 135fn One-letter difference and homonymy (Art. 56 in the 1961 Code).
- p. 169fn Restriction of type locality – now requiring a lectotype to base this upon (but type localities may be “clarified”).
- p, 169fn Doubtful restriction of a type locality without reference to specimens when material came from two sources.
- p. 171 Art. 32.5.1 incorrect transliteration or Latinization not an inadvertent error.
- p. 196fn Footnote referring to Opinion 67.
- p. 250fn Art. 72.5.1 Is an egg “part of an animal”?
- p. 201fn Art. 32.5.1.1 need for corrigendum.

New combinations

- pp. 34, 72 19th century conventions of claiming authorship for these.
- p. 89 An example of a new combination: others appear in pages 94, 95, 157, 172, 192 and there are more in the second part of Appendix III.
- p. 153 A case where such a combination may have been accidental and not deliberate.

Nomenclatural issues

- p. 96 The name *Donacobius albolineatus* is considered to be a *nomen oblitum*.
- p. 117 An earlier name proposed in Vroeg's Catalogue (but not in the *Adumbratiunculae*) and used since 1899 may be available.
- pp. 121 & 259 Preoccupation of the name *Tanagra cyanocephala*.
- pp. 139/140 Preoccupation of the name *Muscipeta obscura*.
- p. 142 Preoccupation of the name *Muscipeta brevirostris*.
- p. 148 *Muscicapa stramineoventris* is probably best treated as a *nomen dubium*.
- p. 165 *Alauda tenuirostris* C.L. Brehm, 1841 is preoccupied.
- p. 166 *Sicalis uropigialis* or *Sicalis uropygialis* – a debatable issue?

Precedence

- pp. 58-61 Table II. Dates for parts of the *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*.
- p. 65 Determinative dates for the sections of the *Synopsis Avium*.
- p. 66 Misidentification of precedence due to lack of information or belief that name in plate captions appearing before the text were not validly introduced.
- pp. 76-78 A problem name: *Thamnophilus schistaceus* and case 3730.
- p. 87 *Muscicapa delalandi* Lesson, 1831, antedates *Myiothera calcarata* zuWied, 1831.
- p. 114 Mistreatment in past works of precedence between subspecies of *Anisognathus somptuosus* – the name *flavinucha* being younger.
- p. 132fn Precedence of names within a broad genus *Pachramphus*.
- p. 171 *Poospiza personata* (from *Pipillo personata* Swainson, 1838), has precedence over *Poospiza nigrorufa* (from *Emberiza nigrorufa* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838. Neither name can claim publication from 1837.
- p. 172 Necessary restoration of the species-group name *Poospiza personata* Swainson, 1838, not junior to *nigrorufa* d'Ornigny & Lafresnaye, 1838.
- p. 173 Mistreatment in past works of precedence between subspecies of *Poospiza cinerea* where the name *cinerea* Bonaparte, 1850 is younger than *melanoleuca* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839.
- p. 189 Of two names presently best dated from the same day we select the one which sustains usage proposed by Gould almost 180 years ago.

- p. 250 The genus-group name *Pepoaza* dates from the plate not from any later text; there is an issue relating to its type species which needs further work.

Spelling corrections

- p. 75 *Phalcobaenus* or *Phalcobainus*?
- p. 80 The original spelling *aterrinus* is considered to be an incorrect original spelling.
- p. 127 High resolution to be sure of diphthong identity.
- p. 155 The spelling *brevicauca* is an incorrect subsequent spelling.
- p. 170 *hypocondria* or *hypochondria*?
- p. 183 The spelling *squammiger* is an incorrect subsequent spelling.

Synonyms - species-group names - omitted in Peters Check-list but eventually to be included in any List of Available Names

- p. 75 *Phalcoenus montanus* d'Orbigny, 1835
- p. 75 *Buteo tricolor* d'Orbigny, 1836
- p. 76 *Buteo unicolor* d'Orbigny, 1837
- p. 79 *Tamnophilus atropileus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837
- p. 79 *Tamnophilus maculatus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837
- p. 80 *Tamnophilus aterrinus* d'Orbigny, 1835 [emended to *aterrimus*]
- p. 83 *Tamnophilus rufater* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837
- p. 84 *Tamnophilus affinis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837
- p. 85 *Tamnophilus minutus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837
- p. 87 *Conopophaga nigrocincta* d'Orbigny, 1836
- p. 89 *Megalonix ruficeps* d'Orbigny, 1836
- p. 90 *Megalonyx rufogularis* d'Orbigny, 1836
- p. 92 *Turdus olivaceus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837
- p. 93 *Orpheus calandria* d'Orbigny, 1836
- p. 94 *Orpheus tricaudatus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837
- p. 99 *Dacnis analis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837
- p. 100 *Synallaxis dorsomaculata* d'Orbigny, 1837
- p. 101 *Synallaxis troglodytoides* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837
- p. 110 *Troglodytes pallida* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837
- p. 112 *Anthus rufescens* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, a junior homonym of *Anthus rufescens* Temminck, 1815
- p. 118 *Acroleptes violaceicollis* Cabanis, 1865
- p. 119 *Tanagra (Aglaia) yeni* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837
- p. 122 *Pyrrhura azarae* d'Orbigny, 1840
- p. 125 *Embernagra paraguayensis* Chubb, 1911
- p. 132 *Psaris roseicollis* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837
- p. 134 *Myiarchus gracilirostris* von Pelzeln, 1868
- p. 134 *Myiarchus coalei* Ridgway, 1886
- p. 134 *Contopus ardesiacus* Lafresnaye, 1844
- p. 135 *Tyrannus rufescens* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837
- p. 146 *Muscicapa elegans* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838
- p. 148 *Muscicapa stramineoventris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838

p. 150	<i>Alecturus guirayetapa</i> d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838
p. 152	<i>Fluvicola nigerrima</i> d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838
p. 155	<i>Ochthoeca polionota pacifica</i> von Berlepsch, 1907
p. 156	<i>Pepoaza variegata</i> d'Orbigny, 1838
p. 161	<i>Cnipolegus cinereus</i> Sclater, 1870
p. 164	<i>Alauda tenuirostris</i> C.L. Brehm, 1841
p. 172	<i>Emberiza araguira</i> d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838
p. 177	<i>Fringilla</i> (<i>Pyrrhula</i>) <i>cinerea</i> d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838
p. 178	<i>Pyrrhula alaudina</i> d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838
p. 178	<i>Camarhynchus leucopterus</i> Peale, 1848
p. 180	<i>Icterus maxillaris</i> d'Orbigny, 1838
p. 180	<i>Icterus brevirostris</i> d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839
p. 182	<i>Dendrocincla minor</i> von Pelzeln, 1867
p. 188	<i>Uppucerthia vulgaris</i> d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839
p. 189	<i>Opetiorhynchus lanceolatis</i> Gould, 1839
p. 191	<i>Ornismya gigantea</i> d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839
p. 193	<i>Chlorostilbon phaeton</i> Gould, 1861
p. 193	<i>Chlorostilbon splendidus</i> Elliot, 1875
p. 197	<i>Picus atriventris</i> d'Orbigny, 1841
p. 199	<i>Picus puncticeps</i> d'Orbigny, 1841
p. 248	<i>Saltator olivaceus</i> Vieillot, 1817
p. 249	<i>Regulus omnicolor</i> Vieillot, 1824
p. 250	<i>Muscicapa polyglotta</i> Lichenstein, 1823
p. 251	<i>Turdus scolopaceus</i> Lichenstein, 1819
p. 252	<i>Campylorhynchus unicoloides</i> Lafresnaye, 1846
p. 254	<i>Opetiorhynchus rupestris</i> Kittlitz, 1830

A study of d'Orbigny's "*Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*"

V. Necessary corrections to data from the "*Index Animalium*".¹

Edward C. Dickinson and Alain Lebossé

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ABSTRACT: The four previous papers in this series have identified many cases where names proposed by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye in their *Synopsis Avium* in the *Magasin de Zoologie* or by d'Orbigny alone in his "*Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*" require correction in respect of their dates and/or sources of publication or their authorship. Occasionally original spellings differ in spelling from later source works that have been cited by previous major works, such as the *Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas* or the *Check-list of Birds of the World* by Peters and his successors, and used in later checklists. Usually Sherborn's *Index Animalium* (1922-1933) is a helpful resource to establish source data for the timing of all these publications. Since the content of that work has been scanned and its contents are held ready for use in ZooBank we offer our findings, relative to d'Orbigny's expedition, which we believe necessitate corrections in the Sherborn data. This paper includes a table listing all new taxa and signals the corrections.

KEYWORDS: authors, dates of publication, precedence, spelling corrections, *Synopsis Avium*, *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*, original wrappers, Alcide d'Orbigny, Frédéric de Lafresnaye, South America, Carl Eduard Hellmayr, Charles Davies Sherborn, the *Index Animalium*, ZooBank.

The reasons for change relate, first to the much improved understanding of dates of publication of the 90 parts of "*Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*" (hereinafter called "the *Voyage*"), second, to the determinations of precedence that understanding and our evaluation of the sections of the 1837 and 1838 volumes of the *Magasin de Zoologie* that contain the texts making up all that was published of the *Synopsis Avium* of d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, and, thirdly, to revision due to the need to take account of and assign precedence to names in plate captions when these appeared first – a need Sherborn only recognised too late to affect his compilation of the *Index Animalium*.

¹ ZB Contribution No. 3c to the ZooBank verification process. This paper was preceded in the reports on this d'Orbigny study (and in this volume), by "I. The contents of the parts of the volume on natural history" which complements the evidence reported on by Sherborn & Griffin (1934); "II. On the composition of the 1837 and 1838 volumes of the *Magasin de Zoologie*"; "III. A correction in respect of the split of the *Synopsis Avium* in the 1837 volume of the *Magasin de Zoologie*" and "IV. New avian names deriving from d'Orbigny's expedition with evidence for their first introduction and necessary corrections to authorship, dates and citations." It will be followed by "VI. Type specimens based on plate captions: bibliographic evidence applied." The authorship of this paper (No. VI) includes those who helped examine specimens and records at the Muséum nationale d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.

This third element needs special comment. The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1999: 17; Article 12) relates to names published before 1931, and Art. 12.2.7 treats as a valid indication “the proposal of a new genus-group name or of a new species-group name in association with an illustration of the taxon being named, or with a bibliographic reference to such an illustration ... “. Thus a plate caption using a validly formed scientific name (but not one using a vernacular name in, say, English or French) is a valid publication and if this precedes a later text description the name must date from the plate. Importantly the images limit the type series (Art. 72.1.1 being affected by Art. 12.2.7). Sherborn (1922: ix) wrote in his Introduction to the *Index Animalium* (1801-1850): “... until the text descriptive of a plate appears, the names on the plate must be considered *nomina nuda*, and it is open to anyone to describe and rename such *nomina nuda*.” But an appended footnote to that page reads “This paragraph is reprinted from vol. I. The practice now obtains that names combined with recognisable figures must be accepted as valid” – i.e. valid from the date of publication of the plate. The “vol. I” to which he refers is Sherborn (1902) which provided for the period 1758 to 1800.

Although not covered in detail in this paper it is opportune to explain here that the changed practice – which is reflected in all four editions of the Code (ICZN, 1961, 1964, 1985, 1999) – often requires ² a re-evaluation of the type material relevant to any name introduced in a plate caption and published before a text with a description. This is because the image or images in the plate restrict the “type series” to a holotype (which must be, or be believed to be, the specimen depicted), or to limit the type series to the depicted specimens – for example a specific male and female, or specific adult and juvenile specimens. In these multiple-image cases the type series will comprise one type specimen per image, and it will not include any other specimens that may be mentioned in the later text, nor will it include any specimens that may be implied from the text due to a bibliographic reference therein.

As regards precedence the following new taxon names first appeared in captions of plates published in the “Voyage” – ahead of descriptions in either the *Synopsis Avium* or the “Voyage”:

Phaloboenus montanus (ad. and juv.) Plate 2, figs. 1 & 2; *Buteo tricolor* (male and female) Plate 3, figs. 1 & 2; *Tamnophilus aspersiventer* [male] Plate 4, fig. 1 ³; *Tamnophilus aterrinus* [sic] Plate 5, fig. 2; *Tamnophilus fresnayanus* Plate 6, fig. 1; *Conopophaga nigro-cincta* Plate 6, fig. 2; *Myothera analis* Plate 6 bis, figs. 1&2; *Myothera nigro-maculatus* Plate 6 bis, fig. 3; *Megalonix rufo-gularis* Plate 7, figs. 3 and 4; *Megalonix ruficeps* Plate 8, fig. 1; *Turdus fuscater* Plate 9, fig. 1; *Turdus chiguanco* Plate 9, fig. 2; *Orpheus calandria* Plate 10, fig. 2; *Orpheus dorsalis* Plate 11, fig. 1; *Orpheus patagonicus* Plate 11, fig. 2; *Hylophilus ruficeps* [not of zuWied, 1831] = *Sylvia ruficeps* Plate 13, fig. 1 ⁴; *Dacnis flaviventer* Plate 13, fig. 2; *Synallaxis dorso-maculata* Plate 14, figs. 1 & 2; *Synallaxis maluroides* Plate 14, figs. 3 & 4; *Synallaxis striaticeps* Plate 16, fig. 1; *Synallaxis albiceps* Plate 16, fig. 2; *Synallaxis fuliginiceps* Plate 17, fig. 1; *Sylvia concolor* Plate 18, fig. 1; *Nemosia sordida* Plate 18, fig. 2; *Tachyphonus*

² This arises when previous studies of type material were made when the author(s) lacked an understanding of the relevant Articles in the Code. This can also mean that a lectotypification that has been made will be invalid (see Art. 74.2 of the Code, ICZN, 1999: 82).

³ Fig. 2, the female, is mislabelled in this plate and thus not a syntype.

⁴ Sherborn (1930a: 5620) reported *Sylvia ruficeps* d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye and – on p. 5619 – *Hylophilus ruficeps* “Max. Wied” but not *Hylophilus ruficeps* d’Orbigny from the *Voyage*.

versicolor Plate 19, fig. 1; *Tachyphonus capitatus* Plate 19, fig. 2; *Tachyphonus luctuosus* (male and female) Plate 20, figs. 1&2; *Euphonia lanirostris* Plate 22, fig. 1; *Euphonia ruficeps* Plate 22, fig. 2; *Tanagra montana* Plate 23, fig. 1; *Ramphocelus atro-sericeus* Plate 26, fig. 1; *Pyranga albicollis* Plate 26, fig. 2; *Emberiza rufinucha* Plate 27, fig. 2; *Muscisaxicola mentalis* Plate 40, fig. 1; *Muscisaxicola rufivertex* Plate 40, fig. 2; *Muscisaxicola striaticeps* Plate 41, fig. 1; *Muscisaxicola maculirostris* Plate 41, fig. 2; *Cypselus montivagus* Plate 42, fig. 1; *Cypselus andecolus* Plate 42, fig. 2; *Emberiza griseo-cristata* Plate 47, fig. 1; *Emberiza atriceps* Plate 47, fig. 2; *Cassicus chrysonotus* Plate 52, fig. 1; *Icterus maxillaris* Plate 52, fig. 3; *Garrulus viridicyanus* Plate 53, fig. 1; *Uppucerthia montana* Plate 56, fig. 1; *Uppucerthia andæcola* Plate 56, fig. 2; *Colaptes rupicola* Plate 62, fig. 1; *Picus cactorum* Plate 62, fig. 2; *Picus atriventris* Plate 63, fig. 1; *Picus canipileus* Plate 63, fig. 2; *Picus puncticeps* Plate 64, fig. 1; *Picumnus albosquamatus* Plate 64, fig. 2; *Picus fumigatus* Plate 65, fig. 1; *Picus nigriceps* Plate 65, fig. 2; *Aulacorhynchus coerulei-cinctis* Plate 66, fig. 2.

The names *Thamnophilus lafresnayanus* (pl. 6) and *Uppucerthia andæcola* (pl. 56) differed in spelling from those with later descriptions. *Trogon antisianus*, first described by d'Orbigny in 1838 in volume 7 of the *Magasin de Zoologie* – but not in the *Synopsis* – and given the same spelling in the caption to plate 66, was mistakenly called *Trogon antisimensis* on p. 381 of the *Voyage* in 1847.

Two plates that appeared later than the text descriptions for the names concerned had plate captions with different spellings: these were *Muscigralla brevicauca* (plate 39) and *Anabates squammiger* (plate 54); both are incorrect subsequent spellings.

Minor spelling issues arise with diphthongs (*Uppucerthia andæcola* in the *Synopsis* but *andæcola* in the plate caption in the *Voyage* is the only case concerning a new name); and in one unusual case Sherborn used a lower case initial letter for a species-group name introduced with a capital letter ⁵ whereas normally Sherborn was meticulous in listing the original orthography. In addition certain spellings which were introduced in this work such as *Emberiza hypochondria* ⁶ and *Emberiza uropigialis* ⁷ have suffered emendations which we consider to be unjustified although proponents of stability may not agree.

Table I. provides a comparison between Sherborn's entry in the *Index Animalium* (for which the relevant page number is given) and what we believe to be the correct citation source for the original description or depiction – based on our research into the dates of publication brought together in Dickinson & Lebossé (2018). The table lists all the new names discussed by us therein (except for those in Appendix III). Of course many names remain correctly attributed to the sources and authors and dates given by Sherborn in the *Index Animalium*. All such names have pale grey bars across columns 2 through 13 of the table. Names that cannot be safely based on the *Index Animalium* have a darker grey background to the cell in column 1.

⁵ This is the case of *Muscipeta Guillemini*: see Sherborn (1926b: 2856).

⁶ The erroneous spelling *hypocondria*, for erroneous it certainly is, lacks clear evidence of it being a typographical error and seems to be an "incorrect transliteration or Latinization" and on this basis "is not to be considered an inadvertent error" (Art. 32.5.1: ICZN, 1999: 39), and thus is not open to correction.

⁷ The Code (ICZN, 1999: Art. 32.2) states that correction of such a spelling must depend on showing that it is demonstrably incorrect as provided in Art. 32.5, and it is Art. 32.5.1 that is relevant. In this instance there is no known corrigendum within the same volume of the journal (Art. 32.5.1.1) leaving us to decide based on internal evidence in the original publication where incorrect transliteration or Latinization cannot count as inadvertent errors.

Table I. Corrections needed to the entries in Sherborn’s “Index Animalium”.

“Spelling” change “Date” change				“Work” change “Authors” change									
Index Animalium (Sherborn, 1922-1933)							Dickinson & Lebossé (2018)						
No.	Taxon name	Page	Year	Source	Authors	Spelling	Year	Work	Livr.	Plate	Page	Authors	Notes
1	<i>Ibycter gymnocephalus</i>	2874	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>gymnocephalus</i>	1835	Voyage	7		50	d'O	
2	<i>Phalcoboenus montanus</i>	4152	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>montanus</i>	1835	Voyage	7	2		d'O	
3	<i>Buteo tricolor</i>	6586	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>tricolor</i>	1836	Voyage	10	3		d'O	
4	<i>Buteo unicolor</i>	6744	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>unicolor</i>	1835	Voyage	21		109	d'O	
5	<i>Tamnophilus schistaceus</i>	5791	1838	Voyage	d'O	<i>schistaceus</i>	1838	Voyage	30		170	d'O	1
6	<i>Tamnophilus aspersiventer</i>	502	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>aspersiventer</i>	1835	Voyage	6	4		d'O	
7	<i>Tamnophilus atropileus</i>	554	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>atropileus</i>	1837	Synopsis			11	d'O & L	
8	<i>Tamnophilus maculatus</i>	3797	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>maculatus</i>	1837	Synopsis			11	d'O & L	
9	<i>Tamnophilus aterrinus</i>	532	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>aterrinus</i>	1835	Voyage	7	5		d'O	2
10	<i>Tamnophilus lafresnayanus</i>	3381	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>fresnayanus</i>	1836	Voyage	15	6		d'O	3
11	<i>Tamnophilus rufater</i>	5609	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>rufater</i>	1837	Synopsis			12	d'O & L	
12	<i>Tamnophilus affinis</i>	132	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>affinis</i>	1837	Synopsis			12	d'O & L	
13	<i>Tamnophilus minutus</i>	4100	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>minutus</i>	1837	Synopsis			12	d'O & L	
14	<i>Myrmothera Menetriesii</i>	4003	1838	Voyage	d'O	<i>Menetriesii</i>	1838	Voyage	30		184	d'O	
A1	<i>Tamnophilus striato-thorax</i>	n/a					1837	Synopsis			12	d'O & L	
15	<i>Conopophaga ardesiaca</i>	442	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>ardesiaca</i>	1837	Synopsis			13	d'O & L	
16	<i>Conopophaga nigro-cincta</i>	4333	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>nigro-cincta</i>	1836	Voyage	10	6		d'O	
17	<i>Myiothera analis</i>	291	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>analis</i>	1836	Voyage	10	6		d'O	4
18	<i>Myiothera nigro-maculata</i>	4344	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>nigro-maculatus</i>	1836	Voyage	10	6		d'O	a
19	<i>Megalonyx ruficeps</i>	5619	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>ruficeps</i>	1836	Voyage	14	8		d'O	b
20	<i>Megalonyx rufo-gularis</i>	5575	1838	Voyage	d'O	<i>rufo-gularis</i>	1836	Voyage	9	7		d'O	
21	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>	2580	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>fuscater</i>	1836	Voyage	12	9		d'O	

Index Animalium (Sherborn, 1922-1933)						Dickinson & Lebossé (2018)							
No.	Taxon name	Page	Year	Source	Authors	Spelling	Year	Work	Livr.	Plate	Page	Authors	Notes
22	<i>Turdus chiguanco</i>	1227	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>chiguanco</i>	1836	Voyage	12	9		d'O	
23	<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>	4563	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>olivaceus</i>	1837	Synopsis			17	d'O & L	
24	<i>Orpheus calandria</i>	980	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>calandria</i>	1836	Voyage	17	10		d'O	
25	<i>Orpheus dorsalis</i>	2007	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>dorsalis</i>	1836	Voyage	16	11		d'O	
26	<i>Orpheus tricaudatus</i>	6579	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>tricaudatus</i>	1837	Synopsis			18	d'O & L	
27	<i>Orpheus patagonicus</i>	4785	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>patagonicus</i>	1836	Voyage	16	11		d'O	
28	<i>Donacobius albo vittatus</i>	199	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>albo vittatus</i>	1837	Synopsis			19	d'O & L	5
29	<i>Sylvia ruficeps</i>	5620	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>ruficeps</i>	1837	Synopsis			20	d'O & L	6
29	<i>Hylophilus ruficeps</i>						1836	Voyage	19	13		d'O	6
30	<i>Sylvia concolor</i>	1454	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>concolor</i>	1837	Voyage	21	18		d'O	
31	<i>Dacnis cyanocephala</i>			Voyage	d'O		1838		35		221	d'O	Comb. Nov.
32	<i>Dacnis flaviroenter</i>	2450	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>flaviroenter</i>	1836	Voyage	19	13		d'O	
33	<i>Dacnis analis</i>	290	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>analis</i>	1837	Synopsis			21	d'O & L	
34	<i>Synallaxis dorso-maculata</i>	2012	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>dorso-maculata</i>	1837	Voyage	21	14		d'O	
35	<i>Synallaxis maluroides</i>	3840	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>maluroides</i>	1837	Voyage	21	14		d'O	
36	<i>Synallaxis troglodytoides</i>	6647	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>troglodytoides</i>	1837	Synopsis			22	d'O & L	c
37	<i>Synallaxis striaticeps</i>	6169	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>striaticeps</i>	1836	Voyage	13	16		d'O	
38	<i>Synallaxis albiceps</i>	167	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>albiceps</i>	1836	Voyage	13	16		d'O	
39	<i>Synallaxis fuliginiceps</i>	2537	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>fuliginiceps</i>	1837	Voyage	18	17		d'O	
40	<i>Synallaxis leucocephala</i>	3516	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>leucocephala</i>	1837	Synopsis			24	d'O & L	Nomen dubium
41	<i>Bathmidura dorbignyi</i>	n/a					1853						
42	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>	n/a				<i>azarae</i>	1838	Voyage	36		246	d'O	d
43	<i>Synallaxis bitorquata</i>	796	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>bitorquata</i>	1837	Synopsis			24	d'O & L	
44	<i>Synallaxis maximiliani</i>	3923	1839	Voyage	d'O	<i>maximiliani</i>	1838	Voyage	36		247	d'O	
45	<i>Synallaxis patagonica</i>	4786	1839	Voyage	d'O	<i>patagonica</i>	1840	Voyage	40		249	d'O	
46	<i>Thryothorus modulator</i>	4123	1838	Voyage	d'O	<i>modulator</i>	1838	Voyage	35		230	d'O	

Index Animalium (Sherborn, 1922-1933)						Dickinson & Lebossé (2018)							
No.	Taxon name	Page	Year	Source	Authors	Spelling	Year	Work	Livr.	Plate	Page	Authors	Notes
47	<i>Troglodytes pallida</i>	4707	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>pallida</i>	1837	Synopsis			25	d'O & L	
48	<i>Troglodytes tecellata</i>	6451	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>tecellata</i>	1837	Synopsis			25	d'O & L	
49	<i>Troglodytes guarayana</i>	2850	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>guarayana</i>	1837	Synopsis			26	d'O & L	
50	<i>Anthus furcatus</i>	2573	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>furcatus</i>	1837	Synopsis			27	d'O & L	
51	<i>Anthus rufescens</i>	5610	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>rufescens</i>	1837	Synopsis			27	d'O & L	e
52	<i>Nemosia sordida</i>	6029	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>sordida</i>	1837	Voyage	21	18		d'O	
53	<i>Tachyphonus versicolor</i>	6871	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>versicolor</i>	1837	Voyage	20	19		d'O	
54	<i>Tachyphonus flavinucha</i>	2436	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>flavinucha</i>	1837	Synopsis			29	d'O & L	
55	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	3692	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>luctuosus</i>	1837	Voyage	20	20		d'O	
56	<i>Tachyphonus capitatus</i>	1066	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>capitatus</i>	1837	Voyage	20	19		d'O	
57	<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>	3404	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>lanirostris</i>	1837	Voyage	20	22		d'O	
58	<i>Euphonia serrirostris</i>	5915	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>serrirostris</i>	1837	Synopsis			30	d'O & L	
59	<i>Euphonia ruficeps</i>	5619	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>ruficeps</i>	1837	Voyage	20	22		d'O	
60	<i>Aglaia Yeni</i>	7030	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>Yeni</i>	1837	Synopsis			31	d'O & L	
61	<i>Aglaia montana</i>	4149	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>montana</i>	1837	Synopsis			32	d'O & L	
62	<i>Aglaia igniventris</i>	3114	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>igniventris</i>	1837	Synopsis			32	d'O & L	
63	<i>Aglaia cyanocephala</i>	1723	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>cyanocephala</i>	1836	Voyage	10	23		d'O	f
63	<i>Tanagra Maximiliani</i>	3923	1839	Voyage	d'O	<i>Maximiliani</i>	1840	Voyage	45		276		
64	<i>Aglaia cyanicollis</i>	1724	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>cyanicollis</i>	1837	Synopsis			33	d'O & L	
65	<i>Pyrranga Azarae</i>	628	1839	Voyage	d'O	<i>Azarae</i>	1840	Voyage	45		264	d'O	
66	<i>Pyrranga albicollis</i>	169	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>albicollis</i>	1837	Voyage	20	26		d'O	
67	<i>Ramphocelus atro-sericeus</i>	556	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>atro-sericeus</i>	1837	Voyage	20	26		d'O	
68	<i>Embernagra olivascens</i>	4564	1839	Voyage	d'O	<i>olivascens</i>	1840	Voyage	46		285	d'O	
69	<i>Embernagra torquata</i>	6542	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>torquata</i>	1837	Voyage	20	27		d'O	g
69	<i>Arremon affinis</i>	120	1839	Voyage	d'O	<i>affinis</i>	1840	Voyage	46		282	d'O	
70	<i>Embernagra rufinucha</i>	5637	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>rufinucha</i>	1837	Voyage	20	27		d'O	

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No.	Taxon name	Page	Year	Source	Authors	Spelling	Year	Work	Livr.	Plate	Page	Authors	Notes
71	<i>Saltator Azaræ</i>	628	1839	Voyage	d'O	<i>Azaræ</i>	1840	Voyage	46		287	d'O	
72	<i>Saltator rufiventris</i>	5657	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>rufiventris</i>	1837	Synopsis			35	d'O & L	
73	<i>Saltator similis</i>	5968	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>similis</i>	1837	Synopsis			36	d'O & L	
74	<i>Phytotoma angustirostris</i>	332	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>angustirostris</i>	1837	Synopsis			37	d'O & L	
75	<i>Pipra fasciata</i>	2321	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>fasciata</i>	1837	Synopsis			38	d'O & L	h
76	<i>Ampelis rubro-cristata</i>	5598	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>rubro-cristata</i>	1837	Synopsis			39	d'O & L	
77	<i>Ampelis viridis</i>	6941	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>viridis</i>	1837	Synopsis			40	d'O & L	
78	<i>Psaris roseicollis</i>	5546	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>roseicollis</i>	1837	Synopsis			42	d'O & L	
79	<i>Tyrannus atriceps</i>	548	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>atriceps</i>	1837	Synopsis			43	d'O & L	
80	<i>Tyrannus tuberculifer</i>	6671	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>tuberculifer</i>	1837	Synopsis			43	d'O & L	
81	<i>Tyrannus fumigatus</i>	2564	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>fumigatus</i>	1837	Synopsis			43	d'O & L	
82	<i>Tyrannus rufescens</i>	5615	1839	Voyage	d'O	<i>rufescens</i>	1837	Synopsis			44	d'O & L	i
83	<i>Tyrannus rufiventris</i>	5657	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>rufiventris</i>	1837	Synopsis			45	d'O & L	
84	<i>Tyrannus auranio-atro cristatus</i>	573	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>aurantio-atro</i>	1837	Synopsis			45	d'O & L	
85	<i>Todirostrum margaritacei venter</i>	3859	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>margaritacei venter</i>	1837	Synopsis			46	d'O & L	
86	<i>Todirostrum ecaudatum</i>	2064	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>ecaudatum</i>	1837	Synopsis			47	d'O & L	
87	<i>Muscipeta albiceps</i>	166	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>albiceps</i>	1837	Synopsis			47	d'O & L	
88	<i>Muscipeta obscura</i>	4491	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>obscura</i>	1837	Synopsis			48	d'O & L	
88	<i>Muscipeta guillemini</i>	2856	1840	Voyage	d'O	<i>Guillemini</i>	1840	Voyage	48		319		
89	<i>Muscipeta bimaculata</i>	764	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>bimaculata</i>	1837	Synopsis			48	d'O & L	
90	<i>Muscipeta ralloides</i>	5421	1840	Voyage	d'O	<i>ralloides</i>	1840	Voyage	48		322	d'O	
91	<i>Muscipeta brevirostris</i>	885	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>brevirostris</i>	1837	Synopsis			49	d'O & L	
92	<i>Muscipeta cinnamomea</i>	1316	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>cinnamomea</i>	1837	Synopsis			49	d'O & L	
93	<i>Setophaga brunniceps</i>	911	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>brunniceps</i>	1837	Synopsis			50	d'O & L	
94	<i>Setophaga verticalis</i>	6874	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>verticalis</i>	1837	Synopsis			50	d'O & L	
95	<i>Muscicapara oleaginea</i>	4555	1840	Voyage	d'O	<i>oleaginea</i>	1840	Voyage	48		323	d'O	

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96	<i>Muscicapa striaticollis</i>	6169	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>striaticollis</i>	1837	Synopsis			51	d'O & L	j
97	<i>Muscicapa bivittata</i>	800	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>bivittata</i>	1837	Synopsis			51	d'O & L	
98	<i>Musicapa elegans</i>	2102	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>elegans</i>	1837	Synopsis			52	d'O & L	
99	<i>Muscicapa angustirostris</i>	332	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>angustirostris</i>	1837	Synopsis			52	d'O & L	
100	<i>Muscicapara Gaimardii</i>	2618	1840	Voyage	d'O	<i>Gaimardii</i>	1840	Voyage	48		326	d'O	
101	<i>Muscicapa leucophrys</i>	3528	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>leucophrys</i>	1837	Synopsis			53	d'O & L	
102	<i>Muscicapa stramineo-ventris</i>	6162	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>stramineo-ventris</i>	1837	Synopsis			53	d'O & L	
103	<i>Muscicapa olivacea</i>	4562	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>olivacea</i>	1837	Synopsis			54	d'O & L	
103	<i>Muscicapara boliviana</i>	819	1840	Voyage	d'O	<i>boliviana</i>	1840	Voyage	48		328	d'O	
104	<i>Alecturus guirayetapa</i>	n/a	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>guirayetapa</i>	1837	Synopsis			54	d'O & L	
105	<i>Alecturus flaviventris</i>	2449	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>flaviventris</i>	1837	Synopsis			55	d'O & L	
106	<i>Alecturus budytoides</i>	926	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>budytoides</i>	1837	Synopsis			56	d'O & L	
107	<i>Culicivora reguloides</i>	5458	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>reguloides</i>	1837	Synopsis			57	d'O & L	
108	<i>Fluvicola nigerrima</i>	4322	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>nigerrima</i>	1837	Synopsis			59	d'O & L	
109	<i>Fluvicola leucophrys</i>	3527	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>leucophrys</i>	1837	Synopsis			60	d'O & L	
110	<i>Fluvicola rufi-pectoralis</i>	5639	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>rufi-pectoralis</i>	1837	Synopsis			60	d'O & L	
111	<i>Fluvicola OEnanthoides</i>	4549	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>OEnanthoides</i>	1837	Synopsis			60	d'O & L	
112	<i>Muscigralla brevicauda</i>	873	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>brevicauda</i>	1837	Synopsis			61	d'O & L	
113	<i>Pepoaza Murina</i>	4206	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>Murina</i>	1837	Synopsis			63	d'O & L	
114	<i>Pepoaza variegata</i>	6813	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>variegata</i>	1837	Synopsis			63	d'O & L	
115	<i>Pepoaza andecola</i>	304	1840	Voyage	d'O	<i>andecola</i>	1840	Voyage	49		351	d'O	
116	<i>Pepoaza Montana</i>	4152	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>Montana</i>	1837	Synopsis			64	d'O & L	
117	<i>Pepoaza maritima</i>	3892	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>maritima</i>	1838	Synopsis			65	d'O & L	
118	<i>Muscisaxicola rufivertex</i>	5658	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>rufivertex</i>	1838	Voyage	31	40		d'O	
119	<i>Muscisaxicola mentalis</i>	4005	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>mentalis</i>	1838	Voyage	31	40		d'O	
120	<i>Muscisaxicola maculirostris</i>	3804	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>maculirostris</i>	1838	Voyage	30	41		d'O	

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121	<i>Muscisaxicola striaticeps</i>	6169	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>striaticeps</i>	1838	Voyage	30	41		d'O	
122	<i>Hirundo patagonica</i>	4785	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>patagonica</i>	1838	Synopsis			69	d'O & L	
123	<i>Hirundo andecola</i>	304	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>andecola</i>	1838	Synopsis			69	d'O & L	
124	<i>Cypselus montivagus</i>	4157	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>montivagus</i>	1838	Voyage	33	42		d'O	
125	<i>Cypselus Andecolus</i>	304	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>Andecolus</i>	1838	Voyage	33	42		d'O	
126	<i>Certhilauda maritima</i>	3891	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>maritima</i>	1838	Synopsis			72	d'O & L	
127	<i>Alauda tenuirostris</i>	[6420]	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>tenuirostris</i>	1836	Mag. Zool.			7	Lafr.	k
128	<i>Emberiza lutea</i>	3729	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>lutea</i>	1838	Synopsis			74	d'O & L	
129	<i>Emberiza luteo-cephala</i>	3722	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>luteo-cephala</i>	1838	Synopsis			74	d'O & L	
130	<i>Emberiza uropigyalis</i>	6768	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>uropigyalis</i>	1838	Synopsis			75	d'O & L	
131	<i>Emberiza olivascens</i>	4564	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>olivascens</i>	1838	Synopsis			75	d'O & L	
132	<i>Emberiza atriceps</i>	547	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>atriceps</i>	1838	Voyage	34	47		d'O	
133	<i>Emberiza fulviceps</i>	2546	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>fulviceps</i>	1838	Synopsis			77	d'O & L	
134	<i>Emberiza speculifera</i>	6053	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>speculifera</i>	1838	Synopsis			78	d'O & L	
135	<i>Emberiza griseo-cristata</i>	2830	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>griseo-cristata</i>	1838	Voyage	34	47		d'O	
136	<i>Emberiza unicolor</i>	6746	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>unicolor</i>	1838	Synopsis			79	d'O & L	
137	<i>Emberiza carbonaria</i>	1076	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>carbonaria</i>	1838	Synopsis			79	d'O & L	
138	<i>Emberiza hypocondria</i>	3088	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>hypocondria</i>	1838	Synopsis			80	d'O & L	
139	<i>Emberiza nigro-rufa</i>	4354	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>nigro-rufa</i>	1838	Synopsis			81	d'O & L	
140		n/a											
141	<i>Emberiza obscura</i>	4488	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>obscura</i>	1838	Synopsis			81	d'O & L	
142	<i>Emberiza melanoleuca</i>	3968	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>melanoleuca</i>	1838	Synopsis			82	d'O & L	
143	<i>Emberiza torquata</i>	6542	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>torquata</i>	1838	Synopsis			82	d'O & L	
144	<i>Carduelis atratus</i>	541	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>atratus</i>	1838	Synopsis			83	d'O & L	
145	<i>Linaria analis</i>	291	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>analis</i>	1838	Synopsis			83	d'O & L	
146	<i>Pitylus aureo ventris</i>	601	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>aureo ventris</i>	1838	Synopsis			84	d'O & L	

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147	<i>Pyrrhula glauco-cærulea</i>	2723	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>glauco-cærulea</i>	1838	Synopsis			85	d'O & L	1
148	<i>Pyrrhula bicolor</i>	724	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>bicolor</i>	1838	Synopsis			86	d'O & L	
149	<i>Pyrrhula cinerea</i>	1304	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>cinerea</i>	1838	Synopsis			87	d'O & L	
150	<i>Pyrrhula nigro-rufa</i>	4354	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>nigro-rufa</i>	1838	Synopsis			87	d'O & L	
151	<i>Pyrrhula alaudina</i>	160	1837	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>alaudina</i>	1838	Synopsis			88	d'O & L	
152	<i>Cassicus atro-virens</i>	556	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>atro-virens</i>	1839	Synopsis			1	d'O & L	
153	<i>Cassicus yuracares</i>	7032	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>yuracares</i>	1839	Synopsis			2	d'O & L	
154	<i>Cassicus chrysonotus</i>	1264	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>chrysonotus</i>	1838	Voyage	32	52		d'O	
155	<i>Icterus maxillaris</i>	3921	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>maxillaris</i>	1838	Voyage	32	52		d'O	
156	<i>Icterus brevirostris</i>	885	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>brevirostris</i>	1839	Synopsis			7	d'O & L	
157	<i>Garrulus viridicyanus</i>	6937	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>viridicyanus</i>	1838	Voyage	34	53		d'O	
158	<i>Dendrocolaptes atirostris</i>	551	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>atirostris</i>	1839	Synopsis			12	d'O & L	
159	<i>Dendrocolaptes lafresnayanus</i>	3381	1847	Voyage	d'O	<i>lafresnayanus</i>	1847	Voyage	88		368	d'O	
160	<i>Anabates squamiger</i>	6117	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>squamiger</i>	1838	Voyage	37	54	14	d'O	m
161	<i>Anabates gutturalus</i>	2872	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>gutturatus</i>	1839	Synopsis			14	d'O & L	
162	<i>Anabates ruficaudatus</i>	5618	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>ruficaudatus</i>	1839	Synopsis			15	d'O & L	
163	<i>Anabates certhioides</i>	1189	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>certhioides</i>	1839	Synopsis			15	d'O & L	
164	<i>Anabates gutturalis</i>	2871	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>gutturalis</i>	1839	Synopsis			15	d'O & L	
165	<i>Anabates unirufus</i>	6760	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>unirufus</i>	1839	Synopsis			16	d'O & L	
166	<i>Anumbius anthoïdes</i>	366	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>anthoïdes</i>	1839	Synopsis			17	d'O & L	
167	<i>Anumbius striaticollis</i>	6169	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>striaticollis</i>	1839	Synopsis			18	d'O & L	
168	<i>Anumbius striaticeps</i>	6169	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>striaticeps</i>	1839	Synopsis			19	d'O & L	
169	<i>Uppucerthia andæcola</i>	304	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>Andæcola</i>	1838	Voyage	35	56		d'O	
170	<i>Uppucerthia montana</i>	4153	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>montana</i>	1838	Voyage	35	56		d'O	
171	<i>Uppucerthia vulgaris</i>	6987	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>vulgaris</i>	1839	Synopsis			22	d'O & L	
172	<i>Uppucerthia nigro-fumosa</i>	434	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>nigro-fumosa</i>	1839	Synopsis			23	d'O & L	

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173	<i>Serrirostrum carbonarium</i>	1079	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>carbonarium</i>	1839	Synopsis			25	d'O & L	
174	<i>Serrirostrum sittoides</i>	5997	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>sittoides</i>	1839	Synopsis			25	d'O & L	
175	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>	1299	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>cinereum</i>	1839	Synopsis			25	d'O & L	
176		n/a				<i>gigantea</i>							
177	<i>Ornismya glaucopoides</i>	2724	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>glaucopoides</i>	1839	Synopsis			27	d'O & L	
178	<i>Ornismya aureo-ventris</i>	601	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>aureo-ventris</i>	1839	Synopsis			28	d'O & L	
179	<i>Ornismya Pamela</i>	4725	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>Pamela</i>	1839	Synopsis			29	d'O & L	
180	<i>Ornismya smaragdinicollis</i>	5999	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>smaragdinicollis</i>	1839	Synopsis			31	d'O & L	
181	<i>Ornismya amethysticollis</i>	264	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>amethysticollis</i>	1839	Synopsis			31	d'O & L	
182	<i>Trochilus Estella</i>	2220	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>Estella</i>	1839	Synopsis			32	d'O & L	
183	<i>Trochilus Adela</i>	72	1838	Synopsis	d'O & L	<i>Adela</i>	1839	Synopsis			33	d'O & L	
184	<i>Colaptes rupicola</i>	5690	1847	Voyage	d'O	<i>rupicola</i>	1841	Voyage	51	62		d'O	
185	<i>Picus cactorum</i>	948	1847	Voyage	d'O	<i>cactorum</i>	1841	Voyage	51	62		d'O	
186	<i>Picus atriventris</i>	551	1847	Voyage	d'O	<i>atriventris</i>	1841	Voyage	51	63		d'O	
187	<i>Picus canipileus</i>	1045	1847	Voyage	d'O	<i>canipileus</i>	1841	Voyage	51	63		d'O	
188	<i>Picus fumigatus</i>	2563	1847	Voyage	d'O	<i>fumigatus</i>	1841	Voyage	51	65		d'O	
189	<i>Picus puncticeps</i>	5272	1847	Voyage	d'O	<i>puncticeps</i>	1841	Voyage	51	64		d'O	
190	<i>Picus nigriceps</i>	4332	1847	Voyage	d'O	<i>nigriceps</i>	1841	Voyage	51	65		d'O	
191	<i>Picumnus albo-squamatus</i>	198	1847	Voyage	d'O	<i>albo-squamatus</i>	1841	Voyage	51	64		d'O	
192	<i>Trogon Antisianus</i>	383	1837	Mag. Zool.	d'O & L	<i>Antisianus</i>	1838	Mag. Zool.		85		d'O & L	n
193	<i>Aulacorhynchus caerulei-cinctis</i>	959	1847	Voyage	d'O	<i>caerulei-cinctis</i>	1841	Voyage	51	66		d'O	

Notes on Table I regarding cases where more than the date, the source publication and the authorship needs correction:

- 1) *Tamnophilus schistaceus*: Sherborn (1930b: 5791) cited this from p. 170 in the *Voyage* but the name *Tamnophilus schistaceus* appears in the caption to plate 4, fig. 2 in 1835. However that caption was incorrect, the image is of the female of a related species and d'Orbigny (1838a: 170) pointed that out. Dickinson & Remsen (2017) made an application to the ICZN to suppress the name from the plate and the name *Tamnophilus fuliginosus* d'Orbigny, 1835, relating to the image in plate 5, fig. 1, and to designate *Tamnophilus schistaceus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, as listed by Sherborn as the approved source of a name for this taxon.
- 2) *Tamnophilus aterrimus*: Sherborn (1923b: 532) cited this from d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye in the *Synopsis* in 1837. In fact the earliest name is *Tamnophilus aterrinus* [sic] d'Orbigny, 1835, from plate 5, fig. 2; this is an incorrect original spelling but can be validly emended to *aterrimus*.
- 3) *Tamnophilus lafresnayanus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, is listed by Sherborn (1927: 3381). However, the earliest name is *Tamnophilus fresnayanus* which appears in the caption for plate 6, fig. 1, and is attributable to d'Orbigny, 1836.
- 4) *Myothera nigro-maculata* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, is listed by Sherborn (1928b: 4344) but in the caption for plate 6 bis, fig. 3 in the *Voyage*, which is earlier, the spelling is *Myothera nigro-maculatus* and authorship must be ascribed to d'Orbigny, 1836.
- 5) *Donacobijs albovittatus* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, is listed by Sherborn (1923a: 199). This is correct, but Sherborn did not list the earlier name *Donacobijs albolineatus* d'Orbigny, which is the name in the caption to plate 12, fig. 1 which appeared in 1836. The name *albolineatus* is apparently a *nomen oblitum*.
- 6) *Sylvia ruficeps* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, was listed by Sherborn (1930a: 5620). This is not the earliest name; D'Orbigny depicted this plate 13, fig. 1, in 1836, where the caption used the name *Hylophilus ruficeps* 'Nob.' Here he was either unaware that Prince Maximilian had used that name for a new species in 1831⁸, or, at this stage, believed that he had obtained the same species. D'Orbigny (1838b), in the text to the *Voyage* (p. 219), that is clearly what he believed because he attributed the name to Prince Maximilian. However, Hellmayr (1921b: 245) recognised this as a different species for which the name *Sylvia ruficeps* was available and for which Hellmayr then used *Thlypopsis ruficeps* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye. Dickinson & Lebossé (2018: 97) based on advice of certain ICZN commissioners and from the editors of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* withdrew a submission that asked the Commission to affirm the availability of *Sylvia ruficeps* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, because such a case was said to be unnecessary. But see Dickinson & Remsen (2018).

⁸ The use of "Nob." in the plate caption strongly suggests that this was believed to be new. D'Orbigny used 'Nob.' to signal names that were new, whether wholly new or just new combinations, and here he cannot have used Nob. in the context of a new combination because this is Prince Maximilian's original combination.

Notes on Table I regarding cases where the name of the taxon has been found to be a homonym or a synonym:

- a) *Megalonix ruficeps* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, was listed by Sherborn (1930a: 5619) from the *Synopsis*. Plate 8 appeared in 1836 and the caption was spelled *Megalonix ruficeps*. By the time d'Orbigny came to his text he recognised that King (1831) had already named this *Hylactes tarnii*.
- b) *Megalonix rubecula* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, was not listed by Sherborn (1930a: 5575) but on that page he listed *Leptonyx rubecula* (Kittl.) d'Orbigny from the text p. 196. D'Orbigny also mentioned Kittlitz who named this *Pteroptochos rubecula* in 1830. Not listed at all by Sherborn is *Megalonix rufogularis* d'Orbigny, 1836, from the caption to plate 7. This name was not preoccupied, but is a junior synonym of Kittlitz's name.
- c) *Synallaxis troglodytoides* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, was listed by Sherborn (1931b: 6647). This was not depicted in the plates. It turned out to be a specimen of *Cistothorus platensis*. However, Sherborn's listing in the *Index Animalium* was accurate.
- d) *Synallaxis azarae* d'Orbigny, 1838 (d'Orbigny, 1838b), was not listed by Sherborn; this was probably because that name was proposed, conditionally, within the text of the *Voyage* on page 246 within a taxon account headed SYNALLAXE CHICLI *Synallaxis ruficapilla* Vieill. The name *azarae* has been accepted and was brought into use by Hellmayr (1921: 264).
- e) *Anthus rufescens* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, is listed by Sherborn (1930a: 5610) where it appears alongside two homonyms, and it is a junior homonym of *Anthus rufescens* Temminck, 1815.
- f) *Aglaia cyanocephala* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, is listed by Sherborn (1925: 1723). The caption to plate 23, which dates from 1836, actually introduced this name first. However, the name is preoccupied – as was recognised by d'Orbigby (1840a: 276) who provided the name *maximiliani* as a replacement name.⁹ Sherborn (1928a: 3923) listed this correctly as *Tangara maximiliani* but with date 1839 not 1840.
- g) *Embernagra torquata* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, is listed by Sherborn (1931a: 6542). However, this name first appeared in the caption to plate 27 which dates from a month earlier. Here too issues of homonymy arise and d'Orbigny (1840b: 282) proposed the name *Arremon affinis* as a replacement name. Sherborn (1922: 120) duly listed this but with date 1839 not 1840.
- h) *Pipra fasciata* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, is correctly listed by Sherborn (1926a: 2321); where it appears adjacent to *Pipra fasciata* Thunberg, 1822. Hellmayr (1906) recognised this preoccupation and proposed the new name *fasciicauda* – which is in general use.
- i) *Tyrannus rufescens* d'Orbigny, 1839, was listed from the text in the *Voyage* by Sherborn (1930a: 5615) where the name appears just below *Tyrannus rufescens* Swainson, 1826, and

⁹ The need to use that substitute name has been almost universally ignored but Dickinson & Burns in Dickinson & Lebossé (2018: 259) have explained the situation and recommended that this change now be accepted.

is thus a junior homonym. In fact Sherborn missed the use of *Tyrannus rufescens* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, in the *Synopsis* perhaps assuming this was just a usage of Swainson's name. A replacement name was proposed by Lafresnaye (1848).

- j) *Fluvicola nigerrima* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, is correctly listed by Sherborn (1928b: 4322) along with *Muscicapa nigerrima* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye (which they had blessed with "Nob.") from the same paragraph in the *Synopsis*. Hellmayr (1925a: 316) observed that *Muscicapa nigerrima* dated from Vieillot, 1818, and, referring to the review by Kaup (1853) adopted *Knipolegus aterrimus* Kaup, 1853, for the Bolivian taxon.
- k) *Alauda tenuirostris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, could have been listed by Sherborn (1931a: 6420) or more correctly listed there from Lafresnaye (1836) in the *Magasin de Zoologie*, but he only listed *Alauda tenuirostris* C.L. Brehm, 1841. Lafresnaye's name has precedence and is available and was used in the combination *Geositta tenuirostris* by Hellmayr (1925b: 13). Brehm's name is a junior homonym and unavailable.
- l) *Pyrrhula alaudina* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, is correctly listed by Sherborn (1923a: 160) except that this name dates from 1838. Their name may have been a new combination founded on *Fringilla alaudina* Kittlitz, 1833.¹⁰ However, Hellmayr (1938: 360) found it not to be, and so treated Kittlitz's species in genus *Phrygilus*, and, on p. 213, treated *alaudina* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye as a junior synonym of *Sporophila telasco* (Lesson, 1828). Hellmayr added a footnote relating to his request to Berlioz to re-examine the type and its identity.
- m) Due to late changes made to dates of publication Dickinson & Lebossé (2018) did not resequence the original citations for *Anabates squamiger* although they did change the heading to recognise d'Orbigny alone as the author. At the end of this paper under "Errata to preceding paper" we insert the appropriate sequence of citations and a corrected summary of "Bibliographic findings". On p. 273 Dickinson & Lebossé described the spelling *squammiger* in the plate caption as an incorrect subsequent spelling. It is not, it is an original spelling; however the term 'squamiger' means scaly and based on this we judge *squamiger* to have been a justified emendation. That spelling should be maintained.
- n) This is from the 1838 volume of the *Magazin de Zoologie* and is not certainly placed by Dickinson & Lebossé (2017a, b) but given that it should have fallen after bird plate 84 in signature 16 we judge it will have appeared in 1838 when pages 65-88 of the *Synopsis* appeared or perhaps later.

¹⁰ Sherborn (1923a) dated this "1832-33" but 1833 is used by Paynter (1970: 108).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Grateful thanks to Richard Pyle for reviewing a draft of this article and his suggestions for its improvement. We particularly appreciate knowing that ZooBank's dataset of the content of the *Index Animalium* will be able to be updated on the basis of the findings given in Table I of this paper before that dataset is fed into the ZooBank literary base. This should encourage those of us interested in the accuracy of dates of publication to collaborate closely with ZooBank.

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¹¹ Volume initiated by Cory, but continued by Hellmayr, see p. 1 of the volume. Same applies to Part V in 1927.

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Errata

In preceding paper in this volume:

p. 115, line 1: for “livr. 20” read “livr. 18”.

p. 182. Read

160) *Margarornis squamiger squamiger* (d’Orbigny, 1838)

[CBA 4_170] [P. 7: 117] [H&M4: 2-129]

Anabates squammiger (sic), Nob., d’Orbigny, “1834” Δ 05.04.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 37, Oiseaux, pl. 54, fig. 2.

A.[nabates] *squamiger*, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 14 [Anabates No. 1]. “Ayupaya, rep. Boliviana”. Ω *Anabates squamiger*, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 369. “... dans les environs du bourg de Palca, province d’Ayupaya”.

Bibliographic findings: (a) Correct citation: *Anabates squammiger* d’Orbigny, 1838, *Voyage*, livr. 37, Oiseaux, pl. 54, fig. 2. (b) O: changed from *Synopsis* to *Voyage*; D: 1838 retained but from plate caption in the *Voyage*, the *Synopsis* dates from 1839; A: changed from joint authorship, not d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, to d’Orbigny; S: original not *squamiger* but *squammiger* – but use emendation *squamiger*.

p. 273, line 11: for “The spelling *squammiger* is an incorrect subsequent spelling.” read “The original spelling *squammiger* is justifiably emended to *squamiger*.”

A study of d'Orbigny's "*Voyage dans l'Amerique Meridionale*"

VI. Type specimens based on plate captions: bibliographic evidence applied¹

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Jeremiah Trimble & Christophe Gouraud

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ABSTRACT: The 66 colour plates of birds provided, in the 'Atlas', to supplement the 4th volume of d'Orbigny's "*Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*" included 132 images of birds representing 128 taxa. A number of these birds were new to science. Where a plate is published before any descriptive text, a captioned scientific name together with the image in the plate make a new name available, and as such is the original combination. However, in such a situation the specimen depicted is a holotype (unless more specimens are depicted together, when they are syntypes; but there can then be no other name-bearing types). We discuss here the 55 supposedly new taxa named in captioned plates that were published before the descriptive texts for the species. Searching for potential holotypes to identify – complicated by an old policy for disposing of duplicates – we found most in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle in Paris. Some are in Boston (acquired as part of Lafresnaye's collection), and a few candidate specimens have been located elsewhere. Each candidate specimen located has been photographed so that the interested institutions could compare each specimen with the original colour plate. Competing claims have been discussed and resolved; where necessary a third party has arbitrated on any lingering dispute. We recognise that our recommendations may require future review, if other potential holotypes are located.

KEYWORDS: Alcide d'Orbigny, François Massena Duc de Rivoli, South America, colour plates, plate captions, images, identification, types, holotype by monotypy, museum registers, museum catalogues, exchanges, collection atrophy, the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard), Academy of Natural History of Philadelphia, Zoological Institute (St. Petersburg), Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Naturalis Biodiversity Center (Naturalis) Leiden.

¹ This paper was preceded, in this series and this volume, by "I. The *Voyage* and the evidence from Sherborn & Griffin (1934)", by "II. On the composition of the 1837 and 1838 volumes of the *Magasin de Zoologie*", by "III. A correction in respect of the split of the 1837 volume of the *Magasin de Zoologie*", by "IV. New avian names deriving from d'Orbigny's expedition with evidence for their first introduction, and necessary corrections to authorship, dates and citations", and by "V. Necessary corrections to data from the *Index Animalium*".

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INTRODUCTION

1. Bibliography

There are several layers to the bibliographic findings as they relate to type descriptions. In four separate papers – Dickinson (2017), Dickinson & Lebossé (2017) and Dickinson & Lebossé (2018a, b) – noted that the authors of previous taxonomic papers by Hellmayr (1921–25), and of the various volumes of the *Catalogue of Birds of the Americas* were based on inaccurate and incomplete information as to dates of publication, and they have rebased all such dates. Results from the revised dating include changes to the identity of the first valid publication of names, to the authorship and sometimes to the spelling. Their findings are adopted here for the names we discuss.

As a result of the first valid publication being found to relate to plates and their captions there are taxonomic and nomenclatural consequences.

2. The application of the rules of nomenclature

This paper relies on taxonomic judgments made elsewhere: in practice through following the treatments of Dickinson & Remsen (2013) and Dickinson & Christidis (2014). The identification of the earliest availability of a published name is not a taxonomic act. Nor is a correction to the authorship of a scientific name consequent upon that identification. And, finally, if that re-identification reveals the original spelling to be different (from what has been presumed) whether or not to apply that is a nomenclatural issue and not taxonomy. In all such cases we here seek to correctly interpret the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 4th edition, 1999 – hereinafter the “Code” (ICZN, 1999).

Needed spelling corrections relate to a misidentified earliest available publication and the identification of a corrected earliest available publication. Necessary changes to dates of publication open up possibilities for names to have been pre-empted by earlier publication in other works by other authors. Dickinson & Lebossé (2018) relied on the completeness of the synonymies in the *Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas* to see whether the corrected dates affected precedence and we do not further consider that. Here we concern ourselves mainly with ‘indications’ and with a little-noticed provision of the Code.

A bird described in a published work referring to just one specimen is based on a holotype (ICZN, 1999: Art. 73.1); a description mentioning two or more specimens, and potentially including bibliographic references to specimens described or discussed elsewhere, relates to a type series – all such specimens are syntypes (Art. 73.2). At a later time one specimen from a type series may be designated a lectotype (Art. 74). However, although most taxa take their names from a published description, the Code (Art. 12.2.7) permits names to be proposed on the basis of an “indication” and one kind of indication is the proposal of a name in association with a published illustration. This generally means a plate caption.² It can also mean a wrapper that included the illustration and has the proposed name on that wrapper (see Dickinson, 2012). So, names derived from an indication in the form of a plate plus an appropriate plate caption require special consideration.

An appropriate plate caption is one including a new scientific name.

² Which must be a valid scientific name (see Art. 11, and especially Art. 11.9, of the Code: ICZN, 1999); the Code now discourages vernacular names (see “Recommendation 11A”).

In the *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale* there are fifty-five new names for avian taxa which rest solely on plate captions; and that normally means on the single specimen that the artist used to depict the bird (Arts. 73.1.2 and 72.5.6).³ A plate that depicts two specimens, e.g. a male and a female, results in two syntypes and no more. In both these cases other specimens that may have been collected, and may subsequently be listed and discussed in textual publication, are not name-bearing types, they may or may not be paratypes.⁴

It follows that where the illustrated specimen was not explicitly and contemporaneously labelled to affirm its identity as the subject of the illustration⁵ – and a simple reference to the plate on a label does not suffice – the wording must make clear that this was the bird painted. In absence of a specimen so-labelled all candidate specimens must be compared to the illustration and the holotype identified choosing the specimen that best matches the depiction.⁶ To speculate that the artist may have worked from two or more specimens would not advance the situation and so the single best match must be chosen.

All the plates were painted by Edouard Traviès,⁷ who would have wanted mounted specimens to works from for although d'Orbigny brought home a series of his own drawings which record the soft parts colours in life of the eye, the beak and the legs, he rarely included a full figure of a species. The most probable and most logical source for such specimens would have been the MNHN. However, other museums hold, or might hold, some d'Orbigny type specimens so further explanation is provided below (see pp. 311-312).

The bulk of d'Orbigny's collection is in the *Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle*, Paris (MNHN)⁸, and this is the primary resource for this work. Ideally for each taxon we should

³ It is possible that the artist may have painted with more than one single specimen before him, but in identifying a holotype only one can be selected. Subject to the limits of current availability, and of earlier availability to the painter, we must choose one specimen to represent one image. We conclude that the specimen best matching the image is the one to be proposed.

⁴ Arts. 12.2.7 establishes that the publication of a new name in a plate caption is available by indication, and 73.1.2 of the Code (ICZN, 1999) makes the specimen depicted the **holotype by monotypy**. This implies that all other specimens originally before the author are not name-bearing types. But are they paratypes? Art. 72.4.5 of the Code suggests they can be if one considers that by this unusual method of publication the author has designated the holotype. We have some cases where a taxon name has been introduced with a suitable plate caption and *two* depictions, for example a male and a female; we consider the models syntypes that deserve equivalent treatment to that in holotypification by monotypy – although the Code does not provide a term for this. Whether or not it is confirmed that designation takes place allowing other original specimens to be paratypes we recommend that the Code encourage the retention of such specimens within the type collection which would be advantageous, allowing limitations to be imposed on handling the holotypes.

⁵ It is not enough for a label to just mention a related plate. The mention must be explicit and make clear that the specimen depicted is the one to which such a label is attached (and such a statement must have been contemporary). We have not found such a label in the course of this study, but simple mentions on labels of a plate number have been found.

⁶ This implies that if the image is clearly a juvenile or immature bird the holotype must agree; equally if the image shows the specimen to have been of a particular sex then the holotype or syntype must agree.

⁷ Edouard Traviès de Villiers (1809-1876) was a popular water colour artist painting birds and insects. He also provided paintings for d'Orbigny's *Galerie ornithologique* covering European birds.

⁸ This full title was used as early as 1793 see Laissus (1995: 11) who depicts a vignette or emblem from that time.

be examining every specimen collected by d'Orbigny.⁹ After 180 years many specimens have been dispersed to other museums, with or without trace, and no doubt others have been damaged and discarded. Thus while we are seeking to account for all such specimens – and are involving other stakeholders beyond the MNHN in the decision process – we are aware that we may not find all the appropriate specimens. Nevertheless, we believe that all or most of our choices will stand the test of time.¹⁰

3. Collection management

3.1. Common ground

The management of museum collections has evolved from minimally structured procedures early in the 19th century (Jansen, 2015, 2016) to much stricter procedures once the nomenclatural type concept was suggested in the mid 19th century and later adopted, and its importance became more fully understood much later in that century (Witteveen, 2016). Segregation of type specimens from the rest of the collection is a growing practice which started even later and is often still in progress or even unstated although it is clearly valuable to limit the handling of type specimens and to safeguard them.

Lest anyone think that the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN), acted very differently to other museums in terms of developing collection management the following paragraph may be instructive.

“As a museum curator it is possible that Gray did the collection some harm, but for this the system of management then in vogue was chiefly responsible, even if he cannot be entirely acquitted of a want of judgement. It was the custom, not only in the British Museum, but in every other museum in Europe, to mount every specimen of value in the public galleries: the more valuable the specimen, the more it was exposed in the gallery, there to perish.” [Sharpe, 1906: 83].

3.2. The Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN), Paris

3.2.1. Collection receipt and the early registers

D'Orbigny's early collections were packed and despatched at various dates during his voyage, but the bulk of his bird collection arrived back in France when he did (Brygoo, 2005: 202 fn24).¹¹ Each consignment was registered on arrival using, during that period, very provisional and rough French vernacular names.

⁹ In April 1834 d'Orbigny met with the Museum's professors and mentioned bringing back some 500 paintings, but most of his paintings of birds showed just the life colours of their beaks, feet and eyes. Thus the painter of the bird plates in the *Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale* – Edouard Traviès – will have needed specimens to use as models for his paintings. The mounting of d'Orbigny's skins will have taken time, and no doubt followed identification. For each painting one or more mounted specimens would have been made available to Traviès, if he actually had two to create one image our needs is for a holotype and that must be the specimen most like the image. We thought unlikely that any unmounted specimens would have been used by the artist, but we have found cases where apparently no specimen was mounted.

¹⁰ The fact that some original specimens were catalogued, while others were not, creates a potential for the rediscovery of other candidate holotypes that may need consideration. While we propose later revision we are not sure that will be Code-compliant.

¹¹ This is an abbreviation of footnote.

Shipment No. 1: a barrel or cask and two cases, shipped from Montevideo, contained collections from Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires (Béraud, 2002: 23, 95).

Table 1. d’Orbigny’s collections made during his voyage.

No.	Sent from	Date shipped ¹²	Date arrived Paris	Details from the registers: birds only				
				Entry date	Title	Pages	Lines	Specs.
1.	Montevideo	02.01.27	10.10.27	12.11.27	1823-1829	176-178 ¹³	81	127
2.	Buenos Aires	02.11.28	09.07.29	??.07.29	1829-1834 A	21-35	229	486
3.	Buenos Aires	08.12.29	??.02.31	??.02.31	1829-1834 B	288-291 ¹⁴	101	223
4.	Valparaiso	25.03.30	11.12.30	??.02.31	1829-1834 B	287	27	71
5.	Tacna (Peru)	04.05.30	04.03.30	19.01.31	1829-1834 B	65 ¹⁵	27	54
6.	Bolivia/Peru	03.09.33	??.02.34	??.02.34	1829-1834 B	313-329 ¹⁶	504	1223
							969	2184

Sources: dates of accession to the Paris collection and/or to receipt by the museum and mention of the ports of shipment come from the accession registers in the museum and/or from letters to and from d’Orbigny made available by Béraud (2002). D’Orbigny consistently and correctly claimed he provided six collections. We give numbers to the shipments that were given to the museum by d’Orbigny. The collections did not reach Paris in the sequence of d’Orbigny’s collecting because his third collection was not shipped until after his fourth.¹⁷

Shipment No. 2: a large barrel and nine, perhaps ten cases from Buenos Aires, contained collections from Corrientes and his voyage up the Parana river (Béraud, 2002: 38, 99).

Shipment No. 3: three barrels and seven, perhaps eight, cases from Buenos Aires (seemingly deposited with M. Narcisse Parchappe) contained collections from Patagonia and was shipped on *La Paix* (a ship from Marseille) destination Le Havre (Béraud, 2002: 45-50, 83, 90-92).

¹² Based on information in d’Orbigny’s letters published by Béraud (2002). Of course the final collection came back with d’Orbigny on the *Philanthrope* and the date of embarkation at Arica is taken from the text of the *Voyage*.
¹³ Pages 180-184 seem to broadly duplicate what is in pages 176-178.
¹⁴ Pages 292-295 seem to duplicate pages 288-291 and pages 67, 69 and 71 do as well (but lack some final lines).
¹⁵ Pages 284, 285 and 286 appear to offer three other versions of the content of page 65.
¹⁶ Pages 346-361 offer another version of this accession list (which has numbered lines). Pages 330-345 contain yet another version – but without line numbers.
¹⁷ D’Orbigny, if unable to arrange immediate shipment himself, arranged for trusted agents to hold collections in deposit with instructions to either ship them on a vessel sailing to a French port or with a request that they be held awaiting his further instructions. The third ‘shipment’ is a case in point. It was deposited with an expectation that, after visiting the west coast of South America, he would be passing back through Buenos Aires and in this case M. Narcisse Parchappe became involved with arranging for it to be sent to France. Often the burden was placed on the local French consul.

Shipment No. 4: a barrel and two cases from Valparaíso contained a small Chilean collection and sailed for Brest on *La Moselle* (Béraud, 2002: 59, 83).

Shipment No. 5: three cases from Tacna – but loaded at the port of Arica – contained a small collection from that part of Peru and was sent – before d’Orbigny pressed on into Bolivia – by the *Globe* destination Bordeaux (Béraud, 2002: 62-63, 83, 105).

Shipment No. 6: comprised d’Orbigny’s huge collection from Bolivia, plus extra specimens obtained in Peru. He chose the *Philanthrope* as the vessel for his return to France, sail north to Callao with it before, on 3 September 1833, heading back to Chile and on to Europe arriving in Bordeaux on 23 January 1834.¹⁸

Brygoo (2005: 202) suggested that d’Orbigny brought back “plus de quinze cents spécimens d’oiseaux”. Our total of 2184 no doubt includes all the duplicates that did not get catalogued. Brygoo may have been able to find a database reporting all the catalogued holdings, perhaps nett of any exchanges affecting catalogued specimens.

Having established how much needed to be registered we now turn to the manner of registration and to clarifying that before 1843 cataloguing – here meaning assigning specimen-specific numbers to specimens – was not practiced.

3.2.2. Specimen registration in the early registers

Note that the “registers” are labelled as catalogues – see figures 1 and 2 – and have usually been referred to as such. The figures that follow illustrate the way register pages were used between 1827 and 1834.

These registers perform only a preliminary function¹⁹ because they involve no assignment of a specimen-specific identity number. The registered specimens awaited the selection of specimens deserving mounting for display to the public, identification and individual numbering – which, to many, is true cataloguing. Figures 3 to 6 show a progression. Figure 3 shows paper ruled for a broad central column and a single left-hand column – altered for use as two columns of figures – and a narrower right-hand column used for one column of figures and no printed headings for the columns. Figure 4 is essentially the same except it has just one column of figures in the left-hand column. Figures 5 and 6 show sheets with printed headings (respectively eight of them and then seven).

¹⁸ Different sources give different dates of arrival: d’Orbigny (1846: 406) gave 2 February, but his letter from Bordeaux to the museum was dated 24 January and was read at a meeting of the professors on 28 January (see Béraud, 2002: 92). Writing that 1846 text about two years earlier d’Orbigny apparently failed to consult his records.

¹⁹ In the 1820s and 1830s specimens newly received were listed in a “catalogue”, better termed a **register**, giving a provisional name, a location and the number of specimens received (all likely to have been taken from a list by the collector). We use the term **catalogue** for those volumes in which each specimen was given its own distinguishing catalogue number. D’Orbigny’s specimens arrived before the first catalogue began and escaped cataloguing except for those that were mounted, which were catalogued in the *Ancien Catalogue*. See also pp. 307-308 below. Some accessions can be found in two or three versions (see footnotes 13 to 16). Minor differences in entry sequence occur, and when adding date and the line number to the base of a mount, or a label, different museum staff may have referred to different versions. Alain Lebossé helped us choose a list to follow but relying on these numbers is still a worry. The names d’Orbigny published seem to have been inserted in the *Ancien Catalogue* which was begun in 1863 only at some later date.

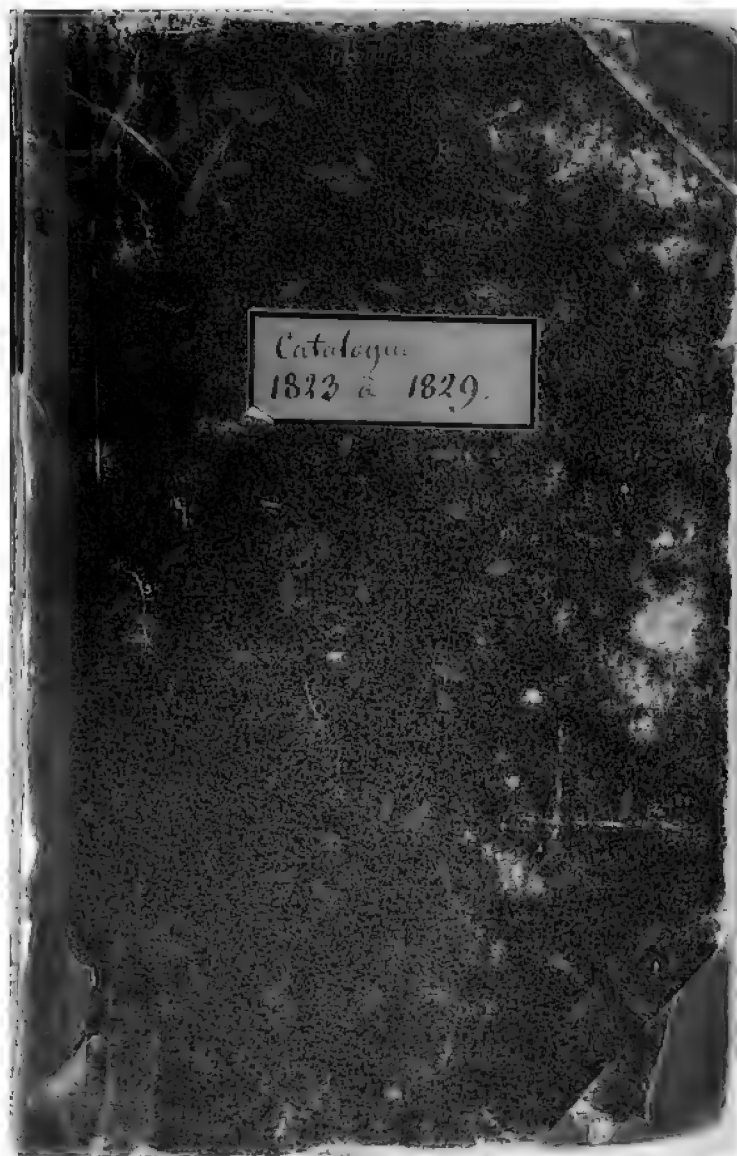


Figure 1. Cover of the 1823 to 1829 register in which the early shipments by d'Orbigny are registered.

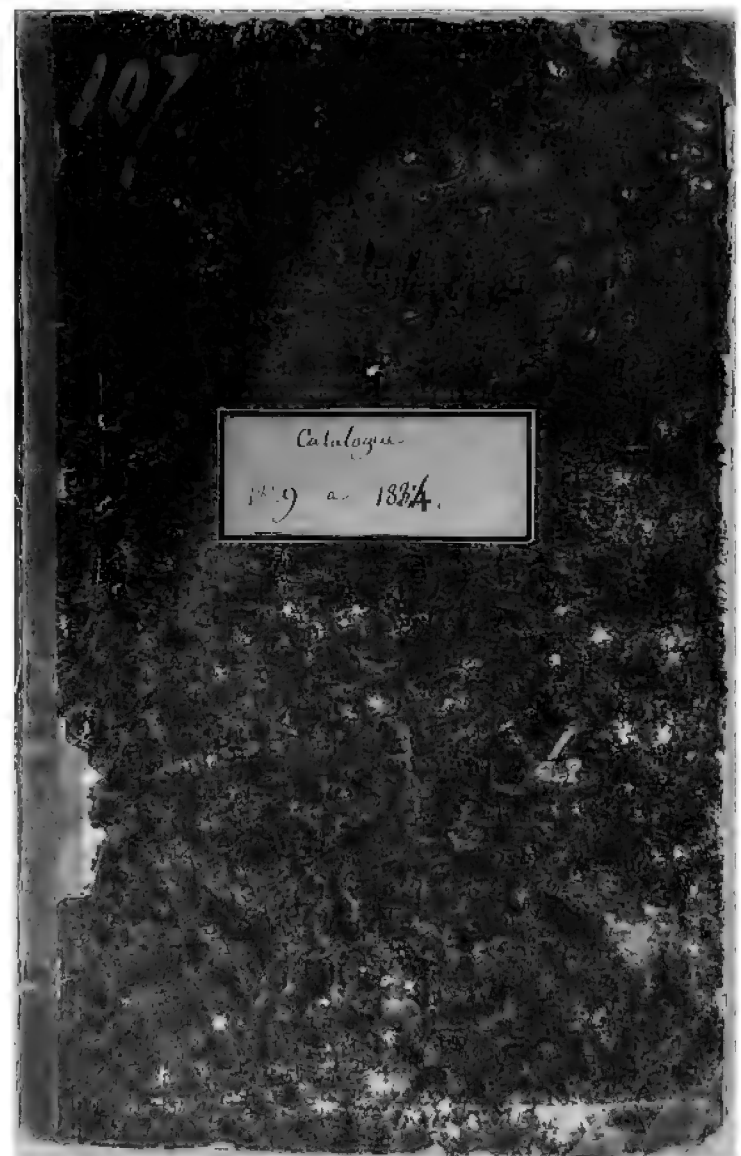


Figure 2. Cover of the 1829 to 1834 register in which the further shipments by d'Orbigny are registered.

The column omitted in the fourth of these was to be used for a code to a geographical origin, presumably a country. A second difference is that right-hand column in the fourth image comes into use. It is used for numbers that are either those from d'Orbigny's list of this shipment or, perhaps, from a more organised list of all the species – or distinguishably different birds – that he had sorted and listed in respect of his whole expedition. There are also “D'Orbigny numbers” in Figure 3, in the left hand column, but note that there are six numbered birds of prey and then come the ‘passereaux’ also counting from 1.

In all four images the column outlined in green is what we term the line number and in all four the column outlined in yellow shows how many individual specimens were obtained by the museum. After their original entry the registers were often annotated to signal selections for mounting.²⁰

²⁰ Sometimes they were also used to record the disposal of a specimen.

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Du 20 Septembre 1827
Un Lagotis de grison, donné par M. E. Cross.
(cet individu a vécu à Londres)

Du 20 Septembre 1827, par M. J. G.
Le Lagotis de grison, N° 11.

Envoi de Monsieur D'Arbigny.
(cette collection a été faite en 1827, et envoyée au laboratoire le 12 Mars 1827
(cette collection a été faite en 1827, et envoyée au laboratoire le 12 Mars 1827).

N°	N°	Spécimen	Provenance	Quantité
1	1	Pterodroma	de Maldonado	2 ind.
2	2	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
3	3	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
4	4	Chalcophaps indica	id	2
5	5	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
6	6	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
7	7	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
8	8	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
9	9	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
10	10	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
11	11	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
12	12	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
13	13	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
14	14	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
15	15	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
16	16	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
17	17	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
18	18	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
19	19	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
20	20	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
21	21	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
22	22	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
23	23	Chalcophaps indica	id	1
24	24	Chalcophaps indica	id	1

Figure 3. Registration of the first “Envoi”. For comments see page 299.

21/2
à Charles

Catalogue des Mammifères et Oiseaux
Envois par M. L. Vieillot, de la République
à Argenteuil, le 20 Juin 1827.

Mammifères

1	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	2
2	Le Canis ferox	3
3	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	4
4	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	5
5	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	6
6	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	7
7	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	8
8	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	9
9	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	10
10	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	11
11	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	12
12	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	13
13	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	14
14	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	15
15	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	16
16	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	17
17	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	18
18	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	19
19	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	20
20	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	21
21	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	22
22	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	23
23	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	24
24	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	25
25	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	26
26	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	27
27	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	28
28	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	29
29	Le Mustelus Canis, f. leoninus Canis, f. d. d.	30

Figure 4. Registration of the second “Envoi”. For comments see page 300.

MUSÉUM D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE.							
Zoologie, (Mammifères et Oiseaux).							
CATALOGUE							
(2 ^e) Oiseaux envoyés par le Sec. par M. D'Origny (19 Janvier 1824)							
N ^o d'ordre.	NOM DE L'ESPÈCE.	Age et Sexe.	PATRIE.	N ^o ou Signe d'origine.	Nombre des Individus.	OBSERVATIONS DIVERSES.	EMPLOI des Individus.
1	<i>Turdus merula</i>				1		
2	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
3	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
4	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
5	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
6	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
7	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				3		
8	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
9	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
10	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
11	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
12	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
13	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
14	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
15	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
16	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
17	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
18	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
19	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				3		
20	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
21	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
22	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				3		
23	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
24	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
25	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
26	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
27	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
28	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
29	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
30	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
31	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
32	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
33	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
34	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
35	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
36	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
37	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
38	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
39	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
40	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
41	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
42	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
43	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
44	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
45	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
46	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
47	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
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49	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
50	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
51	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
52	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
53	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
54	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
55	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
56	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
57	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
58	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
59	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
60	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
61	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
62	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
63	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
64	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
65	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
66	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
67	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
68	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
69	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
70	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
71	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
72	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
73	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
74	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
75	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
76	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
77	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
78	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
79	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
80	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
81	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
82	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
83	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
84	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
85	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
86	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
87	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
88	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
89	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
90	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
91	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
92	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
93	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
94	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
95	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
96	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
97	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
98	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
99	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		
100	<i>Alcedo ispida</i>				1		

Figure 5. Registration of the fifth “Envoi”. For comments see page 301.

1854.

Envoi

CATALOGUE

Des Mammifères et Des oiseaux composant la 6^{ème} collection de M^{re} Dorigny Foville 1854

Numéro d'ordre	NOM DE L'ESPÈCE.	Age et Sexe.	PATRIE.	NOMBRE des Individus.	OBSERVATIONS DIVERSES.	EMPLOI des Individus.
	<i>Canis</i>					
1	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	de la collection	8
2	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	id	10
3	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	id	10
4	<i>Canis aureus</i>			2	id	12
5	<i>Canis aureus</i>			4	de la collection	208
6	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	id	9
7	<i>Canis aureus</i>			2	de la collection	12
8	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	de la collection	6
9	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	de la collection	14
10	<i>Canis aureus</i>			3	id	15
11	<i>Canis aureus</i>			2	de la collection	8
	<i>Canis aureus</i>					
12	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	de la collection	12
13	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	de la collection	15
14	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	id	6
15	<i>Canis aureus</i>			2	de la collection	10
16	<i>Canis aureus</i>			4	de la collection	60
17	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	de la collection	36
18	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	de la collection	47
19	<i>Canis aureus</i>			2	de la collection	39
20	<i>Canis aureus</i>			4	de la collection	25
21	<i>Canis aureus</i>			5	de la collection	31
22	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	de la collection	49
23	<i>Canis aureus</i>			2	de la collection	34
24	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	de la collection	66
25	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	de la collection	20
	<i>Canis aureus</i>					
26	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	de la collection	104
27	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	de la collection	17
28	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	id	17
29	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	id	39
30	<i>Canis aureus</i>			3	de la collection	66
31	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	de la collection	11
32	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	id	80
33	<i>Canis aureus</i>			1	de la collection	31

Figure 6. Registration of the sixth “Envoi”. For comments see page 301.

Most mounted birds would be given a perch. These were usually constructed of three parts: a base (or mount), an upright column (or pedestal) and a horizontal perch (a short fat rod) to be gripped by the birds' feet. A label (see Figure 9, lower image) would be attached to the upright pillar: the text was brief, educational and not specimen-specific. Specimen-specific information would be inscribed by hand on the underside of the mount at the time of mounting by a museum taxidermist. Some information on the base of mounts has faded or appears as if white-washed – sometimes to the point of near illegibility. Many mounts have a number (looking fresh, as if it was added long after the details were inscribed on the base) on the flat round end of the rod. Many such numbers are *Nouveau Catalogue* numbers, but some are from the *Ancien Catalogue*: these may have been added only after dismounting and reassembly when a skin needed its original mount to be found. It is possible that some began to be added during dismounting. We suspect that it is unlikely that these numbers were there before dismounting.²¹

3.2.3. Cataloguing: the *Catalogue Général*

The first entries in this catalogue – of which the old volumes are still of significant importance to anyone researching early collection acquisition – dates from 1843. Collections received earlier were not incorporated, thus for the accessions from d'Orbigny in 1827, 1829, 1831 and 1834 one has only the registers to consult; except for the mounted specimens which appear in the *Ancien Catalogue* (that they are included implies that a full census of mounted specimens must have been done when the *Ancien Catalogue* was begun).

3.2.4. Cataloguing: the *Ancien Catalogue*

The date of its start has not been established with absolute certainty but by reviewing 'whole numbers' in volume 1 through to No. 380 it is apparent that it must have been begun in or just after 1863.²² Here we find *specimen-specific numbering* and when this catalogue was commenced (alongside the pre-existing *Catalogue Général*)²³ it was intended to contain only the mounted specimens,²⁴ and that the sequence of arrangement would be systematic with like to be grouped with like. Hence pages, after each entry would have space left within the page for further specimens of the same taxon and usually a full empty page after it for taxa needing to be inserted for systematic reasons. The numbers were assigned to the prepared group of specimens – or singletons – ordered according to a systematic arrangement.²⁵

Thus for instance when specimens 5545 and 5546 eventually exhausted the space for two or three numbers that had been left at the disposal of the cataloguer after 5544, potentially for this taxon, a number such as 5546A and then 5546B would be used. So listing was organised as it might be for a card index. Unmounted specimens usually became

²¹ However, old Departmental records may exist which could allow these activities to be dated.

²² This is believed to have been an initiative of Henri Milne-Edwards who, in 1862, succeeded Isidore Geoffroy Saint Hilaire as Chair of the department of mammals and birds.

²³ In which scientific names identified as appropriate were eventually recorded (but early accessions were not there).

²⁴ And it is sometimes referred to as the "*Catalogue des Galeries*".

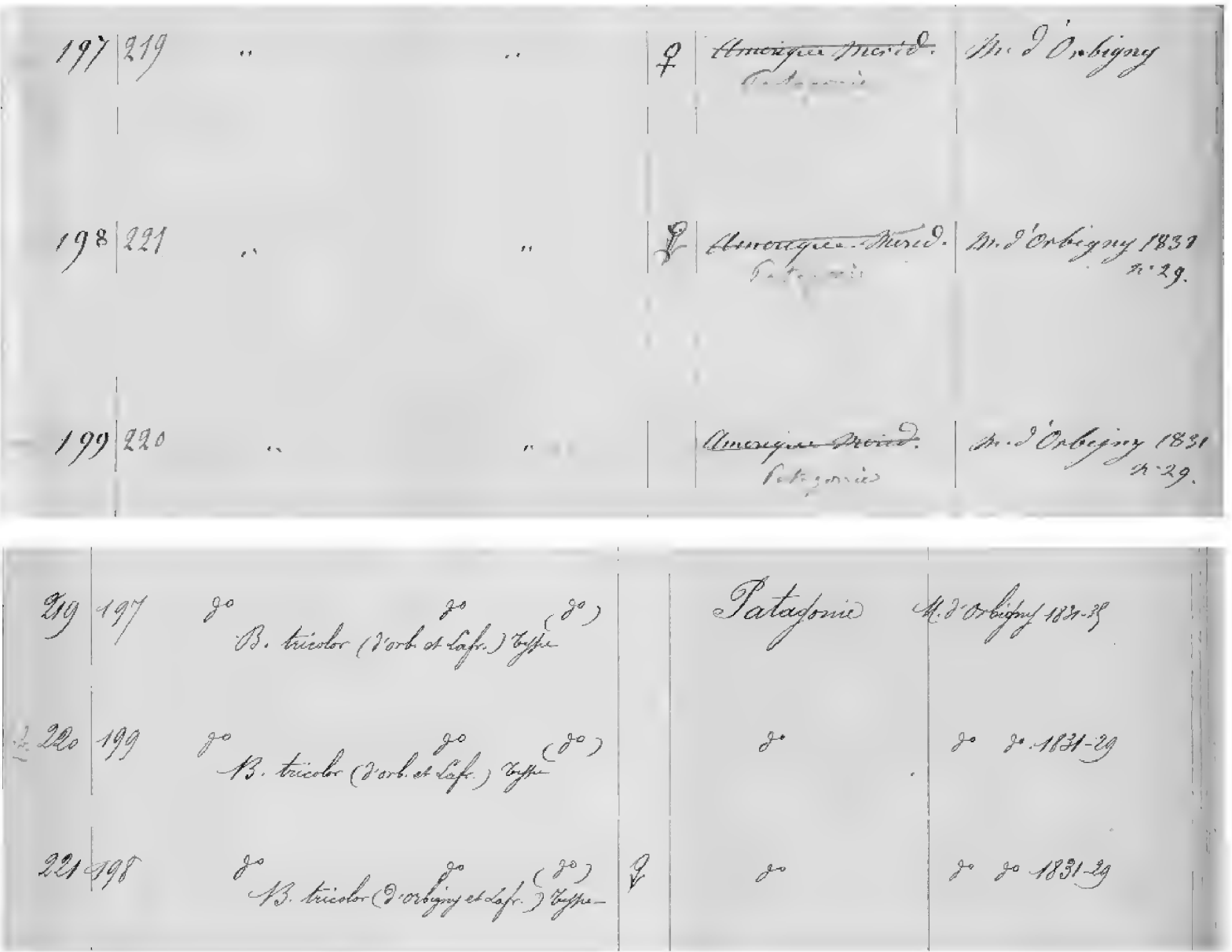
²⁵ Vol. I of five was for the Vulturidae, Gypogerenidae (now the Sagittariinae), Falconidae (including all the other diurnal birds of prey), Strigidae, Psittacidae, Ramphastidae, Cuculidae (plus genus *Indicator*), Picidae and Bucconidae.

unnumbered duplicates allowing unrecorded collection atrophy. These specimen-specific catalogue numbers were then written on labels and inscribed on the base of mounts.

3.2.5. Cataloguing: the *Nouveau Catalogue*

Apparently this was introduced because the volumes of the *Ancien Catalogue* which were very strongly bound were also extremely heavy and the gaps left to insert new specimens were too few. The pages of the new catalogue, also large format, were brought together for binding and each volume had a restricted scope based on systematics and thus was quite slim and much easier to handle. We have not researched the date when this project began and ended.

The five volumes of the *Ancien Catalogue* record details of specimen Nos: 1-3119 (Vol. 1); 3120-6302 (Vol. 2); 6303-9863 (Vol. 3); 9864-13423 (Vol. 4); 13423-15566 (Vol. 5).



Figures 7 and 8. Entries compared: contrast (7, top) three entries from the *Ancien Catalogue* (with *Nouveau Catalogue* numbers added in red) with (8, below) the three in the *Nouveau Catalogue*.

3.2.6. Registers for donations and exchanges

In its early years the MNHN, which had Royal patronage, was sometimes directed to supply specimens to other smaller museums around France for local display (Gouraud, 2015), and it had a policy allowing the sale of duplicates as well as their exchange (see also

Jansen, 2016).²⁶ In the late 1830s a despatch of 100 or 200 specimens to a regional museum was not unusual.²⁷ Obviously it was preferable to send uncatalogued duplicates. A previously catalogued specimen leaving the collection needed recording in two catalogues: e.g. the *Ancien Catalogue* and the register of exchanges or gifts. Although such register listed what was sent, and mention was made of the country from which a specimen came, such lists very rarely named the collector of the specimen.



Figure 9. An unusually legible inscription on the base of a mount. In fact plate 9, fig. 1 in the *Voyage* depicts this taxon which was actually named *Turdus fuscater* in the plate caption and so attributable to d'Orbigny alone; this appeared before the description by d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye in the *Synopsis Avium*. See p. 373 in this paper for mention of 1834-199 and *Ancien Catalogue* number 8540.

The oblong label is not a specimen-specific label. It is the label that was attached to the pedestal on which the mounted bird was perched.

We have considered whether the dispersal of duplicates from d'Orbigny's collection might have quickly made it difficult to report on the larger South American birds, like ducks, egrets, tinamous and macaws. Neither the *Synopsis Avium* nor the content on birds in the *Voyage* was complete and these were among those belonging to families that were omitted. Before we can judge this more work is needed.²⁸ As regards the *Voyage*, in livraison 88, d'Orbigny (1847a: 357fn) reported that he had been instructed to limit any further text to pages relating to species for which a plate had been published – which clearly implies that the publishers decided to terminate the work.

²⁶ Separate registers were kept to document exchanges and gifts and some of the catalogues are available on line. For exchanges see <https://science.mnhn.fr/catalogue/zmo-echanges> and for gifts the same except the ending is /zmo-dons.

²⁷ See for example the despatch to Bordeaux in February 1839 of 174 specimens of which at least 20 seem to have been collected by d'Orbigny. On nearby pages are despatches to Avignon, Besançon, Dijon and Rouen, as well as to Geneva.

²⁸ We are hoping that our work on the types and the associated accession registers will later reveal information that d'Orbigny did not publish and that this information, of obvious historical interest to South American ornithologists, will be published.

3.2.7. The public galleries, the *zoothèque* and mounts

As explained above, mounted birds were prized for their instruction value and it seems that about 1830 King Charles X required the MNHN to broaden this education of the people by despatching duplicate specimens to museums in major French cities. However, one may reasonably suppose that the birds in best condition were kept for display in the public galleries.

The galleries have their root in the *Cabinet du Roi* which, from 1739-1787, was managed by the forceful and acquisitive George Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon (1707-1788). In 1745 Buffon appointed Daubenton to manage the *Cabinet d'histoire naturelle*: this was a significant subset of the broad based original *Cabinet du Roi*. The *Cabinet d'histoire naturelle* opened to the public in the chateau, built by Louis XIII in 1633, placed at the head of what was by now the *Jardin des Plantes*. By about 1810 the chateau had been extended to either side, but, due to the growth of the collections, by 1841 this building held only the zoological displays. But this was not big enough and an enlarged '*galerie de zoologie*' was inaugurated in 1889; however this building was not well maintained and it was closed in 1965 (Laissus, 1995: 66-73, 116). In 1986 the newly constructed '*zoothèque*' was opened with space for mounted specimens not currently needed on display. The '*galerie de zoologie*' reopened in 1994 as the '*galerie de l'évolution*'.

In 1972 Charles Vaurie, an associate of the American Museum of Natural History moved to Paris. Finding the mounted specimens in the closed '*galerie de zoologie*' to be in bad condition and gathering dust and that many were likely to be type specimens he, with the approval of the staff, initiated a process that would help him to develop a type catalogue. Some specimens were dismounted to save space and moved to where, as flat skins, they could be reintegrated into the cabinets in the laboratories occupied by the staff. Not much later Vaurie became ill and died. This apparently left a situation where many mounts had been placed in boxes and the stuffed bodies belonging to them had been placed in other boxes – but without attaching temporary labels giving catalogue numbers. When, more than 10 years later, it was decided to restore a relationship between mounts and skins due for flat storage there were instances when a mount was associated with the wrong specimen. Although some such cases have been identified²⁹ and corrected, other cases are very likely to remain to be found. We suspect that correcting mis-associations connections will not always be possible.

Successful reassociation has allowed a good many specimens, including types, to be moved into the general collection, or the type collection when the mount, in its separate parts, is boxed with the flat skin.³⁰ The remaining mounted birds are held in the controlled climate of the underground "*zoothèque*" (and unidentified types may still be found there). A few unrecognised types might still perhaps be found in the public galleries.

More recently there was a drive to see that all specimens were labelled with a C.G. (*Catalogue Général*) number. Each such number begins with the four-digit year number, this usually being the year-date of cataloguing or re-cataloguing. This, now modified to require

²⁹ This paragraph draws on the memories of Mary LeCroy. Sometimes the mounts have been lost and not reunited (see Voisin & Voisin, 2016: 38); and sometimes we have found relevant mounts but not their associated specimens.

³⁰ A discipline perhaps only applied to a mount boxed with the specimen to which it is thought it belonged.

one of two prefixes (see Appendix II, p. 386), has the merit of being a number from a logical sequential list.³¹ As such it cannot, of course, be listed in a systematic order, but it is easy to find in the catalogue arranged on the numerical basis, and the digitised version can be sorted. Spellings of taxon names on labels can be inconsistent and sometimes erroneous³² (perhaps volunteers were engaged at some time to write the modern labels). Apart from spelling errors, a key concern is that sometimes the genus-group name used is neither that used in the original description, nor that of a current combination. Instead it may be a combination that was in use – perhaps only for a short period of years – when the collections were being identified at the time of accession, or perhaps later at a moment of re-entry of the specimen in a catalogue (when the original entry in the *Catalogue Général* may have seemed to have lost relevance).³³ Occasionally a label bears the name of a senior synonym instead.

The need to have every specimen labelled in accordance with the newly prescribed system in Paris is pressing, much remains to do and a special budget will probably be needed to help staff to fully achieve the objective and help the community to benefit from it.

3.3. The Museum of Comparative Zoology, Boston (MCZ)

The holdings here reflect the relationship between Alcide d'Orbigny and Baron Frédéric de Lafresnaye (1783-1861), an older and more experienced French ornithologist who provided d'Orbigny with much help and advice; who, importantly had interested himself in South American birds and had useful comparative material in his own collection. It is clear that planning for plates began while d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye were, probably as early as late 1834, working on the *Synopsis Avium*. Thus at least specimens from the material that d'Orbigny brought home that year, as opposed to what he had sent home earlier, could have passed from one to the other without being accessioned. Indeed it is clear from our research that when multiple specimens were accessioned after three of four specimens were catalogued – usually those selected for mounting and display – any other specimens were not catalogued but became duplicates. In one case, as early as 1834, Lafresnaye named a specimen in his hands that had been collected by d'Orbigny in South America.

While the museum knew all about the appointment of Traviès and one would expect that the museum would have required some clear agreement to be reached about the issue,

³¹ However, the year date that begins the reference number is very often the date of recataloguing and may in some cases have been chosen during collection management for another reason.

³² In other words the spelling is not correctly taken from any of the source works. Some are new combinations and are technically correct (as illustrated in the caption to Plate 9 (p. 372) – for a while *Turdus fuscater* was treated in genus *Merula* (feminine not masculine) as *Merula fuscatera*, but other differences are spellings based on some later authority and might then be repetitions of incorrect subsequent spellings (see ICZN, 1999: Art. 33).

³³ Original combinations change as perceptions of relationships change, and molecular studies can clarify genus circumscription and bring enlightening change. Curators should not be expected to add additional labels to take account of these winds of change. Ideally all labels should cite the original name in its correct combination and initial spelling (trays or drawers can more easily be labelled with 'current combinations'). The accession registers for the period 1826 to 1834, which concerns us, were preliminary in nature, and the names used were not scientific names but were provisional names in French and often just the collector's suggested name.

and return, of the specimens,³⁴ it is clear that uncatalogued birds could have been in the loan to Traviès and eventually given to or acquired by Lafresnaye.

We have no evidence telling us how and when specimens in Lafresnaye's collection reached him. We think most will have been uncatalogued duplicates willingly passed over by d'Orbigny, very probably with the knowledge of the museum. Such specimens could well have served as models for the artist. However, this is largely supposition and it does little to offset our lack of evidence. We shall refer to this caveat when necessary in the taxon accounts below without repeating the reasoning. Thus, in spite of the argument made above, where a name is now known to have first appeared in a plate caption and there is an MCZ candidate we always seek to compare that, by means of photographs with the plate and the Paris candidates. In these circumstances in a choice between equally valid candidates we believe the Paris candidate should be chosen as the probability of its use is greater.

On the death of Lafresnaye, in 1861, a sale catalogue of his collection was prepared by Jules Verreaux (1807-1873), and Lafresnaye's collection was sold in its entirety to Henry Bryant who bought it for the Boston Society of Natural History. It was later transferred to the museum of Harvard University (the Museum of Comparative Zoology). Harvard has d'Orbigny specimens relating to 43 avian taxa which have been considered to be types.³⁵ Bangs (1930), after inviting Eduard Hellmayr (1878-1944)³⁶ to adjudicate on each such case, addressed the vexed question of whether such specimens had been properly identified and were types or "co-types". Here, however, we are concerned only with cases in which the validity of the names rests on plate captions.³⁷

3.4. The Academy of Natural Sciences, Drexel University (formerly the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia) (ANSP)

The museum of the Academy holds the important Massena collection which includes d'Orbigny specimens – some with what are believed to be d'Orbigny's original labels. D'Orbigny had obtained funding from the Duc de Rivoli (François Victor Massena, the 2nd Duke and third Prince d'Essling: 1799-1863)³⁸ to supplement the stipend from the museum and he agreed to provide the duke with some collected items. We have found no clear evidence that any d'Orbigny specimens that reached the Duc de Rivoli passed through the MNHN collection, and indeed there is evidence that d'Orbigny shipped material directly to the duke (see Béraud, 2002: 95).³⁹ It is, of course, possible that the Duc de Rivoli purchased some specimens, but such a purchase would almost certainly have been from the sale of

³⁴ Such an agreement may exist in the National Archives and would be of great interest.

³⁵ Of these, 14 taxa were named in plate captions from d'Orbigny's *Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale*; 26 were described in the *Synopsis Avium* by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye; 2 were new names given to the taxa in the text pages of the *Voyage*; and one was described by Lafresnaye alone in 1834 in an article not apparently to do with the *Voyage*. Only the first 14 will be dealt with in this paper.

³⁶ By now Hellmayr had published 6 parts of a study of d'Orbigny's avian types (see Hellmayr, 1921-25) and had been engaged to work on the *Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas*.

³⁷ And we are deeply aware that this will often result in MCZ specimens ceasing to be name-bearing types.

³⁸ Who was a son of one of Napoleon's field marshals, André Massena (1758-1817) (see Appendix I, p. 386).

³⁹ There is clear evidence that d'Orbigny sent two cases of specimens to the Duc de Rivoli in 1827 (see Appendix I, p. 386) but it is not clear whether he received further specimens when d'Orbigny returned to France in 1834 and if so whether these were never offered to the MNHN or whether they reached him via the museum, e.g. by purchase from dealers.

duplicates by MNHN to dealers. We believe such sales would have been after specimens had been selected for loan to Traviès.

In summary, we see very little likelihood that any specimen in the Massena collection would have been borrowed by d'Orbigny to lend to Traviès. For this reason we mention the ANSP candidates, but we believe there are no grounds to identify any of them as holotypes. We hasten to clarify that this applies only to types for names introduced in plate captions.

4. Type collections and the MNHN type collection in particular

We have not discovered when types began to be set aside for special protection.⁴⁰ Despite its title the review of types of the genus *Dicaeum* by Pucheran (1846) is unrelated to the type concept, and to some extent the same applies to his papers over the next ten years relating to names bestowed on new birds by Cuvier, Vieillot and Lesson as specimen-specific numbers are not given. It is more likely to have become a basis for re-examination of the whole collection and perhaps the extraction of types from the main collection towards the end of the 19th century or the beginning of the 20th century (although such segregation may have come much later still). This is when types (sometimes rightly defined in the context of the “collection type concept” because the term “type” was used in different ways throughout most of the 19th century) began to be valued, across the museum community (Farber, 1976), because rules of nomenclature were being accepted⁴¹ and, in principle, each taxon name is ‘anchored’ to type material. The end of the 19th century was also the period when the subspecies concept was coming into use. However, even then most of the MNHN types must have been mounted specimens. These will have been allowed to spend time in the public galleries where, until withdrawn, they endured deterioration from various causes, but especially from exposure to light. Very likely when moving into or out of the galleries some lost their labels and thus certainty as to their identity or origin.

5. Objectives and methods

Our primary objective has been to find and identify specimens that are candidates for holotype status (or, in the case of plates illustrating two specimens of the taxon, candidates for restricted syntype status).

Previous indications that a specimen was a type were of very limited help. When these, for example, were written into the *Ancien Catalogue* and even the *Nouveau Catalogue*, there could easily have been annotations made, as was widely done in the 18th and early 19th century, on the grounds that a specimen looked typical. Later annotations to labels, for example following the detailed exploration of this very subject in the context of d'Orbigny's specimens in the MNHN as reported by Hellmayr (1921-1925) in a six-part series, were

⁴⁰ But Murray Bruce (pers. comm. 17 March 2018) recalls a visit to the MNHN in 1977 when Christian Énard showed him that this work was in hand, but recognition of types in the collection, not really covered in Pucheran's papers, was begun by Berlioz (1929) and then again by Jouanin (1950) but only for his beloved hummingbirds. A more serious programme which was begun by Jean-François Voisin and Claire Voisin began in 1993 is still on-going.

⁴¹ See Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1851: x-xv) who provided a French response to the British initiative – for which see Strickland *et al.* (1843). Strickland died in an accident in 1853, but in 1851 a discussion of the proposed Code that he had steered through to publication was still very much open for comment. That year a French translation appeared in *L'Institut* (p. 248 etc.).

relevant but not necessarily conclusive when the objective was to find the specimen(s) that Traviès had painted.

The search required us to strengthen our understanding of the old methods of collection management (which we have described above) and to apply our understanding to searches not just in the avian type collection (which is still being brought together) but to the drawers in the main collection, to the *zoothèque* and to at least consider the potential for a specimen to still be in a public gallery. We believe that we have been able to make a reasonably complete search of the collection – although some specimens may still be awaiting discovery in the *zoothèque* and there may even be some relevant mounted specimens still in the “*galeries*”. We also had to consider specimens in other museums (especially those in Boston and in Philadelphia).

It is not surprising that after the passage of about 180 years and considerable dispersal of “duplicates” some candidate specimens might well escape us. Therefore it is not surprising that we decided to focus on: (i) what we could find in the MNHN collection to-day, (ii) the Lafresnaye collection in Boston, and (iii) those few instances where we found clues to justify an approach to another museum to enquire if it held any candidate specimens. Thus we have sought help from several museums in Europe (Leiden, Senckenberg, Tring and Vienna) which we thought likely to have benefitted from exchanges or to have bought from French dealers – such as Maison Verreaux. However, among specimens collected by d’Orbigny that reached these museums establishing a claim to holotype status is very difficult and in the one case we accept this there is no other specimen known (see *Megalonix ruficeps* in the synonymy of *Pterotochus tarnii*).

We cannot rule out the possibility that an illustrated specimen has eluded us and that as holotype we have identified a specimen that is less deserving. However, if such a candidate turns up at some future time, and it looks significantly more deserving, our identification of a holotype should be reconsidered and potentially challenged by a published rebuttal with, if disputed, eventual recourse to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to change our choice.

Our methodology makes use of a presumption, which we believe reasonable, that Traviès would have wanted to have mounted specimens to paint. For this reason we have paid particular attention to mounted birds. However, a good many birds that were once mounted have been dismounted (since the time of Hellmayr’s reviews). Most such dismounted birds have data available from the base of the mount. The display labels which were made to attach to mounts, show data limited to the scientific name and the country of origin; we consider such labels insufficiently reliable as well as incomplete. Some mounts have been mislaid and in such cases we could not wholly disregard any specimen that appeared to be d’Orbigny-taken. Modern labels introduced to replace an early label are also somewhat unsafe. For this reason we prefer the broad-based collecting locality in the original register which was intended to match the despatch list supplied by d’Orbigny. Some old mounted specimens show the serious effects of exposure to light and can look very unlike the way they would have appeared to Traviès when fresh. Where we accept such a specimen as our choice of a holotype we comment on that.

Usually d’Orbigny’s writings made no mention of how many specimens he had taken except when he found just one or two. So we begin each taxon account, if we can, with

mention of how many specimens were received from d'Orbigny by the MNHN.⁴² We then report the evidence on d'Orbigny specimens that Paris has now or can be shown to have had through a catalogue listing. Hellmayr (1921-25) struggled with this when looking for d'Orbigny types; normally he could only state how many specimens he found in the museum at the time. Rarely could he indicate that any were missing; but in some instances he was unable to find one that he expected to represent a type.

TYPE SPECIMENS REPRESENTING BIRDS DEPICTED IN THE PLATES IN THE VOYAGE DANS L'AMÉRIQUE MÉRIDIONALE

General comments

Here we deal only with types for names now known to have been introduced in plate captions in the *Voyage* (and thus before any text description) and with the special problems posed by the need to locate the subjects of the plates.

This paper should be followed by one or more other papers dealing with types of names first described in the *Synopsis Avium* or in the text pages of the *Voyage* but such papers would not fit the scope set for *Zoological Bibliography*. They should apply the findings of Dickinson & Lebossé (2018) identifying the published first descriptions, and correcting dates of publication and the authorship of names where it is appropriate to correct either the suggestions of Hellmayr (1921-25) or of some of the useful papers so far published during the establishment of the MNHN type collection mainly by or involving Jean-François and Claire Voisin to whom accurate recognition of the original description with valid precedence was not really possible until very recently. In some such cases type localities should be reviewed to determine whether they need correcting or explaining.

We acknowledge the great value of the reports by Hellmayr (1921-25) on type material from d'Orbigny's expedition and we update his suggestions along the lines suggested above. It will perhaps also be helpful to point out that until very recently there has been a widespread, but erroneous presumption that the earliest publication of new names given to birds by d'Orbigny was in his collaborative work with Lafresnaye, the *Synopsis Avium*.

While Dickinson & Lebossé (2018a) sorted out the issues of precedence they did not address historical presumptions of type locality. In some cases earlier authors have decided that the type locality is to be found in the *Synopsis* or that it should be taken to be the first of the localities listed for that taxon in the *Synopsis*. Here, as part of this exercise and because the *Synopsis Avium* only has precedence in about half the cases where a new name was proposed, we, when needed, correct such presumptions in cases where the name first appeared in a plate caption. We also occasionally offer clarifications based on the circumstances of discovery described in the *Voyage* whether in the taxon account or in

⁴² The quantity we give is derived as follows: specimens are examined and their oldest labels or inscribed mounts are examined to obtain the register date and "line number" (see figs. 3-6). With that information one can find in the register that line number, which, after a column including a provisional short and simple French name for the bird, includes in the next column the "number of individuals" received. This combination of accession date and line number almost always appeared on the original Paris labels and, when mounted, on the base of the mount. They also often appear in both the *Ancien Catalogue* and the *Nouveau Catalogue*. "D." numbers on labels – believed to be numbers provided by d'Orbigny – present separate challenges; they are not yet understood so we do not use them. We hope the application of these numbers to taxa can be resolved.

d'Orbigny's long account of his travels (although we have probably not exhausted this source of such information).

Finally, it is clear that during the 19th century, the MNHN made donations of "duplicate" specimens to French museums around the country and information in the register of exchanges suggests, by indications of "Amérique Mérid.", that some specimens may have been collected by d'Orbigny. Leiden holds specimens that should have been checked but the collection is currently closed (see Appendix III, p. 386). These should be reviewed and any other museum thinking it has d'Orbigny specimens that might be types is asked to report the details to the MNHN (Jérôme Fuchs).

If work is undertaken to identify types of d'Orbigny's names derived from either the *Synopsis Avium* or the text pages of the *Voyage* establishing as much of each type series as possible will be important.

An introduction to the structure of the list below

- (a) Sequence: we have arranged the list of 54⁴³ taxa covered here in the sequence of Dickinson & Remsen (2013) and Dickinson & Christidis (2014). However, this paper is one of a series that is largely bibliographic and is being published in the same journal (*Zoological Bibliography*). Within that series No. IV (Dickinson & Lebossé, 2018a) retained the taxon sequence used by Hellmayr (1921-25). In that paper some other taxa named by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye or by d'Orbigny in families which Hellmayr did not report upon were discussed.
- (b) Taxon account structure: as in Dickinson & Lebossé (2018) – article No. IV in this series – each taxon account below opens with the current scientific name; this is followed by the name d'Orbigny introduced if that name, although new, is a junior synonym. In another line comes the same set of abbreviated cross references to: (i) Hellmayr's reviews of the d'Orbigny material in the MNHN, which appeared in six parts in the *Novitates Zoologicae*, (ii) the *Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas* series from the Field Museum, Chicago (very substantially written or edited by Hellmayr), (iii) the volumes of Peters' *Check-list* and (iv) the 2013/2014, fourth, edition of the Howard & Moore *Complete Checklist*; and to that we add (v) an abbreviated reference to the taxon account (and its plate) in the *Handbook of the Birds of the World* (Lynx Edicions, 1992-2013). This fifth link is included because we often needed help – as may our readers – as to the identity, or more particularly the age or sex, or both, of the plate subject: we mainly used the plates in the *Handbook of the Birds of the Word*, vols. 1-16 (Lynx Edicions) – we signal such links as follows: "HBW X: pl. 00, p. 000". Such abbreviated references include a page number and when that number is underlined this signifies that the scientific name used by d'Orbigny may not be found because it is, or was, a junior synonym.
- (c) Original spellings: as in Dickinson & Lebossé (2018a) we cite all usages in the *Voyage* and in the *Synopsis Avium* in subject-specific date precedence order. However, both in our taxon account headline, and within any table of specimens, we correct, where

⁴³ The fifty-fifth is exceptional and dealt with after these. Within the 54 there are four cases (*Buteo tricolor*, *Phalcoboenus montanus*, *Tamnophilus aspersiventer* and *Tachyphonus luctuosus*) where the plate depicted two specimens.

necessary, such original spellings as are in minor ways incorrect in that they did not comply with Art. 32.5 of the Code (ICZN, 1999) (e.g. names that were hyphenated or given as two or three separate words – see Art. 32.5.2).

- (d) Taxon account numbering: we number these in red (and in square brackets) after the taxon name and also after the number in black, and in brackets, of the account in Dickinson & Lebossé (2018).
- (e) Tables listing specimens: candidate specimens considered are listed in boxes – (i) framed in blue for MNHN material – in which we provide details of register numbers and catalogue numbers as well as geographical origin,⁴⁴ and sometimes age and sex,⁴⁵ (ii) in red for Boston material, and (iii) in black for other institutions (e.g. the Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg or the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, NMW). Within the MNHN tables specimen sequence depends first on the accession date (i.e. the shipment) and then on the C.G. No. because often there is no known *Ancien Catalogue* or *Nouveau Catalogue* number.
- (f) Where we consider that there must be a holotype any lectotypification proposed by Hellmayr or by later authors must be disallowed.⁴⁶ Where there is a holotype by monotypy it can be argued that the type was effectively designated by the original author and that other specimens available to the author can become paratypes (see the Code: ICZN, 1999: Art. 72.4.5). When two birds are depicted and we identify two syntypes these form the restricted type series. The Code is silent about specimens not chosen.
- (g) While it would be nice to have a type locality for each type here we use the *terra typica* (or broad indication of source) based on the early museum registers because we believe these to be most reliable. However, occasionally – and usually for very rare taxa only – precise localities will be found when d’Orbigny mentions the act of collection in the *Voyage* and there is just the one specimen; such details may best be found where the incident is recounted in his travelogue. But see also the footnote to page 345.
- (h) In each case our search required us to identify *the* depicted specimen, or, if uncertain, a specimen that is a good match for the image in the original captioned plate. To that end we have tried to identify a candidate specimen to recognise as a holotype (when the plate depicts just one image of the taxon). When there are two images in the captioned plate we have tried to identify these as “*the* syntypes”.

⁴⁴ Because of frequent differences between the location entry in the accession registers and those in the catalogues or on labels we insert only accession register data in these tables. Only rarely will the difference represent a disagreement. More usually the accession registers used ‘broad’ localities which must have been extracted from d’Orbigny’s list with the shipment.

⁴⁵ M for male, F for female, and Juv. for juvenile (or immature) and after any of these we use a ‘?’ to signal doubt. We have used Hellmayr’s information and MNHN data on the age and sex of specimens when this is on record.

⁴⁶ Art. 74.2 of the Code (ICZN, 1999) explains that a lectotype – whether suggested by Hellmayr or later – loses its status if it was not a syntype. Where, herein, we identify a holotype no valid syntypes existed. Where there are two images we identify two syntypes and any proposed lectotype must come from one of the two identified specimens.

NON PASSERINES

ACCIPITRIDAE

Geranoaetus polyosoma polyosoma (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) [syn. *Buteo tricolor* d'Orbigny, 1836] [3] [1]

[Hell., 1921a: 186] [CBA 1(4) 85] [P., 1 ⁴⁷: 367-8] [H&M4: 1-252] HBW 2: pl. 18, p. 183

Buteo tricolor, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1834 Δ 22.02.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 10, Oiseaux, pl. 3, figs. 1 & 2.

Buteo tricolor, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 16.01.1837, *Voyage*, Oiseaux, livr. 21, p. 106. "La partie australe de l'Amérique méridionale".

Buteo tricolor, Nob., d'Orb., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 6 [Buteo No. 3]. "Patagonia (rep. Chiliana); provincial Pazenci (rep. Boliviana)". With cross reference to plate 3.

Paris: the accession registers show that d'Orbigny provided the MNHN with at least six specimens, but of a composite series. The first accession in Fev. 1831 included three specimens related to numbered line 29 in that accession list. One is given line number 35 and another may also have been given that (although this number was probably meant to apply only to *Orpheus patagonicus*). ⁴⁸ A later accession in Fev. 1834 covered a single bird listed on numbered line 76 of that accession list. We have located six specimens: four of this species (one represented just by a numbered mount) and two that have been reidentified as *Geranoaetus albicaudatus*.

D'Orbigny (1837c: 106-109) provided descriptions of adult male and female birds and discussed the young and intermediate plumages. He also gave measurements for both sexes. Plate 3, figs. 1 and 2, depicts a male and a female. He encountered what he believed to be this species in Patagonia, near Santiago in Chile, and at 4,000 m. in the Andes near La Paz.

Hellmayr (1921a: 186) listed five specimens of *B. tricolor*: four mounted types – two adults (No. 1, a "♂", likely to be C.G. 2000-1641, and No. 2, a "♀" likely to be C.G. 2000-2421) – Hellmayr thought these to be the two birds depicted in the plate, and two juveniles (Nos. 3 and 4). Taking Patagonia as the type locality based on the references above, he selected the adults to provide a more precise type locality: the Rio Negro. He also examined a fifth specimen from La Paz, Bolivia (the one accessioned in "Fev. 1834", on numbered line 76) – by inference also one of the original types – and considered to be a specimen of *Buteo albicaudatus*.

Voisin & Voisin (2001: 624) proposed a lectotype (C.G. 2000-1624) and listed three paralectotypes. In the spirit of Art. 73.1.2 of the Code (ICZN, 1999) here we recognise the restriction of the type series to the two illustrated specimens: those mentioned by Hellmayr. Because of the parallel to holotypification by monotypy, when there is just one image and

⁴⁷ 2nd edition (Mayr & Cottrell, 1979); all our references to "P., 1" are to work by authors in the 2nd edition not the 1st.

⁴⁸ Four individuals listed, probably all that species (rather than two being hawks and just two mocking birds). The mount of specimen 2000-1624 lacks the original register details, but does have AC and NC numbers on it.

other specimens collected and available to the author cannot be types or paratypes we consider that the restriction to two syntypes must have the same effect.

<i>Buteo tricolor</i> (partim) – syn. of <i>Geranoaetus polyosoma polyosoma</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2000-1623	Fev. 1831-29	199	220	Patagonie		Juv.
2000-1624	-	197	219			Juv.
2000-1641	Fev. 1831-35	195	222		M	Ad.
2000-2421	Fev. 1831-29	198	221	Patagonie	F	Ad.
<i>Buteo tricolor</i> (partim) – syn. of <i>Geranoaetus albicaudatus</i> (but not this species)						
2012-740	Fev. 1834-76	192	212	La Paz ⁴⁹		
2012-741	Fev. 1831-29	194	214	Patagonie		

Boston: no specimen.

Remarks: Hellmayr (1921a: 186) clearly saw evidence of a composite type series. It was due to this that he identified types linked to Patagonia which he wished to fix as the type locality. The Code (ICZN, 1999) would require the designation of a lectotype. However, the two depicted specimens must be the syntypes restricting the name bearing types to two and excluding four of the six birds. If, as we believe, treatment must parallel that applicable to a plate depicting one specimen; others in the original collection no longer qualify because d’Orbigny fixed the type series as two, and these are the only name-bearing types.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared all the MNHN specimens listed below with the plate and we concur with Hellmayr’s selection of the types (C.G. 2000-1641 and 2000-2421); and we agree they are good matches for the images and consider them “the syntypes”. Voisin & Voisin (2001: 624) – who were then unaware of the articles by Hellmayr (1921-1925) erred in their selection of a lectotype and their designation cannot be accepted. Evidence in d’Orbigny (1837c: 106) supports the Rio Negro as a clarified type locality.

APODIDAE

Aeronautes montivagus montivagus (d’Orbigny, 1838) [124] [2]

[CBA 2(1) : 148] [P., 4: 253] [H&M4: 1-102] HBW 5: pl. 42, p. 447

Cypselus montivagus, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 23.04.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 33, Oiseaux, pl. 42, fig. 1.
Cypselus montivagus, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 70 [Cypselus No. 8]. “ad montes, Santa-Cruz de la Sierra, rep. Boliviana”.

⁴⁹ If our notes are correct according to the mount or label the line number is 76; in register p. 315 this is listed as an “autour” (not a “buse”) from La Paz – but a ‘copy’ of the details of this accession gives this, on p. 348 as an *espèce nouvelle* from Yuracares. Identification as an ‘autour’, presumably by d’Orbigny in his list of this collection, is interesting and may simply suggest he saw this as differing from birds we now call *G. polysoma*.

Cypcelus (sic) *montivagus*, Nob., d’Orbigny, “1846” Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 357. “... entre Samaypata et Santa-Cruz de la Sierra”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with one specimen accessioned in Fev. 1834 on numbered line 269 (mistakenly given as 369 in the *Nouveau Catalogue*.

D’Orbigny (1847a: 357) provided a description and some measurements; he found this species only east on the main range of the Andes; he did not mention taking a specimen. Plate 42, fig. 1, published in 1838, depicts an adult.

Cory (1918: 148) provided no details regarding type material. As plate 42 preceded any description the specimen depicted therein is a holotype.

Voisin *et al.* (1999: 577) listed: C.G. 1998-907 as the holotype. They recorded that the mount says ♀. However, that sign is upside down and in that way signalled a male. Thus the label correctly says ♂.

<i>Aeronautes montivagus montivagus</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
1998-907	Fev. 1834 - 269	5366A	57	Santa Cruz	M	Ad.

Remarks: The citation to the *Magasin de Zoologie* by Voisin, Somadikarta & Nguyễn Quang (1997: 577) was incorrect; it should be changed to cite the plate caption.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: C.G. 1998-907 has been compared with the plate and we consider that this specimen served as the model for the plate and is a holotype.

Aeronautes andecolus andecolus (d’Orbigny, 1838) [125] [3]

[CBA 2(1)_147] [P., 4: 252] [H&M4: 1-102] HBW 5: pl. 42, p. 447

Cypselus Andecolus, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 23.04.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 33, Oiseaux, pl. 42, fig. 2.

Cypselus andecolus, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 70 [Cypselus No. 2]. “In Andibus, La Paz, Bolivia”.

Cypcelus (sic) *andecolus*, Nob., d’Orbigny, “1846” Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 358. “... aux environs de la Paz, de Cavari et d’Inquisivi [sic] (Bolivia)”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with one specimen accessioned Fev. 1834 on numbered line 270 (mistakenly given as 70 not 270 in the *Nouveau Catalogue*, although lacking in the *Ancien Catalogue*).

D’Orbigny (1847a: 358) provided a description and some measurements and referred to seeing this to the south and north of the eastern range of the Andes; he did not mention collecting it, but his descriptive details show that he did. Plate 42, fig. 2, published in 1838, depicts an adult.

Cory (1918: 147) made no mention of any type material. However von Berlepsch & Stolzmann (1892: 384) reported examining an “individu typique de Yuracares” which led

Peters (1940: 252) to insert a footnote reporting their remark as meaning “the type is from Yuracarès”.

Voisin *et al.* (1999: 578) listed C.G. 1998-908 as the holotype.

<i>Aeronautes andecolus andecolus</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
1998-908	Fev. 1834-270	5366E	56	La Paz		Ad.

Boston: no specimen.

Remarks: The citation to the *Magasin de Zoologie* by Voisin, Somadikarta & Nguyễn Quang (1997:578) must be changed to cite the plate caption. The specimen referred to by von Berlepsch & Stolzmann (1892: 384) was not found; the 1834 register entries around numbered line 270 that refer to “hirondelles” do not mention any from Yuracarès.

Type selection based on the plate: C.G. 1998-908 has been compared with the plate and we consider that this specimen did serve as a model for the plate and is a holotype.

FALCONIDAE

Phalcoboenas megalopterus (Meyen, 1834) [syn. *montanus* d’Orbigny, 1835] [2] [4]

[Hell., 1921a: 175] [CBA 1(4) 275, 278] [P., 1: 391] [H&M4: 1-348] HBW 2: pl. 24, p. 249
Phalcoboenus montanus, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1834 Δ 20.04.1835, *Voyage*, livr. 2, Oiseaux, pl. 2, figs. 1 & 2.
Phalcobænus [sic] *montanus*, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1835 Δ 23.11.1835, *Voyage*, livr. 7, Oiseaux, p. 51. “... au dessus de 11,000 pieds” in Bolivia and Peru.
Phalcoboenus montanus, Nob., d’Orb., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 2 [Phalcoboenas No. 1]. “plano Andescenti, republica Boliviana”. With cross reference to pl. 2, fig. 1 2 [sic].

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with eight specimens, accessioned Fev. 1834, on numbered line 68 (numbered line 37 lists a mammal) and the locality given there is “Yungas”. We have located only three specimens and only these three appear in the *Ancien Catalogue*.⁵⁰ Of these C.G. 2001-402 is, in the *Ancien Catalogue*, associated with No. 1834-37, a mistaken number. The number 37 appears to have been taken from the right-hand column in the 1834 register. Similarly C.G. 2001-403, was, in the *Ancien Catalogue*, associated with No. 1831-38 [sic] which should have been 68, the 38 again comes from the wrong column in the register.

D’Orbigny (1835: 51) recognised that the adults looked alike and described both them and a juvenile; he also gave some measurements. He found the species to be essentially

⁵⁰ This strongly supports our understanding that duplicates were never given specimen-specific numbers. See also p. 308 above.

confined to above 4000 metres in the Andean ranges. Plate 2, published earlier in 1835, shows an adult and an immature bird.

Hellmayr (1921a: 175) considered two adults and a mounted young bird found in the MNHN galleries to be the types (but he did not number these). Earlier Ménégaux (1909: 206) reported the same number of types.

Voisin & Voisin (2002: 475) listed three syntypes.

<i>Phalcoboenus montanus</i> – syn. of <i>Phalcoboenas megalopterus</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2001-402	Fev. 1834 –“37” ⁵¹	78	558			Ad.
2001-403	Fev. 1834-68	76	556	Cordillères des Andes		Ad.
2001-404	Fev. 1834-68	79	559	Cordillères des Andes	F ⁵²	Juv.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: We have compared C.G. 2001-403 (adult) and 2001-404 (young) with the plate and we identify these as the subjects of the plate and thus as the only two syntypes in the name-bearing type series. Specimen C.G. 2001-402 may or may not qualify as a paratype (see p. 317). The five missing specimens might include one that better matches the plate – thus if any is found our decision should be reviewed.

PICIDAE

Picumnus albosquamatus albosquamatus d’Orbigny, 1841 [191] [5]

[CBA 2 (2): 506] [P., 6: 96] [H&M4: 1-297] HBW 7: pl. 24, p. 429

Picumnus albo-squamatus, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1841 Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 64, fig. 2.

Picumnus albosquamatus, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 380. “province de Yungas, près des rives du Rio de Tamanipaya, république de Bolivia”

Paris: as no specimen has been found there is no clear link to the registers; but it is presumably in the Fev. 1834 register.

D’Orbigny (1847b: 380) provided a single description, gave measurements and reported meeting this near the banks of the Rio de Tamanipaya in Yungas province. He did not mention collecting it, but a specimen must have been lent to Traviès and should therefore be in the *Ancien Catalogue*. Plate 64, fig. 2 shows a bird with a little red above the eye so this is probably a young male.

⁵¹ Line no. 37 in this accession list is used for a mammal but the mount of this specimen wrongly carries this number.
⁵² Not given as a female in the *Ancien Catalogue*, but the mount is inscribed with a male symbol but with the arrow pointing down and the *Nouveau Catalogue* also makes it a female.

Cory (1919: 506) offered no details of type material.

Hellmayr (1921-25) did not cover the Picidae.

Voisin & Voisin (2010) did not find a type of this species; nor did we.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: while it is clear that the specimen depicted must be a holotype no specimen has been found and we can offer no catalogue number for it – the fact that this does not appear in the *Ancien Catalogue* implies that it was neither mounted nor numbered, and yet Traviès would have wanted a mounted bird. We have no explanation for the lack of the specimen that he painted.

Colaptes rupicola rupicola d'Orbigny, 1841 [184] [6]

[CBA 2 (2)_415] [P., 6: 103] [H&M4: 1-306] HBW 7: pl. 40, p. 515

Colaptes rupicola, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1841 Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 62, fig. 1.

Colaptes rupicola, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 377. “... près de la Paz, de Chuquisaca, de Cochabamba et de Potosi”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d'Orbigny provided the MNHN with four specimens, accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 431. Of these three were entered in the *Ancien Catalogue*. We have located all four.

D'Orbigny (1847b: 377-378) provided a description with some measurements and reported finding the species in the Andes, on both the western and eastern sides above 3000 m. (possibly lower in the west). Plate 62, fig. 1 shows a bird with no red on the nape or near the gape which is presumably a female or a young bird.

Cory (1919: 415) provided no details of type material.

Hellmayr (1921-25) did not include the Picidae.

Peters (1948: 103) referred to Ménégau (1909: 207-209) who had reported that the type was a young male ⁵³ (No. 609) from Sicasica, ⁵⁴ and also referred to three other ‘co-types’ all female.

Voisin & Voisin (2010: 10) listed 3 ‘syntypes’ – the first three listed below – and, although recognizing that the plate appeared before the text, they were not aware of the terms of Article 73.1.2 of the Code.

⁵³ The symbol ♀ is used for female and nowadays ♂ is used for male; however, in the past the male symbol was exactly like that of the female but with an upright cross on top – not an arrowhead.

⁵⁴ Ménégau (1909: 207) wrote “*conservé aux Galeries*” which obviously means a mounted specimen.

<i>Colaptes rupicola rupicola</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2009-913	Fev. 1834-431	2469	607	Sommets des Andes	F	Juv.
2009-914	Fev. 1834-431	2468	608	Sommets des Andes	F	Juv.
2009-915	Fev. 1834-431	2471	609	Sommets des Andes	M	Juv.
2012-742	Fev. 1834-431	-	-	Sommets des Andes	M	

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared all the specimens with the plate and C.G. 2012-742 has red in the malar streak suggesting it is an older male so we identify No. 609 (now C.G. 2009-915) as the holotype, agreeing with Ménégaux (1909: 208) – as to it being No. 609 – who referred to it as from Sicasica.

Colaptes rubiginosus canipileus (d’Orbigny, 1841) [187] [7]

[CBA 2 (2)_440] [P., 6: 113] [H&M4: 1-307] HBW 7: pl. 39, p. 509

Picus canipileus, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1841 Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 63, fig. 2 (fem.).

Picus canipileus, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 379. “... aux environs du bourg de Chupé, province de Yungas”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with one specimen, accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 436.

D’Orbigny (1847b: 379) described this, gave measurements and reported meeting it just once from near Chupé in Yungas province. Plate 63, fig. 2 labels this with the ♀ symbol up the other way – which historically often signalled a male, but was not used with that meaning here.

Cory (1919: 440) did not provide any information on type material.

Hellmayr (1921-25) did not include the Picidae.

Voisin & Voisin (2010: 11) listed the one specimen as a holotype, and listed the specimen as a female labelled ♀.

<i>Colaptes rubiginosus canipileus</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2009-925	Fev. 1834-436	2372	494	Yungas	F	Ad.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared C.G. 2009-925 with the plate and we agree this is the holotype. The full type locality was correctly cited by Peters (1948: 113).

Campephilus leucopogon (Valenciennes, 1826) [syn. *atriventris* d’Orbigny, 1841] [186] [8]

[CBA 2 (2)_462] [P., 6: 229] [H&M4: 1-308] HBW 7: pl. 044 p. 533

Picus atriventris, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1841 Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 63, fig. 1.

Picus atriventris, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 378. “... la province de Corrientes et dans les îles du Parana”; “province de Chiquitos et de Vallé Grandé”.⁵⁵

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with four specimens, accessioned in Juillet 1829 on numbered line 177 (p. 29). Of these we have located three.

D’Orbigny (1847b: 378) described the bird, giving just one measurement, that of the total length, and mentioned finding it in Corrientes and on islands in the Parana river as well as, later, in Bolivia. He made no mention of collecting any, but, as the soft parts colours are reported and the plate was painted, he clearly did. Plate 63, fig. 1 depicts a male (lacking the black front and the white ‘moustache’).

Cory (1919: 462) did not provide any information on type material. Hellmayr (1921-25) did not include the Picidae.

Now that we know the plate appeared before the text the bird depicted in plate 63, fig. 1 must be the holotype.

Voisin & Voisin (2010) did not find any specimens because the specimens found in the *zoothèque* had labels which identified them as *Picus boiei* with no mention of the name *atriventris*.

<i>Picus atriventris</i> – syn. of <i>Campephilus leucopogon</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2012-762	Juillet 1829-177	2035	9	Argentina	M	
2012-763	Juillet 1829-177	2038	10	Argentina	F	
2012-764	Juillet 1829-177	2039	11	Argentina	F	

Boston: no specimen.

Remarks: It seems likely that d’Orbigny’s specimen was quickly identified as a bird that had already been named and that it was a synonym of *Picus boiei* but it is unfortunate that no original label was kept and no mention of *atriventris* was retained.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared the male C.G. 2012-762 with the plate and confirm that it is a good match and is the holotype. Should the missing specimen be found, and be a male, our decision here should be reviewed. This name was in synonymy long enough that Cory (1919: 462) did not mention a type locality; the types suggest that Corrientes, Argentina, would be appropriate.

Melanerpes cactorum (d’Orbigny, 1841) [185] [9]

[CBA 2 (2)_469] [P., 6: 169] [H&M4: 1-310] HBW 7: pl. 26, p. 444

Picus cactorum, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1841 Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 62, fig. 2.

⁵⁵ D’Orbigny spelled this place name in several different ways.

Picus cactorum, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 378.
“... près de Chaluani et de Chilon, province de Misqué”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with one specimen of a new woodpecker, accessioned Juillet 1829, and listed on numbered line 181. This we located. Four more specimens were accessioned Fev. 1834, on numbered line 445; of these four we only located two – one of these, C.G. 2012-744, appears in the *Ancien Catalogue* with a given locality of Valle Grande. However, the Juillet 1829 specimen is one of the two missing 1834 specimens (see below).

D’Orbigny (1847b: 378) provided a description, gave some measurements and mentioned that the female differs from the male by lacking the red patch on the head. He reported the species to be distributed to the east of the Andes. Plate 62, fig. 2 depicts a female.

Cory (1919: 469) did not include any details of type material. Hellmayr (1921-25) did not include the Picidae.

Voisin & Voisin (2010: 17) suggested that the one specimen they found (C.G. 2009-912), a male, was a “holotype by monotypy”; however, d’Orbigny (1847b: 378) mentioned two localities and in describing the male added “La femelle manque de tache rouge sur la tête”.

<i>Melanerpes cactorum</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2009-912	Juillet 1829-181	2133	174	Argentina	M	
2012-743	Fev. 1834	2130	176		F	
2012-744	Fev. 1834-445	2132	175	Cochabamba	F	

Remarks: we cannot accept C.G. 2009-912 as the type; the image in plate 62 requires the type to be a female. In addition it seems certain that this specimen – listed by Voisin & Voisin (2010: 17) as a type – is incorrectly labelled in that the mount and skin do not belong together; a specimen accessioned in 1829 and correctly labelled cannot have come from Bolivia (and d’Orbigny did not record this species in Argentina) so this is unquestionably from Bolivia and from the 1834 accession. Thus the pedestal label is correct and the mount as shown by the data on its base belongs to another specimen. Since the register on numbered line 181 says “pic espèce nouvelle” we suggest that the mount comes from a specimen of a different species of woodpecker. This needs further investigation (as some other mislabelled specimen must also have a mismatched skin and mount). For example note that we have located no specimen of *Picus fumigatus* which was found in Argentina.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: the male, regardless of the remarks above, cannot be the type as the plate is of a female. We have compared the two females with the plate and identify C.G. 2012-743 as the holotype. However, if we accept that the male is one of the two missing specimens and the last one turns up this judgement should be reviewed.

***Picoides fumigatus fumigatus* (d'Orbigny, 1841) [188] [10]**

[CBA 2 (2)_474] [P., 6: 171] [H&M4: 1-318] HBW 7: pl. 37, p. 500

Picus fumigatus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1841 Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 65, fig. 1.

Picus fumigatus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 380. "Corrientes, république Argentine, Santa-Cruz de la Sierra, province de Chiquitos".

Paris: as no specimen has been found there is no clear link to the registers; there is also no mention of this taxon in the *Ancien Catalogue*.

D'Orbigny (1847b: 380) provided a description including soft parts colours and measurements, but he did not mention collecting it. He found it first in Corrientes⁵⁶ and later found it in eastern Bolivia. Plate 65, fig. 1, published in 1841, appears to be of a female.

Cory (1919: 474) offered no details of type material.

Hellmayr (1921-25) did not include the Picidae.

Voisin & Voisin (2010) did not locate a type. Nor did we.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: while it is clear that the specimen depicted must be a holotype no specimen has been found and we can offer no catalogue number for it.

***Veniliornis lignarius* (Molina, 1782) [Syn. *puncticeps* d'Orbigny, 1841] [189] [11]**

[CBA 2 (2)_483] [P., 6: 215] [H&M4: 1-318] HBW 7: pl. 35, p. 489

Picus puncticeps, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1841 Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 64, fig. 1.

Picus puncticeps, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 379. "... dans les vallées sèches et arides de Chaluani et de Cochabamba".

Paris: the accession registers show that d'Orbigny provided the MNHN with two specimens accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 446. We located both.

D'Orbigny (1847b: 379-380) provided a description and a set of measurements; he found the species in dry valleys near Chaluani (including along the river of that name in Mizque province) and Cochabamba. He did not mention collecting it.

Plate 64, fig. 1, published in 1841, depicted a bird with no red on the nape and thus may be considered a female.

Cory (1919: 483) mentioned neither an original locality nor a type.

Hellmayr (1921-25) did not cover d'Orbigny's Picidae.

⁵⁶ D'Orbigny's record from Corrientes may be open to question. Modern treatments list this only from further west and higher altitudes (see Winkler & Christie, 2002: 500).

Voisin & Voisin (2010: 20) listed two ‘syntypes’, those given below.

<i>Picus puncticeps</i> – syn. of <i>Veniliornis lignarius</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2009-907	Fev. 1834-446	2140b	156	Yungas	F	
2009-908	Fev. 1834-446	2140c	157	Yungas	M	

Boston: no specimen.

Philadelphia: Voisin & Voisin (2010: 20) reported that Meyer de Schauensee (1957: 183) referred to ANSP specimen 19271 as a “co-type”, but he noted that plate “44” [= 64] fig. 1 depicted a female. It is unclear why 19269 was not considered.

We do not consider ANSP 19269 (the female with label depicted in Fig. 10) or ANSP 19271 to be contenders for the reasons set out in pp. 311-312.

ANSP 19271: “No. 23 d’Orbigny, Pic Recolet, Chaluani”. Considered to be an adult male.

Type selection based on the plate: we identify C.G. 2009-907 as matching the plate and consider it the holotype; *contra* Voisin & Voisin C.G. 2009-908 is therefore not a syntype. This name was in synonymy in Cory (1919: 483) where no precise origin was given.



Figure 10. A suggested original label. ANSP 19269 – oddly not mentioned by Meyer de Schauensee (1957: 183). The subject is a female with a damaged bill. De Schauensee referred to “d’Orbigny’s original blue label”; but we think this label was hand-written by Jules Verreaux – who organised the shipments of Massena’s collection to Philadelphia and wrote out the manifests for each shipment. We doubt that Massena retained d’Orbigny’s labels. At the time Massena owned the collection several major museums were replacing such labels.

***Veniliornis nigriceps nigriceps* (d'Orbigny, 1841) [190] [12]**

[CBA 2 (2)_475] [P., 6: 176] [H&M4: 1-319] HBW 7: pl. 37, p. 499

Picus nigriceps, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1841 Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 65, fig. 2.*Picus nigriceps*, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 380. "Palca Grandé, province d'Ayupaya".

Paris: as no specimen has been found there is no clear link to the registers; there is also no mention of this taxon in the *Ancien Catalogue*. Plate 65, fig. 2 has been identified as a female.

D'Orbigny (1847b: 380) provided a description and some measurements; he reported that he met this just once close to Palca Grande, the capital of Ayupaya province. By implication there was probably just the one specimen.

Cory (1919: 475) offered no details of type material.

Hellmayr (1921-25) did not cover d'Orbigny's Picidae.

Voisin & Voisin (2010) did not find a type. Nor did we.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: while it is clear that the specimen depicted must be a holotype it appears to be missing and we can offer no catalogue number for it.

RAMPHASTIDAE***Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis* d'Orbigny, 1841 [193] [13]**

[CBA 2 (2): 379] [P., 6: 74] [H&M4: 1-324] HBW 7: pl. 16, p. 252

Aulacorhynchus coerulei-cinctis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1841 Δ 08.11.1841, *Voyage*, livr. 51, Oiseaux, pl. 66, fig. 2.*Pteroglossus coeruleicinctus* Lafresnaye, in d'Orbigny, 1842, *Dictionnaire Universel*, 2, p. 54.*Aulacorhynchus coeruleo-cinctus*, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 382-383. "aux environs de Yanacaché, Chupe, et Irupana, Province de Yungas".

Paris: two specimens located with Fev. 1834 mentioned lead us to the accession register for 1834 page 325. On that page the numbered lines used to list toucans and aracarís are 426-429, the first two said to be a toucan and the last two an aracarí (which we believe would be *Pteroglossus castanotis*). Line 426 mentions Santa Cruz and line 427 mentions Yuracarès, both fit with d'Orbigny's use of Yungas Province – see d'Orbigny (1847b: 383) – although broader in scope than the names Yanacaché, Chupé and Irupana that he mentioned (d'Orbigny, 1847b: 382-383).

D'Orbigny (1847b: 382-383) described this species and gave measurements. Plate 66, fig. 2 appears to be of an adult; the two sexes are alike.

Neither Cory (1919: 379) nor Peters (1948: 74) mentioned types, but Cory gave the origin as Bolivia, and Peters reported the localities mentioned in the *Voyage* (p. 383, see above).

Voisin & Voisin (2009: 139) listed the two specimens below as ‘syntypes’.

<i>Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2008-786	Fev. 1834	1734 ⁵⁷	55	See above		Ad.
2008-787	Fev. 1834	1733	56	See above		

Boston: Bangs (1930: 227) claimed a type, not a “co-type”.

MCZ 76175: Label data limited to taxon name. [Lafr. Coll. 1200].

Bangs (1930: 227) associated this with Lafresnaye’s description in the *Dictionnaire*. On current evidence, the name was first published in the caption to the plate in the “Voyage”.

This Boston specimen must be considered as a candidate for holotype status as explained on pp. 311-312.

Voisin & Voisin (2009: 139) suggested that because this MCZ specimen was labelled *Pteroglossus caeruleicinctus* it is doubtful that this can be a type. However, they were apparently unaware of the entry by Lafresnaye (1842: 54) in Charles d’Orbigny’s dictionary) where that name was used. However, that it was so used does not clarify which specimen served as the model made available to Traviès.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared C.G. 2008-787 and C.G. 2008-786 and photographs of MCZ 76175 with the plate and we identify C.G. 2008-786 as the holotype based on the depiction of the beak in plate 66. The two other specimens, one in the MNHN and one in Boston, cannot be name-bearing types. The chosen specimen is from either Santa Cruz or the land of the Yuracares.

PASSERINES

PIPRMORPHIDAE

Corythopis delelandi (Lesson, 1831) [syn. *nigrocincta* d’Orbigny, 1836] [16] [14]
[Hell., 1921a: 210] [CBA 3_34] [P., 7: 277] [H&M4: 2-25] HBW 9: pl. 21, p. 293
Conopophaga nigro-cincta, de la Fresnaye, d’Orbigny, 1835 Δ 01.08.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 15, Oiseaux, pl. 6, fig. 2. See Corrigenda on p. 388 herein.
Conopophaga nigro-cincta, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 13 [Conopophaga No. 3]. “Chiquitosensi (Bolivia)”. No cross reference to plate.

⁵⁷ In the *Ancien Catalogue* the date 1848 appears but 1834 appears on the mount and in the *Nouveau Catalogue*.

Conopophaga nigro cincta, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 187. “... dans les ravins de la province de Chiquitos, aux environs de la Mission de Santa-Ana”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with one specimen accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 177. We located this.

D’Orbigny (1838f: 187) provided a description and measurements and reported finding this near the Mission Santa Anna in Chiquitos province where it was seen “isolée”. Plate 6, fig. 2, published in 1836, is of an adult (the sexes are alike).

Ménégaux & Hellmayr (1905: 377-378) reported that the type material was in the MNHN and Hellmayr (1921a: 210) reported an adult skin from Chiquitos labelled as “Type”. He did not discuss any other specimens.

<i>Conopophaga nigrocincta</i> – syn. of <i>Corythopis delalandi</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
1992-62	Fev 1834-177	-	-	Chiquitos		Ad.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: We have compared C.G. 1992-62 with the plate and have no reason to doubt that this should be seen as the holotype. The type locality can be clarified to Mission Santa Anna in Chiquitos Province.

TYRANNIDAE

Knipolegus striaticeps (d’Orbigny, 1838) [121] [15]

[Hell., 1925c: 334] [CBA 5_77] [P., 8: 174] [H&M4: 2-60] HBW 9: pl. 35, p. 377

Muscisaxicola striaticeps, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, pl. 41, fig. 1.
Muscisaxicola striaticeps, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 66 [*Muscisaxicola* No. 4]. “La Paz (Bolivia)”.
Muscisaxicola striaticeps, Nob., d’Orbigny, “1846” Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 356. “... les plateaux des Cordillères de Bolivie et près de la Paz, à près de 4000 m.”

Paris: the accession register seems to show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with one specimen, accessioned in Fev. 1834, we located this but the line number seems likely to be incorrect.

D’Orbigny (1847a: 356) provided a description and measurements and he reported the species from the plateaus in the Cordillera of Bolivia and near La Paz at 4000 m. and above. Plate 41, fig. 1, published in 1838, depicts a female (see Farnsworth & Langham, 2004a: 377, and related plate 35).

Hellmayr (1906a: 318-319) gave details relating to one mounted adult female labelled “*Geositta striaticeps* d’Orb. et Lafr.” but called “*Muscisaxicola striaticeps*” on the mount.⁵⁸ He thought this matched the description well and that it must be the type.

Hellmayr (1925c: 334) referred instead to “*Geositta*⁵⁹ (*Muscisaxicola*) *striaticeps*” and found the label to say “type. Bolivie, Chiquitos, D’Orbigny, 1834” (wording which appears in the *Ancien Catalogue*, but we suspect mention of numbered line “138” – which mentions a *gobe-mouche* and where no locality was inserted – is likely to be wrong and it is not safe to assume that mention of Chiquitos originated with d’Orbigny). Hellmayr (1925c: 334) did observe that the source was given as La Paz in the *Synopsis* and in the *Voyage*, but he preferred to believe the label and thus Chiquitos – based on the elevation at which he believed the species had more usually been collected. However, no available original evidence supports the creation in the MNHN of a label naming Chiquitos as the origin.

<i>Knipolegus striaticeps</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2004-330	Fev. 1834-138?	3921K	-		F	

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared C.G. 2004-330 with the plate and we consider the specimen a good match for the image and as the holotype. The type locality is probably best taken as La Paz and the label based on Hellmayr’s guess ignored.

Muscisaxicola maculirostris maculirostris d’Orbigny, 1838 [120] [16]

[Hell., 1925c: 334] [CBA 5_31] [P., 8: 168] [H&M4: 2-60] HBW 9: pl. 39, p. 399

- Muscisaxicola maculirostris*, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, pl. 41, fig. 2.
- Muscisaxicola maculirostris*, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 66 [*Muscisaxicola* No. 3]. “La Paz, in Bolivia”.
- Muscisaxicola maculirostris*, Nob., d’Orbigny, “1846” Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 356. “... aux environs de la ville de la Paz”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with two specimens accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 201. We have located just one of these.

D’Orbigny (1847a: 356) provided a description and measurements; he reported the species from the Andean plateaus from about 3600 m., and also around La Paz. Plate 41, fig. 2, published in 1838, may not depict an adult.

⁵⁸ The mount is also inscribed *Cnipolegus striaticeps*.

⁵⁹ The name *Geositta* was not inserted before *Muscisaxicola* in the *Synopsis* or in the *Voyage*. Nor is this mentioned on any label now attached.

Hellmayr (1925c: 334) found one “vix adult” (scarcely adult) skin from La Paz which he called “the type”. He said it was “slightly immature, having the under-tail coverts rufescent buff (instead of white as in adults), and the upper wing-coverts more distinctly edged with rusty”. This last feature is apparent in the plate. Hellmayr went on to mention examining “a large series” and there can be little doubt he linked this subadult to adults of the same species.

<i>Muscisaxicola maculirostris maculirostris</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
1991-1201	Fev 1834-201	-	-	La Paz	M	

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared C.G. 1991-1201, which is in fairly poor condition, with plate 41, and it is a poor match. Compared with a modern plate i.e. that associated with the account by Farnsworth & Langham (2004b: 399; pl. 39) the difference compared to the depicted adults is so great that, combined with finding the specimen a poor match with Traviès’s image we are reluctant to accept C.G. 1991-1201 as the holotype. For the moment we suggest that the second specimen, now missing, may be a better match and perhaps it was that specimen to which Hellmayr (1925c: 334) referred. It is necessary to review C.G. 1991-1201 with well documented specimens from other museums to completely rule out C.G. 1991-1201 or to validate it.

Remarks: there is a problem here that requires separate investigation. The literature suggests that there is no earlier name and if the taxon is supposed to be based on C.G. 1991-1201 then it may well not be identified correctly by subsequent writers and specimens, including any use for plate 39 in volume 9 of the *Handbook of the birds of the world* may not be this species! D’Orbigny wrote “toutes les parties inférieures gris-blanc un peu teinté de roux”. Comparing Traviès’s plate with the adults in plate 39 the head and tail, which are equally dark, look quite wrong. The specimen itself looks paler and more like depictions of *Muscisaxicola cinereus*. Is this due to post-mortem fading (of a specimen that we do not know to have ever been mounted and displayed)? If comparison with a series leaves us still unconvinced then molecular evidence may be required.

Muscisaxicola rufivertex rufivertex d’Orbigny, 1838 [118] [17]

[Hell., 1925c: 331] [CBA 5_20] [P., 8: 170] [H&M4: 2-61] HBW 9: pl. 39, p. 400

Muscisaxicola rufivertex, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 05.03.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 31, Oiseaux, pl. 40, ⁶⁰ fig. 2.
Muscisaxicola rufivertex, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 66 [*Muscisaxicola* No. 1]. “Cobija, La Paz, in Bolivia, in summis Andibus”.

⁶⁰ In the text of the *Voyage* plate 40 was referred to as XI instead of XL.

Muscisaxicola ruficertex (sic?), Nob., d’Orbigny, “1846” Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 354. “... au bord de la mer à Cobija”, and “sur les plateaux les plus élevés des Andes (à 4600 mètres ...), [p. 355]”.

Paris: the accession register for 1831 should show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with several specimens from Cobija (we have found two of the three specimens located by Hellmayr); one, C.G. 2003-2080 may never have been mounted as neither mount nor old label could be found. D’Orbigny also provided the MNHN with a single specimen, from La Paz accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 202. We located this.

D’Orbigny (1847a: 354) provided a description and measurements. He reported finding this common along the coast near Cobija (in the austral winter) and later in the plateaus in the Andes at 4600 m. Plate 40, fig. 2, published in 1838, shows the reddish cap.

Hellmayr (1925c: 331) located four skins: three he identified as *rufivertex* of these two (his Nos. 1 and 2 respectively an adult and an immature), from Cobija were labelled *Muscisaxicola rufivertex*, a third (his No. 3), an immature bird, was unlabelled and he considered this matched the other immature and assumed that it too was from Cobija. The fourth specimen was from La Paz and Hellmayr placed this as the noticeably bigger *Muscisaxicola occipitalis* Ridgway (1887) – now seen as a related subspecies.

Before embarking on his study of d’Orbigny’s types Hellmayr (1920: 47fn.) studied a Peruvian collection that included *Muscisaxicola occipitalis* Ridgway, 1877, and there recognised that d’Orbigny has described a composite series from Chile and Bolivia and, referring to d’Orbigny’s plate 40, he fixed an old male from Cobija as the “Typus”. In the same footnote he referred to young birds as having “rostfarbigen Spitzenflecken” (rust-coloured spots) which correlate with the mention of “pale rufescent apical spots to the median wing-coverts” seen by Hellmayr (1925c: 332) in his specimen No. 2, where he again designates the “adult male No. 1” “a perfectly adult male, with a very full rufous crown patch” as “type” of *M. rufivertex*.

Although Hellmayr twice sought to “fix” the type and his phraseology probably just meets the requirements of Art. 74.5 of the Code (ICZN, 1999) there can, due to the naming of the taxon in a plate caption, be just one type and that is a holotype. Nonetheless, because Hellmayr based his views on the plate it is likely that only that old male from Cobija will be able to match the image in the plate.

<i>Muscisaxicola rufivertex</i>						
<i>Muscisaxicola rufivertex rufivertex</i> d’Orbigny, 1838						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
1991-1200	Jan. 1831					Ad.
2003-2080	-	-	-			
<i>Muscisaxicola rufivertex occipitalis</i> Ridgway, 1887 ⁶¹						
2003-2079	Fev. 1834-202	-	-	La Paz		

⁶¹ Technically C.G. 2003-2079 is a syntype of *Muscisaxixola rufivertex rufivertex* although it is not representative of that population.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared C.G. 1991-1200 with the plate and consider this to match it and to be the holotype. We accept the type locality Cobija, now in Chile.

Muscisaxicola maclovianus mentalis d’Orbigny, 1838 [119] [18]

[Hell., 1925c: 333] [CBA 5_30] [P., 8: 169] [H&M4: 2-61] HBW 9: pl. 39, p. 401

Muscisaxicola mentalis, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 05.03.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 31, Oiseaux, pl. 40, fig. 1.
Muscisaxicola mentalis, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 66 [*Muscisaxicola* No. 2]. “Cobija, in Bolivia; Arica, atque in Patagonia”.
Muscisaxicola mentalis, Nob., d’Orbigny, “1846” Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 355. “l’hiver ... les bords du Rio Negro”, “Cobija, en Bolivia ... jusqu’à Arica, au Pérou”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with five specimens accessioned in Jan. 1831, numbered line 7, from Peru (Cobija and Arica); and two more accessioned in Fev. 1831, numbered line 41, from Patagonia (which relates to Argentinian Patagonia. We located all seven.

D’Orbigny (1847a: 355) described this taxon and provided measurements; he reported finding migrants near the Rio Negro in Patagonia and speculated that these had migrated north for the winter; and he implied that birds found on the Pacific coast at Cobija and Arica were also winter visitors. Plate 40, fig. 1, published in 1838, shows a bird with a very dark head including the cheeks.

Hellmayr (1925c: 333) located all seven skins: two from Cobija and three from Arica and two from Patagonia (Chile or Argentina). Based on the *Synopsis* all these would be syntypes. However, as the plate from the *Voyage* appeared first the specimen depicted there has to be the holotype.

<i>Muscisaxicola maclovianus mentalis</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2003-2067	Jan. 1831-7	-	-	Perou		
2003-2068	Jan. 1831-7	-	-	Perou		
2003-2071	Jan. 1831-7	-	-	Perou		
2003-2072	Jan. 1831-7	-	-	Perou		
2003-2073	Jan. 1831-7	-	-	Perou ⁶²		
2003-2069	Fev. 1831-41	-	-	Patagonie		Ad.
2003-2070	Fev. 1831-41	-	-	Patagonie		Ad.

⁶² Hellmayr (1925c: 333) reported the five Peru birds to be adults except for one immature from Arica.

Boston: Bangs & Penard (1919) referred to a “co-type” (MCZ 77316) but the label does not provide a single collecting locality.⁶³ These authors suggested that specimens in the MNHN should be considered to be “syntypes”. Later, Peters (1923: 322) suggested that the “co-type” with no collecting locality could have come from Carmen de Patagones, Rio Negro, Argentina based on d’Orbigny’s collecting in about that region (the banks of the Rio Negro is mentioned by d’Orbigny in the *Voyage*). Traylor (1979: 169) called that a restriction. Given that MCZ 77316 could have come from any of the three original sources (Arica, Cobija and Patagonia) and lacked an original label Bangs (1930: 265) chose not to list it.

MCZ 77316. Not listed by Bangs (1930: 265) but perhaps a type (although the labelling is different from original d’Orbigny labels). Could have been obtained by Lafresnaye from Parzudaki or another source.

MCZ 75849. This is the type of *Saxicola fumifrons* Peale, 1848. It is not a type of d’Orbigny’s name, but it is identifiable with *mentalis*.

Type selection based on the plate: of the MCZ specimens 77316 lacking an original label is best disqualified, and 75849 is apparently not from d’Orbigny’s material. We have compared the MNHN specimens with the plate and we are not constrained by earlier suggestions that the source must be Argentina; we are constrained by likeness to the image in the plate. Of the available specimens we consider C.G. 2003-2072 a good match for the painted image and we therefore regard this as the holotype. A specimen in Leiden (RMNH 173563) awaits comparison in Leiden and Paris with the plate: if it better matches the plate than the holotype we identify here, and recommend for recognition as such, our recommendation should be reconsidered.

THAMNOPHILIDAE

Myrmotherula axillaris fresnayana (d’Orbigny, 1836) [10] [19]

[Hell., 1921a: 203] [CBA 3_149] [P., 7: 195] [H&M4: 2-73] HBW 8: pl. 52, p. 590

Tamnophilus fresnayanus, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1835 Δ 01.08.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 15, Oiseaux, pl. 6, fig. 1. [but see Hellmayr]. See Appendix IV regarding spelling.

Tamnophilus axillaris, “Nob.”, Vieillot, D. t. XII, p. 113,⁶⁴ d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 12 [Tamnophilus No. 11]. “Yuracares (rep. Boliviana)”. Comb. Nov.

⁶³ Bangs & Penard (1919: 26) quoted, from the label: “Habit. Cobija, in Bolivia; Arica, atque Patagonia” which is the precise wording in the *Synopsis*, but that does not tell us where this specimen was collected. Bangs (1930) did not list it as a type. In addition although Cobija may have been in Bolivia when d’Orbigny was there Bolivia lost its’ coastal strip which, including Cobija, is now part of Chile.

⁶⁴ Vieillot (1817) called this *Myrmothera axillaris* so the use of *Tamnophilus* and of “Nob.” in the *Synopsis* is the typical signals of a new combination.

Tamnophilus Lafresnayanus, d’Orb., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 13 [Tamnophilus No. 18]. “Yuracares (rep. Boliviana)”. With cross reference to pl. 6, fig. 1.

Formicivora Lafresnayana, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, p. 182. “Département de Cochabamba”.

Myrmothera axillaris, ‘Vieill.’, d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 183. “A l’est de la ville de Cochabamba dans le pays habité par les Indiens yuracarès”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with one specimen of “*lafresnayanus*” from Yuracarès accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 112bis, and another labelled *axillaris* from “Bolivie” accessioned in Fev. 1834 on numbered line 110bis.⁶⁵ We located both specimens.

D’Orbigny (1838a: 182) treated *lafresnayanus* from the *Synopsis Avium* as a member of genus *Formicivora* found east of the Andes and distinct from *Myrmothera axillaris* on his page 183. In each case he provided a description – in the case of *axillaris*, also from east of the Andes, he described the male and the female separately – and he gave some measurements. He referred to plate 6, published in 1836, with the name *lafresnayanus* (not mentioning the name *fresnayanus* used in the plate caption).

Hellmayr (1921a: 203) reported, as previously had Ménégaux & Hellmayr (1906b: 29, 49), on the relevant specimens: the skin of a male collected by d’Orbigny and labelled *Myrmothera axillaris* Vieill., giving no locality for this, and a mounted specimen of a female labelled “type de *T. lafresnayanus* d’Orb.” from the lands of the Yuracarès. He considered the latter a valid type of that name and that both names applied to the species named *Myrmothera axillaris* by Vieillot (1817), and placed the species in genus *Myrmotherula*.

<i>Myrmotherula axillaris fresnayana</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
1998-752	Fev. 1834-110bis			Bolivie	M	
2004-611	Fev. 1834-112bis	4027	-	Yuracares	F	

Hellmayr (1921a: 203) – who indicated in a footnote that the plate probably appeared “before 1837”, but did not realise that the plate caption read *fresnayana* – treated the name *lafresnayanus* as a synonym of *axillaris* although that had been named from Cayenne; he examined the type of “*lafresnayanus*”, a mounted female from Yuracares and saw it as “the female of the well-known *M. a. axillaris*”. This treatment was sustained by Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 149). However, Peters (1951: 195) recognised *fresnayana* as a distinct subspecies (placement in *Myrmotherula* requires a terminal -a in place of -us due to gender agreement).

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: the bird depicted is a female which is supported by Hellmayr’s evidence. We have compared C.G. 2004-611 with the plate and agree that this

⁶⁵ On the label this looks very like 116bis but no such line is present in the register (and 110bis is a “Furmilier”).

matches the plate and we recognise it as the holotype. Note that we recognise the male (C.G. 1998-752) as a contemporary topotype but, labelled *axillaris*, it was included neither in the plate, nor in d’Orbigny’s description, and cannot qualify as a type.

***Thamnophilus caerulescens aspersiventer* d’Orbigny, 1835 [6] [20]**

[Hell., 1921a: 197] [CBA 3_105] [P., 7: 175] [H&M4: 2-82] HBW 8: pl. 46, p. 561

- Tamnophilus aspersiventer*, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1835 Δ 14.09.1835, *Voyage*, livr. 6, Oiseaux, pl. 4, fig. 1.
- Tamnophilus schistaceus*, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1835 Δ 14.09.1835, *Voyage*, livr. 6, Oiseaux, pl. 4, fig. 2. Miscaptioned and actually *aspersiventer*.
- Tamnophilus aspersiventer*, Nob., d’Orbigny, d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 10 [Tamnophilus No. 5]. “Provincia Yungacensi (rep. Boliviana)”. Includes cross reference to pl. 4. Figs. 1 & 2.
- Thamnophilus aspersiventer*, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 171. “Les provinces de Yungas, de Sicasica et d’Ayupaya”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with five specimens accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 95 (for females and perhaps on numbered line 71 for males). We have located what we believe to be four of these specimens (details below: the register numbers are inconsistent, but the consecutive *Ancien Catalogue* numbers strongly support the first three specimens; the fourth (C.G. 1992-51) lacks the original label and was probably never mounted and its claim to consideration as a candidate type specimen is weak as Traviès would have wanted mounted birds).

D’Orbigny (1838a: 171) gave separate descriptions of the male and female and some measurements. Plate 4, figs. 1 and 2, published in 1835, despite its caption depicts the male in the upper image and the female in the lower image – miscaptioned as *Tamnophilus schistaceus* – an error acknowledged by d’Orbigny (1838f: 171fn).

Hellmayr (1921a: 197) listed four specimens in the MNHN, three mounted and one skin, which he implied were types. Cory & Hellmayr (1924: 105) restricted the types to those from Yungas, apparently on the grounds that this was dictated by the mention of just that province in the *Synopsis Avium* (however, we now know that the plate appeared before the *Synopsis* so that this restriction is invalid). Thus the specimens depicted in Pl. 4, fig. 1 (male) & fig. 2 (female) are the syntypes.

<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens aspersiventer</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
1992-51	-			Bolivie	M	
2004-550	Fev. 1834-95	3995A	-	Sicasica	F	
2004-551	Fev. 1834-?71 ⁶⁶	3995			M	
2004-553	Fev. 1834	3994	-		M	

⁶⁶ This is the legible part of the number only a prior digit is not legible (the cut-off number relates to an eagle);.

Boston: no specimen.

Philadelphia:

ANSP 7994: ♂ Carcuata, Yungas

ANSP 7995: ♂ Yungas

ANSP 8016: ♀ Carcuata, Yungas

ANSP 8017: ♀ Yungas

These specimens were collected by d'Orbigny and they reached the Duc de Rivoli (adding to the "Massena collection") without, so far as we can tell, passing through the MNHN. We do not consider these to be candidates for holotype status for the reasons set out in pp. 311-312.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared the available specimens in Paris with the two images in the plate. We conclude that 1992-51 and 2004-550 are the two specimens that represent the two images, and we treat these as the two valid syntypes. If, as we believe, treatment must parallel that applicable to a plate depicting one specimen; others in the original collection series no longer qualify because d'Orbigny fixed the type series as two, and these are the only name-bearing types. Peters (1951: 175) cited the *Synopsis Avium* and implied that the types should come from Yungas this is consistent with the 'country of the Yuracarès' (see Paynter, 1992: 168).

***Phlegopsis nigromaculata nigromaculata* (d'Orbigny, 1836) [18] [21]**

[Hell., 1921a: 211] [CBA 3_316] [P., 7: 254] [H&M4: 2-87] HBW 8: pl. 69, p. 679

Myothera nigro-maculatus [sic], Nob., d'Orbigny, 1835 Δ 22.02.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 10, Oiseaux, pl. 6 bis, fig. 3.⁶⁷

Myothera nigro-maculata, [sic] Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 14 [Myothera No. 2]. "Guarayos (Bolivia)". No reference to plate (despite the preceding taxon having a reference to same plate).

Myothera nigro maculata, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 190. "Dans le nord-est de la république de Bolivia et au nord de la province de Chiquitos. Au pays habité par les Indiens guarayos".

Paris: as the specimen found has no register line number on the label the catalogue entry for *Ancien Catalogue* No. 4132 was checked. That did not reveal an 1834 register line number and the neighbouring entries are not for this taxon. Thus if there were other specimens they were not mounted.

⁶⁷ Hellmayr (1921a) mistakenly cited this as from Fig. 2.

D’Orbigny (1838f: 190) provided a good description and measurements; he reported finding the species in the plains of north-east Bolivia and in Chiquitos province and the lands of the Guarayos. Plate 6bis, fig. 3, published in 1836, is a good one; the sexes are alike (see Zimmer & Isler, 2003: 679) – which d’Orbigny did not mention.

Ménégaux & Hellmayr (1906b: 53) considered a mounted adult from the lands of the Guarayos dated 1834 to be the type.

Hellmayr (1921a: 211), who also found just a single specimen, retained this view and referred to this as the “real” type and to comments by Allen (1889: 97) in respect of Lafresnaye’s collection in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Boston (the MCZ), regarding which he stated that specimens 5045 and 5046 in that collection are not even this species.

<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata nigromaculata</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2004-616	1834	4132	294			Ad.

Boston: see above.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared specimen C.G. 2004-616 with the image in the plate and we conclude it is the holotype.

Pyriglena leuconota maura (Ménétries, 1835) [syn. *aterrimus* d’Orbigny, 1835] [9] [22]

[Hell., 1921a: 201] [CBA 3-228] [P., 7: 219] [H&M4: 2-92] HBW 8: pl. 60, p. 637

Tamnophilus aterrinus [sic] Nob., d’Orbigny, 1835 Δ 23.11.1835, *Voyage*, Livr. 7, Oiseaux, pl. 5, fig. 2. ⁶⁸

Tamnophilus domicella, ‘Licht.’, d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 11 [Tamnophilus No. 9], “prov. Chiquitosensi (rep. Boliviana)”. Comb. nov.

Tamnophilus aterrimus, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 11 [Tamnophilus No. 10], “provinciis Yungascensi et Chiquitensi (rep. Boliviana)” [sic].

Formicivora domicella, ‘Licht.’, d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 178. Comb. nov. “Chiquitos, surtout aux environs de la Mission de Santa-Ana”

Formicivora atra “Nob.”, d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 19.02.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 30, Oiseaux, p. 179. “Près du Rio Chapiro, province de Yungas; province de Chiquitos”. Comb. nov.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with four specimens; three males accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 99, and one female accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 111bis. We have only found one of the males.

⁶⁸ Here is an example of a case where Hellmayr presumed that the name in the plate caption must agree with that in the page in the text, but it differed; Hellmayr implied the plate would have been issued simultaneously with the descriptive text. It seems quite probable that Hellmayr never actually saw the individual plates.

D’Orbigny (1838a: 179) provided a brief description and measurements; he recorded meeting this on the eastern slopes of the eastern range of the Andes and in the lowlands from the Rio de Chajro in Yungas to the province of Chiquitos where it was common and widespread. Plate 5, fig. 2, published in 1835, shows a bird that is entirely black with a red iris to the eye; it lacks the usual white interscapular patch.

Hellmayr (1906b: 620-624) reviewed the genus *Pyriglena* recognizing three species: monotypic *leucoptera* and *atra* and polytypic *leuconota* with three suspecies: nominate, *maura* and *aterrima*.

Hellmayr (1921a: 201-202), following his review of the genus *Pyriglena*, found the male (“Type of *T. aterrimus* d’Orbigny”) from Chiquitos and a Chiquitos female – labelled *Tamnophilus (Formicivora) domicella*⁶⁹ [d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye] – to both be identifiable with *maura*. No specimen that could have been the male of *domicella* ‘sensu’ d’Orbigny could be found in the MNHN (and it seems likely none was collected in the Yungas). Hellmayr (1921a: 201-202) suggested that d’Orbigny may have made use of a Brazilian specimen in the MNHN to describe his male of *domicella*, perhaps due to the “mission de Santa Ana” being close to the border with Brazil, or – perhaps more probably – that he had drawn on the description published by Ménétries (1835).

<i>Thamnophilus aterrimus</i> – syn. of <i>Pyriglena leuconota maura</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
1992-49	Fev. 1834-99	-	-	Yungas	M	
2003-597	Fev. 1834-111bis			Chiquitos	F	

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: specimen C.G. 1992-49, a male, which does not show any interscapular white patch⁷⁰ has been compared with and agrees with plate 5 fig. 2. We consider this to be the holotype.

RHINOCRYPTIDAE

Pteroptochos tarnii (P.P. King, 1831) [syn. *ruficeps* d’Orbigny, 1836] [19] [23]

[Hell., 1921a: 213] [CBA 3_3] [P., 7: 278] [H&M4: 2-100] HBW 8: pl. 78, p. 765

Megalonix ruficeps, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1835 Δ 11.07.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 14, Oiseaux, pl. 8, fig. 1.⁷¹

⁶⁹ Hellmayr used the name *domicella* rather than *aterrimus* on the grounds that *domicella* was listed just ahead of *aterrimus* in the *Synopsis Avium*. He ignored the earlier appearance of the plate mainly because the content of each of the 90 parts was not revealed until 1934 and he presumed that plates and text appeared together. In fact the name *domicella* – being that of Lichtenstein, 1823 – attaches to the eastern species *P. leucoptera* which Hellmayr (1906b: 621) had listed from eastern Brazil from Bahia south to Santa Catarina.

⁷⁰ If the lack of the white interscapular patch is absent in all males of this form perhaps it is not best treated as a subspecies.

⁷¹ Plate not captioned *Leptonyx Tarnii* as implied by Hellmayr (1921a: 213).

Megalonix ruficeps, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye], 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 15 [Megalonix No. 2]. "Valdivia (rep. Chilensi)". No reference to plate.

Leptonyx Tarnii, "Nob.," d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 198. "Valdivia, au sud de Chili". Comb. nov.

Paris: no specimen has been found in the MNHN but the Fev. 1834 register numbered line 116 ("Grany megalonyx esp. nlle.") appears likely to apply because this number appears on the label attached to the specimen. In the register just one individual is mentioned (however, numbered line 117 refers to one more specimen which may or may not have been the same taxon).

D'Orbigny (1838f: 198-199), who described this bird and gave measurements, stated that this bird was collected in the neighbourhood of Valdivia, Chile, by M. Fontaine, a surgeon on the warship *Griffon*. So it is very probable that the specimen was only acquired in August 1833 when d'Orbigny (*Voyage*, vol. 3: 398-406) reported meeting M. Fontaine in Callao; on this basis accession in 1834 is much more likely. The bird is depicted in pl. 8, fig. 1, published in 1836, and captioned *Megalonix ruficeps*.

Hellmayr (1921a: 213) found no type in Paris. Nor have we.

Boston: no specimen.

St. Petersburg:

ZIN 145258: – an early label gives No. 116 which is the line number from the "Fev. 1834" Paris accession register. It also mentions Valdivia.

Exchanged to M. Brandt in St. Petersburg in 1856 (see p. 209 of the Paris register of exchanges).

Type selection based on the plate: Dr. Vladimir Loskot kindly located the specimen exchanged to St. Petersburg and supplied photographs; we have compared these with the plate and consider ZIN 145258 should be regarded as the holotype.

Scelorchilus rubecula rubecula (von Kittlitz, 1830) [syn. *rufogularis* d'Orbigny, 1836] [20] [24]

[Hell., 1921a: 213] [CBA 3_5] [P., 7: 279] [H&M4: 2-100] HBW 8: pl. 78, p. 766

Megalonix rufo-gularis, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1834 Δ 04.01.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 9, pl. 7, fig. 3 (fig. 4 is a detail of the bill).

Megalonix rubecula, (*Pter. rubecula*, Kittlitz, pl. 2), d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p.16 [Megalonix No. 4]. "republica Chilensi". Comb. Nov.

Leptonyx rubecula, "Nob.", d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, p. 196. "Valdivia". Comb. Nov.

Paris: the accession register shows that d'Orbigny provided the MNHN with two specimens, accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 117. We found just one.

D’Orbigny (1838f: 196), under the name *rubecula* – and making no mention of the name on the plate – provided a description and gave the total length of the bird and said that he had seen this alive and that it came from Valdivia, in southern Chili, whence it had been brought by a M. Fontaine, and as before – see above p. 342 – it is probable that d’Orbigny obtained the specimen(s) in Callao in August, 1833. D’Orbigny’s details suggest that his notes were made from a live bird. Plate 7, fig. 3, published in 1836, is probably an adult, however, Krabbe & Schulenberg (2003b: 766) reported the juvenile as undescribed.

The existence of a specimen from Chile in the MNHN was recorded by Ménégaux & Hellmayr (1905: 380).

Hellmayr (1921a: 213) referred to this as an adult bird, mounted and labelled “Type de *M. rufogularis*”. We believe this originated with M. Fontaine, but he is not mentioned on the label.

<i>Megalonyx rufogularis</i> – syn. of <i>Scelorchilus rubecula rubecula</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2004-544	Fev. 1834-117 ⁷²	4141	11			Ad.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared C.G. 2004-544 with the plate and consider it a reasonable match. We accept it provisionally as the holotype with type locality Valdivia; however if the missing specimen is found that should be reviewed.

FORMICARIIDAE

Formicarius analis analis (d’Orbigny, 1836) [17] [25]

[Hell., 1921a: 211] [CBA 3_282] [P., 7: 242] [H&M4: 2-104] HBW 8: pl. 70, p. 703

Myothera analis, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1835 Δ 22.02.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 10, Oiseaux, pl. 6 bis, fig. 1, fig. 2 depicts the bill.
Myothera analis, Nob., d’Orb., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 14 [Myothera No. 1]. “Yucares et Chiquitos (Bolivia)”. With cross reference to plate 6 bis.
Myothera analis, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 191. “... forêts qui séparent Santa Cruz de la Sierra de la province de Chiquitos ou dans celles du pied oriental des Andes, à Yuracarès”.

Paris: as no specimen has been found there is no clear link to the registers; there is also no mention of this taxon in the *Ancien Catalogue*.

D’Orbigny (1838f: 191) described the male and the different female and provided measurements. He found this only in the forests of central Bolivia between Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Chiquitos, and in the lands of the Yuracarès. Plate 6bis, fig. 1, published in 1836,

⁷² In the register this line number has no entry in the locality column.

depicts an adult male and the bare skin near the eye appears oversized and white (as opposed to bluish-grey⁷³ as reported by Krabbe & Schulenberg, 2003a: 703).

Hellmayr (1921a: 211) was unable to find the types in the MNHN, but doubted that they had been in the collection of Lafresnaye – which was by now in Boston, although the catalogue of Lafresnaye's collection (Anon., [1865])⁷⁴ claimed them. Hellmayr had expected to find the described female, said to have had no black under the throat and to be an immature bird, because broadly topotypical adults that he had examined of both sexes had had black throats. The bird, an adult, depicted in pl. 6 bis, fig. 1 (fig. 2 is a drawing of the bill) must be the holotype. We also failed to find a type.

Boston: no specimen. See above.

Remarks: perhaps present in Vienna, Leiden or Tring due to exchanges but nothing to report yet.

Type selection based on the plate: we have no specimen to consider as the holotype. An adult male would be required.

FURNARIIDAE

Ochetorhynchus andoecola (d'Orbigny, 1838) [169] [26]

[CBA 4_47] [P., 7: 63] [H&M4: 2-119] HBW 8: pl. 12, p. 248

Uppucerthia Andæcola [sic], Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, pl. 56, fig. 2.

Uppucerthia andæcola, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 21 [*Uppucerthia* No. 2]. "La Paz, Sicasica, rep. Boliviana".

Uppucerthia andecola [sic], Nob., d'Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 371. "... dans les ravins rocaillieux près de la Paz, d'Inquisivi, de Totora et de Vallé Grandé".

Paris: the accession registers show that d'Orbigny provided the MNHN with three specimens, accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 378. We located all three.

D'Orbigny (1847b: 371) provided a description and measurements; he found it only in Bolivia at elevations between 3000 and 4000 m. near streams around La Paz, Inquisivi, Totora and Valle Grande. Plate 56, fig. 2, published in 1838, appears to depict a juvenile based on the scaly underparts (see Remsen, 2003a: 248).

⁷³ These features suggest stretching by the taxonomist (M. Lecroy *in litt.* 27.01.19).

⁷⁴ The catalogue which is undated but probably dates from 1865 was reportedly written by Jules Verreaux (see Ménégau & Hellmayr, 1906a: 480).

Ménégaux & Hellmayr (1906c: 55) reported three adult types (one mounted and two skins) all dated 1834, two from La Paz and one from Sicasica.⁷⁵

Hellmayr (1925d: 47) confirmed that these types had been examined, but had nothing to add.

<i>Ochetorhynchus andoecola</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2004-678	Fev. 1834-378	4459d	363	La Paz		Ad.
2004-686	Fev. 1834					Ad.
2004-692	Fev. 1834					Ad.

Boston: Bangs (1930: 247) reported a “co-type”.

MCZ 77201: Sur les Andes, Lapaz, Sicasica, rep. Boliv. [Lafr. Coll. 2393 bis]

This Boston specimen must be considered as a candidate for holotype status as explained on pp. 311-312.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared the three MNHN skins and photographs of MCZ 77201 with the plate but none of these specimens appears to be a juvenile. It seems unlikely that an unnumbered and thus uncatalogued juvenile specimen would have been lent to Traviès, but nevertheless we must consider that to be the case and the type to be lost.

Ochetorhynchus ruficaudus montanus (d’Orbigny, 1838) [170] [27]

[CBA 4_48] [P., 7: 63] [H&M4: 2-119] HBW 8: pl. 12, p. 248

- Uppucerthia montana*, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, pl. 56, fig. 1.
- Uppucerthia montana*, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 22 [Uppucerthia No. 4]. “Palca, rep. Peruviana”.
- Uppucerthia montana*, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1847 Δ 17.04.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 89, Oiseaux, p. 371. “... sur les crêtes et plateaux de la Cordillère de Bolivie et du Pérou, principalement aux environs de la Paz”.

Paris: as no specimen has been found with a register line number on the label the 1834 register has not helped us to determine if there should be more specimens. In the *Ancien Catalogue* No. 4457c has been checked along with nearby entries, but no other listed specimen came from d’Orbigny.

⁷⁵ This may seem to disagree with information in the table where we give locality data (only where we can) from the accession registers. Seeing the differences between the accession register and the labels or mounts we have felt it unwise to revise the data; however a more exact location can very occasionally be found in the *Voyage* but we report such information outside the tables. When the labels or mounts do not offer a link to the accession lists we leaves the field in the table blank.

D’Orbigny (1847b: 371) provided a description and some measurements and reported it mainly from near La Paz from 3500 to 4500 m. Plate 56, fig. 1, published 1838, appears to depict a juvenile based on the rufescent colouration (see Remsen, 2003b: 249).

Ménégaux & Hellmayr (1906c: 58) reported a single mounted specimen which they considered the type.

Hellmayr (1925d: 48) confirmed that this specimen had been examined and that it was from Palca above Tacna (Tacna is in Peru, but in the past has been within the Chilean frontier).

<i>Ochetorhynchus ruficaudus montanus</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2004-677	1834	4457c	326			Ad.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared C.G. 2004-677 with the plate and consider it a reasonable match for the image; we therefore consider this the holotype. We believe the type locality Palca given in the *Synopsis Avium* should be accepted.

Phleocryptes melanops melanops (Vieillot, 1817) [syn. *dorsomaculata* d’Orbigny, 1837]
[34] [28]

[Hell., 1921b: 249] [CBA 4_57] [P., 7: 74] [H&M4: 2-121] HBW 8: pl. 14, p. 261

Synallaxis dorso-maculata, [sic] Nob., d’Orbigny, 1836 Δ 16.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 21, Oiseaux, pl. 14, fig 1, fig. 2 depicts the underside of the tail.
Synallaxis dorso maculata, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 21 [Synallaxis No. 1]. “Buenos-Ayres (rep. Argentina)”. No cross reference to the plate.
Synallaxis dorso maculatus, Nob., d’Orbigny, “1835” Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 237. “... aux environs de Buenos-Ayres, et seulement dans les joncs inondés des marais de la Plata, du coté de Barracas”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with three specimens, accessioned Juillet 1829, on numbered line 162. We located all three.

D’Orbigny (1838g: 237) described the species – mentioning that juveniles had some rufous on the head – and provided measurements; he reported it from Buenos Ayres in marshes beside the Rio Plata and on the Barracas side of the marsh.

Plate 14, fig 1 (fig. 2 shows the tail feathering), published 1837, depicts what may be a juvenile with rufous shafts to the crown feathers (see Remsen, 2003c: 261-2).

Hellmayr (1921b: 249) located “two” adult types: one mounted and two skins. These had already been reported by Ménégaux & Hellmayr (1906c: 66). The labels apparently gave Buenos Ayres as the source, but Hellmayr stated that the type locality was ‘Barracas al Sud’.

<i>Synallaxis dorsomaculata</i> – syn. of <i>Phleocryptes melanops melanops</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2004-715	Juillet 1829-162?	4422	284	Argentine		Ad.
2004-719	Juillet 1829-162	-	-	Argentine	M	Ad.
2004-723	Juillet 1829-162	-	-	Argentine		Ad,

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared all three specimens with the plate and C.G. 2004-715 seems to match the plate well. As a mounted bird it is the most likely to have been lent to the artist and we consider it the holotype. A specimen in Leiden (RMNH.AVES.174172) awaits comparison in Leiden and Paris with the plate: if it better matches the plate than C.G. 2004-715, the holotype we identify here, and recommend for recognition as such, our recommendation should be reconsidered.

Leptasthenura fuliginiceps (d’Orbigny, 1837) [39] [29]

[Hell., 1921b: 260] [CBA 4_69] [P., 7: 77] [H&M4: 2-130] HBW 8: pl. 15, p. 265

Synallaxis fuliginiceps, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1836 Δ 16.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 18, Oiseaux, pl. 17, fig 1.

Synallaxis fuliginiceps, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 23 [Synallaxis No. 8]. “Sicasica (rep. Boliviana)”. No cross reference to the plate.

Synallaxis fuliginiceps, Nob., d’Orbigny, “1835” Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 242. “... tant aux environs du bourg d’Enquisivi (province de Sicasica), que près de Vallée grande”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with three specimens accessioned Fev. 1834, on numbered line 366. We located all three.

D’Orbigny (1838g: 242-243) described the adult (he saw no difference between the sexes) and wrote that the juveniles were much more drab,⁷⁶ and gave measurements. He found the species east of the Andes in the vicinity of Enquisivi in Sicasica province and near Valle Grande between 1700 and 2700 m.

Plate 17, fig. 1, published in 1837, is perhaps a juvenile although the painting may not be a safe basis to judge this.

Ménégaux & Hellmayr (1906c: 67) and Hellmayr (1921b: 260) listed 3 specimens – an adult mounted and labelled as the type, and two adult skins. One skin was from Valle Grande, the other and the mounted specimen came from Sicasica. Ménégaux & Hellmayr (1906c: 68) noted that their specimen “b”, a skin from Sicasica,⁷⁷ was labelled “un des types”, by contrast Hellmayr (1921b: 260) referred to the mounted specimen (his No. 1) as the ‘Type

⁷⁶ Remsen (2003d: 265) referred to the juvenile having a slightly mottled breast, a less distinctly defined crown and rounded tips to the rectrices.

⁷⁷ This being the sole locality listed in the *Synopsis Avium*.

de l'espèce' quoting the label or the mount.⁷⁸ Apparently of the three specimens Hellmayr listed none of the labels claimed that the specimen is the subject of plate 17, fig. 1.

Hellmayr (1925d: 69), referred to types [sic] in the MNHN implying that the mounted specimen labelled 'type' was not the only type presumably signalling that his earlier citation of "Type de l'espèce" was not an intentional restriction.

<i>Leptasthenura fuliginiceps fuliginiceps</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2002-1761	Fev. 1834-366	-	-	Sicasica		Ad.
2004-713	Fev. 1834-366	4404	314	Sicasica		Ad.
2004-721	Fev. 1834-366	-	-	Sicasica		Ad.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared these three specimens with the plate and we conclude that 2004-721 is a good match for the image and we consider this the holotype.

Cranioleuca albiceps albiceps (d'Orbigny, 1836) [38] [30]

[Hell., 1921b: 259] [CBA 4_116] [P., 7: 101] [H&M4: 2-135] HBW 8: pl.19, p. 291

Synallaxis albiceps, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1835 Δ 20.06.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 13, Oiseaux, pl. 16, fig 2.

Synallaxis albiceps, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 23 [Synallaxis No. 7]. "Sicasica, rep. Boliviana." No cross reference to the plate.

Synallaxis albiceps, Nob., d'Orbigny, "1835" Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 241. "... aux environs du village de Capiñata, province de Sicasica".

Paris: the accession registers show that d'Orbigny provided the MNHN with two specimens, accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 365.⁷⁹ We located both.

D'Orbigny (1838g: 241-2) provided a description and measurements. He reported the species from wooded valleys at about 2000 m. near Capiñata in Sicasica province, where it was very rare. Plate 16, fig. 2, published in 1836, shows a bird which, compared with recent artwork, has the cheeks too black. Remsen (2003f: 291) wrote that the juvenile was still undescribed.

Ménégaux & Hellmayr (1906c: 79) and Hellmayr (1921b: 259) listed two mounted adult specimens from Sica Sica labelled as the types.

⁷⁸ The measurements given by Ménégaux & Hellmayr (1906c: 68) and later by Hellmayr (1921b: 260) suggest that perhaps two specimens are labelled as types because of the measurements and the nature of the specimens.

⁷⁹ The base of the mount seems to be inscribed with 765 instead of 365.

Cranioleuca albiceps albiceps						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2004-699	Fev. 1834-365	4405	400	Sicasica		Ad.
2004-707	Fev. 1834-365	4406	399	Sicasica		Ad.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared these two specimens with the plate and find C.G. 2004-699 better matches the plate. We see this as the holotype.

Cranioleuca pyrrhophia striaticeps (d’Orbigny, 1836) [37] [31]

[Hell., 1921b: 256] [CBA 4_128, 130] [P., 7: 98] [H&M4: 2-135] HBW 8: pl. 19, p. 292

Synallaxis striaticeps, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1835 Δ 20.06.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 13, Oiseaux, pl. 16, fig 1.

Synallaxis striaticeps, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 22 [Synallaxis No. 6]. “Corrientes (rep. Argentine) et Cochabamba (rep. Boliviana)”. No cross reference to the plate.

Synallaxis striaticeps, Nob., d’Orbigny, “1835” Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 241. “... d’abord au sud de la province de Corrientes (république Argentine) ...; puis sur les vallées du Haut-Pérou, aux environs de Cochabamba et à Valle grande ...”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with one specimen from Corrientes, accessioned in Juillet 1829, on numbered line 166; and with two specimens from Cochabamba/Valle Grande,⁸⁰ accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 368 – of which we have located only one.

D’Orbigny (1838g: 241) provided a description of an adult male and measurements and he mentioned that the juvenile differed from the adult only in having the crown brown rather than yellowish streaked with black. He found the ‘juvenile’ bird in Corrientes during the austral winter and met with the adult around Cochabamba and Valle Grande at about 2000 m. In both areas he thought it very rare. Plate 16, fig. 1, published in 1836, is discussed below.

Hellmayr (1921b: 256-257) placed *striaticeps* in the species *Synallaxis pyrrhopus* Vieillot, 1818. He listed two specimens as type material of subspecies *striaticeps*: No. 1, an unsexed mounted adult from Vallée Grande which he designated as “type of the species”,⁸¹ and, No. 2, a mounted adult female, supposed by d’Orbigny to have been a juvenile, from Corrientes.

⁸⁰ Ménégaux & Hellmayr (1906c) made clear that in respect of the mention of Cochabamba in the *Synopsis Avium* they had only a specimen from Vallegrande. The second specimen accessioned in “Fev. 1834” may have been from Vallegrande or actually from the town of Cochabamba.

⁸¹ The context makes clear that Hellmayr, faced with evidence based on “nearly 30 specimens” of a composite series, intended to fix the name *striaticeps* on the Bolivian population. In our view, while not saying ‘the type’ he “unambiguously selected a particular syntype to act as the unique name-bearing type of the taxon” (see Art. 74.5 of the Code: ICZN, 1999).

He now saw the second as a specimen of nominate *pyrrhopus* – a taxon described from Paraguay. Earlier, Ménégau & Hellmayr (1906c: 78) looking at the type material in the MNHN had assigned the Corrientes bird to *Siptornis* [sic] *striaticeps striaticeps* on the grounds that in the *Synopsis Avium* Corrientes was listed first. They then assigned the “Cochabamba” bird from Valle Grande to *Siptornis* [sic] *striaticeps rufipennis* (Sclater & Salvin, 1879) named from Tilotilo ⁸² in Bolivia. They made no reference to the text or the plate in the *Voyage* but the plate appeared before the *Synopsis Avium*.

Hellmayr (1921b: 256-257) noted that d’Orbigny in the *Voyage* (p. 241) had distinguished, on the basis of the crown pattern, between what he thought to be adult birds with a long black stripe, and what he considered to be juveniles with the striping scarcely noticeable and marked striping appears in the Vallée Grande bird, but not in the Corrientes bird. For a fuller discussion of the confusion over the attribution of the name *striaticeps* to Bolivian birds see Dickinson & Lebossé (2018a: 102-103).

Cranioleuca pyrrhopia						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
Cranioleuca pyrrhopia pyrrhopia [not a type of that form]						
2004-709	Juillet 1829-166	4407	402	Argentina		Juv.
Cranioleuca pyrrhopia striaticeps						
2004-703	Fev. 1834-368	4408	401	Cochabamba		Ad.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: having compared the above two specimens with the plate we confirm having found C.G. 2004-703 to be the better match for the image; thus we accept this as the holotype and thereby sustain the treatment of Hellmayr (1921b: 256) which was followed by Peters (1951: 98) and by all later authors. However, we caution that the missing Bolivian specimen if and when found might require this judgement to be reviewed.

Spartonoica maluroides (d’Orbigny, 1837) [35] [32]

[Hell., 1921b: 249] [CBA 4_150] [P., 7: 78] [H&M4: 2-136] HBW 8: pl. 15, p. 268

Synallaxis maluroides, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1836 Δ 16.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 21, Oiseaux, pl. 14, fig. 3 (fig. 4 shows the tail structure).
Synallaxis maluroides, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 22 [Synallaxis No. 2]. “Buenos-Ayres (rep. Argentina)”. No cross reference to the plate.
Synallaxis maluroides, Nob., d’Orbigny, “1835” Δ 12.11.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 36, Oiseaux, p. 238. “... aux environs de Buenos-Ayres ... parmi les joncs qui bordent la Plata, du côté de la Boca”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with two specimens, accessioned Juillet 1829, on numbered line 165. We located both.

⁸²Tilo Tilo, Yungas Province: 16° 10’ S, 68° 00’ W. Syntype: BMNH 1889.5.14.249.

D’Orbigny (1838g: 238), who saw no evidence of age or sex differences, provided a description and measurements, and reported finding this species only in the austral winter near Buenos Aires in the rushes bordering the Rio de la Plata “du côté de la Boca”, where it was quite rare. Plate 14, fig. 3, published in 1837, shows an adult – juveniles have light brown not rufous crowns (Remsen, 2003e: 268).

Ménégaux & Hellmayr (1906c: 81) located two mounted adults labelled as types.

Hellmayr (1921b: 249) repeated that information without adding to it.

<i>Spartonoica maluroides</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2004-700	Juillet 1829-165	4420	309	Argentina		Ad.
2004-704	Juillet 1829-165	4419	308	Argentina		Ad.

Neither MNHN specimen looks like the illustration; both have the bulk of the underparts (except the throat) streaked with dark brownish-grey.

Boston: Bangs (1930: 249) reported two “co-types”.

MCZ 77272: Buenos ayres en hiver dans les joncs des bords de la plata. [Lafr. Coll. No. 2467]
MCZ 77273: Buenos ayres, Bords de la plata. [Lafr. Coll. 2468]

These Boston specimens must be considered as candidates for holotype status as explained on pp. 311-312.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared the two MNHN specimens and photographs of the two MCZ specimens with the plate and we consider MCZ 77272 to be most like the image in plate 14. We thus consider it the holotype.

CORVIDAE

Cyanolyca viridicyanus viridicyanus (d’Orbigny, 1838) [157] [33]

[CBA 7_41] [P., 15: 217] [H&M4: 2-238] HBW 14: pl. 30, p. 574

Garrulus viridicyanus, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 11.06.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 34, Oiseaux, pl. 53, fig. 1.
Garrulus viridi-cyanus, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 9 [Garrulus No. 4]. “Yungas, rép. Boliviana”.
Garrulus viridi-cyaneus, Nob., d’Orbigny, “1846” Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 368. “Cajapi”; “à l’est de la Paz sur le versant oriental des Cordillères”.⁸³

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with two specimens accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 397. We have located only one.

⁸³ No mention of Yungas.

D’Orbigny (1847a: 368) described this and provided measurements. It appears that he only found this species at Cajapi,⁸⁴ east of La Paz, on the eastern slopes of the Andes. Plate 53, fig. 1, published in 1838, appears to depict an adult.

Hellmayr (1934: 41) mentioned that a type from La Paz had been examined.

Voisin & Voisin (2016: 47) listed a single syntype which was no longer associated with its mount. They cited this as C.G. 2011-566 and added the locality Yungas, based on the details for AC 5599. Having missed the remarks by Hellmayr (1934: 41) they did not mention the type from La Paz (AC 5598) which, unlike, the Yungas specimen, was available to Hellmayr. However, it must be presumed that they found the same bird as Hellmayr had and that the associated *Ancien Catalogue* number and locality data should agree so that the “recent white label” needs to be modified to record AC 5598 and La Paz, and not 5599, and nor just Bolivie (which, in context, means Yungas).⁸⁵

<i>Cyanolyca viridicyanus viridicyanus</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2011-566	Fev. 1834-397	5598	-	Yungas [= La Paz] ⁸⁶		Ad.

Boston: no specimen.

Remarks: Voisin & Voisin (2016: 47) unaware of the paper by Sherborn & Griffin (1934), followed the historical general acceptance of the original publication of this name as being in the *Synopsis Avium* and thus by d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye. The 2016 paper by Voisin & Voisin needs correction in respect of authorship and more importantly due to the mistaken unification, since the 1980s, of this specimen with the data for the wrong specimen in the *Ancien Catalogue*.⁸⁷

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared C.G. 2011-566 with the plate and consider it matches the image and qualifies as the holotype. However, if the Yungas specimen should be found the case should be re-examined.

⁸⁴ Correctly Cayapi, 45 kms ENE of La Paz and at 2550 m. according to Paynter (1992: 25), whose definition of the so-called Yungas would probably include this area except that its altitudinal range is said to be from 300 to only 1500 m. Although d’Orbigny only recorded ‘Cajapi’ for this taxon it is quite possible that a specimen from Cayapi could have been labelled as from Yungas (the province). Cayapi should be considered the type locality.

⁸⁵ This situation, caused by the separation of mounts in one box and dismounted skins in another (as seen by ECD during a visit to the MNHN about 30 years ago), is problematic mainly because it demonstrates that other separated skins may have been associated with incorrect mounts. In a subsequent e-mail discussion with C. Voisin the reason and need for this correction was agreed.

⁸⁶ The correction to La Paz, Bolivie, flows from recognition that this must be the specimen Hellmayr saw.

⁸⁷ We are assuming here that there is no surviving mount, but as Hellmayr must be assumed to have found a correctly mounted specimen and this must have been dismounted in the 1980s (or earlier) there is a chance that the correct mount does actually still exist.

FRINGILLIDAE

Euphonia laniirostris laniirostris d’Orbigny, 1837 [57] [34]

[Hell., 1923: 230] [CBA 9_47] [P., 13: 345] [H&M4: 2-317] HBW 16: pl. 26, p. 289

Euphonia laniirostris, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1836 Δ 09.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 22, fig. 1.

Euphonia lanii rostris, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 30. [S.G. *Euphonia* ⁸⁸ No. 1]. “Yuracarès (Bolivia)”. No cross reference to the plate.

Euphonia laniirostris, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1839 Δ 06.01.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 266. “... dans les provinces de Yungas et de Santa-Cruz de la Sierra, et au pays des Yuracarès et des Guarayos”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with four specimens accessioned Fev. 1834, on numbered line 257, of which we have located three.

D’Orbigny (1840a: 266-267) gave separate descriptions for male and female and also measurements. He found the species in the provinces of Yungas and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Plate 22, fig. 1, published in 1837, is of an adult male.

Hellmayr (1923: 230) listed three skins: (1) an adult male from the lands of the Yuracarès, initialled “D’ O.” on the label – signalling authorship based (incorrectly) on the *Synopsis Avium*. This specimen label apparently said “*figuré* pl. 22, fig. 1”; ⁸⁹ (2) a juvenile male and (3) an adult female – these two both from the lands of the Guarayos. He did not report that “type” was mentioned on any label, and treated all three as types.

<i>Euphonia laniirostris laniirostris</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
1992-6	Fev. 1834-257	-	-	Guarayos	F	Ad.
1992-9	Fev. 1834-257	-	-	Guarayos	M	Ad.
2012-745	Fev. 1834-257	-	-	Guarayos	M	Juv.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: it is clear that only the adult male (C.G. 1992-9) can match the plate; we have compared it with the plate and support its recognition as the holotype. However, if the missing fourth specimen is found this judgement should be reviewed. Our choice implies accepting the lands of the Guarayos as the type locality in place of those of the Yuracarès (as given by Storer, 1970: 346).

⁸⁸ Treated implicitly as a subgenus of *Tanagra*.
⁸⁹ But the same wording appears on the original label of CG 1992-6, which is a female, so the statement cannot be taken to imply that it has a meaning beyond that of a reference.

Euphonia xanthogaster ruficeps d’Orbigny, 1837 [59] [35]

[Hell., 1923: 235] [CBA 9_27] [P., 13: 353] [H&M4: 2-318] HBW 16: pl. 27, p. 295

Euphonia ruficeps, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1836 Δ 09.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 22, fig. 2.
Euphonia ruficeps, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 30 [S.G. *Euphonia* No. 4]. “Yuracarès (Bolivia)”.
Euphonia ruficeps, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1839 Δ 06.01.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 268. “... au pays des Yuracarès”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with three specimens accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 256. We located all three.

D’Orbigny (1840a: 268) described the male and the female and gave measurements; he reported it only from the lands of the Yuracarès. Plate 22, fig 2, published 1837, is of a male.

Hellmayr (1923: 235) listed an adult male, with a damaged bill, and a female – both were skins from the lands of the Yuracarès which he implied were types.

<i>Euphonia xanthogaster ruficeps</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
1992-7	Fev. 1834-256	-	-	Yuracarès	M	
1992-8	Fev. 1834-256	-	-	Yuracarès	F	Ad.
2012-746	Fev. 1834-256	7952	-	Yuracarès	M	Ad.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared C.G. 1992-7 and C.G. 2012-746 with the plate and we consider C.G. 2012-746 to be the holotype. It is no longer the match for the plate that it must have been; it is severely faded. However, as the only mounted specimen we feel justified in identifying it.

PASSERELLIDAE

Atlapetes rufinucha rufinucha (d’Orbigny, 1837) [70] [36]

[Hell., 1925a: 4] [CBA 11_392] [P., 13: 193] [H&M4: 2-346] HBW 16: pl. 53, p. 592

Embernagra rufinucha, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1836 Δ 09.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 27, fig. 2.
Embernagra rufi-nucha, d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 35 [S.G. *Embernagra* No. 4]. “Yungas, rep. Boliviana.”
Arremon rufinucha, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1839 Δ 02.11.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 46, Oiseaux, p. 283. “...aux environs de Yanacaché et de Carcuata, province de Yungas, et au nord de Cochabamba”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with two specimens accessioned Fev. 1834, on numbered line 244. We found only one.

D’Orbigny (1840b: 283-284) provided a description and measurements. He found it at Yanacaché and Carcuata in Yungas province, and north of Cochabamba. Plate 27, fig. 2, published in 1837, depicts an adult.

Hellmayr (1925a: 4) found a single mounted male specimen from Yungas said to be the “*Type de l’espèce*” (the base of the mount, on which the inscriptions – not all made at the same time – are very largely illegible; what can be read does not show any support for the idea that this phrase was found there).

Atlapetes rufinucha rufinucha						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2016-343	Fev. 1834-244	6985	-	Yungas	M	Ad.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared C.G. 2016-343 with the plate and consider this the holotype. If the missing specimen should be rediscovered our decision should be reviewed.

ICTERIDAE

Cacicus chrysonotus d’Orbigny, 1838 [154] [37]

[CBA 10_38] [P., 14: 147] [H&M4: 2-373] HBW 16: pl. 71, p. 748

Cassicus chrysonotus, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 07.05.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 32, Oiseaux, pl. 52, fig. 1.
[*Cassicus*]⁹⁰ *chrysonotus*, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 3 [*Cassicus* No. 5]. “In Bolivia, Yungas”.
Cassicus chrysonotus, Nob., d’Orbigny, “1846” Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 367. “... à Charapaccé, entre Suri et Inquivisi, province de Yungas, à Morochata, province de Ayupaya”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with two specimens accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 283. We found just one of these.

D’Orbigny (1847a: 367) provided a description – mentioning that the female was duller – and gave measurements. He reported finding this bird just twice: once at Charapacé in Yungas Province and once at Morochara in Ayupaya province. Plate 52, fig. 1, published in 1838, depicts an adult.

Hellmayr (1937: 38) reported that types from Yungas, Bolivia had been examined; so there must still have been two specimens at the start of the 20th century. This suggests two were collected in the Yungas and none from Morochata.

⁹⁰ The standard treatment in the *Synopsis Avium* is for a genus or subgenus to be provided with a list of the taxa recorded (usually collected). Each taxon then begins with the first letter of the genus name. e.g. “C.” for *Cassicus*. In this particular case that initial capital is totally absent.

<i>Cacicus chrysonotus</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2016-353	Fev. 1834-283	6003	45	Yungas	M	Ad.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared C.G. 2016-353 with the plate to determine its sex, which is masculine, and we conclude it is a good match for the image and should be seen as the holotype. If the missing specimen is found this judgement should be reviewed.

Molothrus bonariensis bonariensis (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) [syn. *maxillaris* (d’Orbigny, 1838)]
[155] [38]

[CBA 10_59] [P., 14: 198] [H&M4: 2-377] HBW 16: pl. 78, p. 786

Icterus maxillaris, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 07.05.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 32, Oiseaux, pl. 52, fig. 2, fig. 5 is of an egg.
Icterus maxillaris, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838 Δ 31.01.1839, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 8, p. 6 [Icterus No. 10]. “Cochabamba, in Andiis et occidentalibus tantummodo”.
Icterus maxillaris, Nob., d’Orbigny, “1846” Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 367. “... dans toute la vallée de Cochabamba”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with four specimens, accessioned Juillet 1829, on numbered line 131, from Corrientes of which we found two; with five more specimens from Argentinian Patagonia, accessioned Fev. 1831, on numbered line 57, of which we found three (of which 2012-755 had no locality on its label); and with five specimens from Bolivia accessioned Fev. 1834, on numbered line 277, of which we found two. Thus of 14 specimens we located seven.

D’Orbigny (1847a: 367) provided a description which fits the male and gave measurements; he referred to it as very common around Cochabamba but mentioned neither Corrientes nor Patagonia. Plate 52, fig. 5, published in 1838, appears to be an adult male with the upper mandible longer than the lower.

Hellmayr (1937: 59) wrote that a type from Cochabamba had been examined in the MNHN.

<i>Icterus maxillaris</i> – syn. of <i>Molothrus bonariensis bonariensis</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2012-751	Juillet 1829-131	-	-	Argentine	M	
2012-752	Juillet 1829-131	-	-	Argentine	M	
2012-753	Fev. 1831-58	-	-	Patagonie	F	
2012-754	Fev. 1831-58	-	-	Patagonie	F	
2012-755	Fev. 1831-58	-	-	Patagonie	M	
2012-749	Fev. 1834-277	6197	88	Cochabamba	M	
2012-750	Fev. 1834-277	-	-	Cochabamba	M	

Boston: Bangs (1930: 418) reported a “co-type” from the “Andes orientales”.

MCZ 84292: Andes orientales. [Lafr. Coll. No. 6190].

This Boston specimen must be considered as a candidate for holotype status as explained on pp. 311-312.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared all five male MNHN specimens and the photo of MCZ 84292 with the plate and the specimen most like the image is C.G. 2012-750 which is the specimen that has the beak like that of the image. We believe this can be accepted as the holotype and that it is unlikely that any of the missing specimens will be seen to be more like the plate.

THRAUPIDAE

Phrygilus atriceps (d'Orbigny, 1838) [132] [39]

[CBA 11_347] [P., 13: 104] [H&M4: 2-391] HBW 16: pl. 56, p. 605

Emberiza atriceps, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 11.06.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 34, Oiseaux, pl. 47, fig. 2.

Emberiza atriceps, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 76 [Emberiza No. 8]. “In Peruvia, in summis Andibus, prope Tacora”.

Emberiza atriceps, Nob., d'Orbigny, “1846” Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 363. “... à la fois sur le grand plateau bolivien, sur le plateau occidental, et même à l'ouest de la Cordillère.” “Commune aux environs d'Oruro et de Potosi”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d'Orbigny provided the MNHN with three specimens accessioned Fev. 1834, on numbered line 289; of these we have located two.

D'Orbigny (1847a: 363) provided a description of an adult and a juvenile, and some measurements. He reported finding this taxon widely in Bolivia⁹¹ with special mention of Oruro and Potosi (but no mention here of Tacora).⁹² Plate 47, fig. 2, published 1838, depicts a male.

Hellmayr (1938: 347) reported a type from Tacora, near Tacna, in Peru which he had examined.

⁹¹ Hellmayr (1938: 347fn) noted that this is a western form ranging south into coastal Chile and that birds further east in Bolivia represent subspecies *punensis* Ridgway, 1887. This would be the case for birds around La Paz, and Potosi birds would also have been this form.

⁹² It is apparent that when finalising the text for the birds in 1846 or 1847 d'Orbigny was much less careful in checking where he had found his specimens and his memory was less reliable. He had evidently been instructed to finish off quickly (see footnote on his page 357). The Tacora in question must be the volcano near which d'Orbigny passed after leaving Tacna and then Palca on his way to La Paz. It is now in Chile. [Grateful thanks to Manuel Plenge for information on this].

<i>Phrygilus atriceps</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2012-747	Fev. 1834-189 (?) ⁹³	-	-	Totora ⁹⁴		
2016-401	Fev. 1834-289	6874	-	Totora	M	

Boston: Bangs (1930: 389) reported two co-types, one being from Tacora.

MCZ 76622: Sommet des andes, Tacora. [Lafr. Coll. No. 6533].
MCZ 76623: Sommet des andes. [Lafr. Coll. No. 6534].

These Boston specimens must be considered as candidates for holotype status as explained on pp. 311-312.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared the two MNHN specimens and photographs of the two MCZ specimens with the plate and we see C.G. 2016-401 as the closest match for the image in the plate and as the holotype. If the missing MNHN specimen is discovered this conclusion should be reviewed.

Tachyphonus luctuosus luctuosus d’Orbigny, 1836 [55] [40]

[Hell., 1923: 228] [CBA 9_337] [P., 13: 293] [H&M4: 2-396] HBW 16: pl. 4, p. 179

Tachyphonus luctuosus, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1836 Δ 07.11.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 18, Oiseaux, pl. 20, figs. 1 & 2. See our Corrigenda p. 388 herein.
Tachyphonus luctuosus, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 29 [S.G. *Tachyphonus* No. 4]. “Guarayos”. No cross reference to the plate.
Pyranga luctuosa, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1839 Δ 06.01.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 263. “... au pays des Indiens guarayos, entre les provinces de Moxos et de Chiquitos”, “... au pays des Yuracarès”. ⁹⁵

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with five specimens, accessioned Fev. 1834, on numbered line 231. Of these we only located two, of which one is erroneously referred to as 201 on a label.

D’Orbigny (1840a: 263-264) provided a description of the male in Latin and in French and of the female in French only; he also gave measurements. He reported this from the lands of the Guarayos in the provinces of Moxos and Chiquitos and also in the lands of the Yuracarès east of the Andes. Plate 20, figs. 1 and 2, published in 1837, shows the two sexes.

⁹³ Line number 189 lists a manakin; line 289 lists a ‘moineau à tête noire’ [‘rousse’ not ‘noire’ in one version of this list].
⁹⁴ Probably a misreading of Tacora and confusion with the Totora that is south east of La Paz.
⁹⁵ The text implies that none was taken in the first area mentioned.

Hellmayr (1923: 228) located two skins from the lands of the Yuracarès said to be male and female, both adults. He did not report a mounted specimen from the lands of the Guarayos.

<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus luctuosus</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2012-748	Fev. 1834-201	-	-	Yungas	M	
2016-434	Fev. 1834-231 ⁹⁶	7825	-	Yuracarès	M	Ad.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: as the plate depicts a male and a female there are two syntypes to identify. As one of them, the male, we confirm C.G. 2016-434, but the missing female specimen (apparently a skin seen by Hellmayr) might be the other syntype. We believe, treatment must parallel that applicable to a plate depicting one specimen; here d’Orbigny fixed the type series as two, and so these are the only name-bearing types; others in the original collection series may or may not be paratypes.

Eucometis penicillata albicollis (d’Orbigny, 1837) [66] [41]

[Hell., 1923: 242] [CBA 9_348] [P., 13: 284] [H&M4: 2-397] HBW 16: pl. 4, p. 177

Pyranga albicollis, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1836 Δ 09.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 26, fig. 2.
Pyranga albicollis, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 33 [S.G. *Pyranga* No. 2]. “Chiquitos (Bolivia)”.
Pyranga albicollis, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1839 Δ 06.01.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 265. “La province de Chiquitos en Bolivia, près de la Mission de Santa-Ana et au pays des Guarayos”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with two specimens accessioned Fev. 1834, on numbered line 242 (or 232). ⁹⁷ We have located only one.

D’Orbigny (1840a: 265) provided a brief description (mentioning no difference between the sexes and no immature plumage) and gave some measurements. He reported the species from Chiquitos province and from the lands of the Guarayos. Plate 26, fig. 2, published in 1837, seems to be rather too brown, but is probably an adult.

⁹⁶ As explained earlier (see footnote 19) making use of the line numbers from the registers that are usually preceded by the accession date (here “Fev. 1834”) is complicated by the accession registration seeming to be done two or three times. Here the Fev. 1834 register version I (pp. 318-329) records No. 231 on p. 319 as a “*Tangara ... tricolore*”, and No. 201, earlier on the same page, as a “*traquet*” from La Paz; in register version III (pp. 346-361) no. 201 is recorded on p. 351 as a “*traquet*” from Yungas and on p. 352 no. 231 appears as “*tangara noir et blanc*” from Apolobamba (see Paynter 1992: 6). The latter is clearly the adult male of *Tachyphonus luctuosus*. No. 201 is presumably the very different female not seen as a tanager at the time.
⁹⁷ Both lines appear on p. 352: line 232 refers to a tanager “au camail” and line 242 as one “voisin du précédent” (and the one on line 241 is simply given as “espèce nouv.”).

Hellmayr (1923: 242) located two mounted adult type specimens, one from the lands of the Guarayos and one from Chiquitos.

<i>Eucometis penicillata albicollis</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2016-440	Fev. 1834-242	7836	-	Chiquitos		Ad.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: without access to the specimen from the lands of the Guarayos examined by Hellmayr (or to other specimens from there – preferably of both sexes) and with a difficult image to work with, we do not feel that we can claim to have identified the holotype.

Ramphocelus carbo atrosericeus d’Orbigny, 1837 [67] [42]

[Hell., 1925a: 1] [CBA 9_248] [P., 13: 314] [H&M4: 2-398] HBW 16: pl. 6, p. 186

- Ramphocelus atro-sericeus*, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1836 Δ 09.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 26, fig. 1.
- Ramphocelus atro sericeus*, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 34 [S.G. *Ramphocelus*⁹⁸ No. {1}]. “Yungas, Chiquitos in Bolivia”.
- Ramphocelus atrosericeus*, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1839 Δ 06.01.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 280. “Chupé, province de Yungas, le versant oriental des Andes de la Paz, au pays des Yuracarès, dans les forêts habitées par les Guarayos, et dans les provinces de Moxos et de Chiquitos”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with six specimens accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 236. We have located five. One (C.G. 2016-415) numbered 7768 in the *Ancien Catalogue* lacks original data on its mount and has no label so that it might be missing AC 7769.

D’Orbigny (1840a: 280-281) provided descriptions – of adult male, adult female and juvenile male – and measurements. He found this species common in central and eastern Bolivia. Plate 26, fig. 1, published 1837, depicts an adult male (see Hilty, 2011c: 186 and associated plate).

Hellmayr (1925a: 1) located three specimens: No. 1 a mounted adult male from Yungas, No. 2 an adult male skin from the lands of the Guarayos with a damaged tail (probably C.G. 1992-4), and No. 3 a juvenile from Yungas in the “uniform dull brownish-black juvenile plumage” and judging from the wing length given a very young bird (probably C.G. 2012-756). Of the material listed by Hellmayr (1925a: 1) “No. 1” was labelled “Type.”

⁹⁸ Treated implicitly as a subgenus of *Tanagra*.

<i>Ramphocelus carbo atrosericeus</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
1992-4	Fev. 1834-236?	-	-	Yungas	M	Ad.
2012-756	Fev. 1834-236	-	-	Yungas		Juv.
2012-757	Fev. 1834-236	-	-	Yungas	F	
2016-414	Fev. 1834-236	7767	-	Yungas	F	
2016-415	-	7768	-		M	Ad.

Boston: Bangs (1930: 407) reported, and Hellmayr (1936: 248) confirmed, that this species was represented in the MCZ by the type of *aterrimus* Lafresnaye, 1853.

MCZ No. 77012: Bolivie, Parzudaki. [Lafr. Coll. No. 3015].

Bangs (1930: 407) gave details from a second label “R. atro-sericeus, male, junior, d’Orb. Synops. 34 et d’Orb. Voy. Pl. 26, 1”

This specimen obtained by Lafresnaye from Parzudaki has no connection with d’Orbigny’s material. It is listed by Bangs (1930: 407) under the name *Ramphocelus aterrimus* Lafresnaye, 1853, and as having been re-identified as *atrosericeus* by Lafresnaye himself.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared the MNHN specimens with the plate. The most likely candidate is the male which was mounted (C.G. 2016-415). We consider this the holotype, but any missing specimen that is found might prove a closer match. We accept Yungas as the type locality.

Lanio versicolor versicolor (d’Orbigny, 1837) [53] [43]

[Hell., 1923: 227] [CBA 9_317] [P., 13: 285] [H&M4: 2-398] HBW 16: pl. 5, p. 182

Tachyphonus versicolor Nob., d’Orbigny, 1836 Δ 09.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 19, fig. 1.

Tachyphonus versicolor, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 28 [S.G. *Tachyphonus*⁹⁹ No. 1]. “Yuracarès (rep. Boliviana)”. No cross reference to the plate.

Pyranga versicolor, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1839 Δ 06.01.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 262. “... au pays des Yuracarés”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with four specimens, accessioned Fev. 1834, on numbered line 241. We have located three ; of these C.G. 2016-441 is given as a female in the *Ancien Catalogue*, but as a male on the base of the mount.

D’Orbigny (1840a: 262-263) provided descriptions of the male and female, and gave measurements. He reported the species from foothills of the Andes in the lands of the

⁹⁹ Treated implicitly as a subgenus of *Tanagra*.

Yuracarès. Plate 19, fig. 1, published in 1837, depicts a male (see Hilty, 2011b: 182 and associated plate).

Hellmayr (1923: 227) treated four specimens as types: (No. 1) an adult male lacking its original label (presumably C.G. 1992-5) which he said was from Bolivia, (No. 2) a purported female from the lands of the Yuracarès, and two mounted specimens, a male and a female, in the galleries, for which he could give no details except for Yuracarès.

<i>Lanio versicolor versicolor</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
1992-5	-	-	-		M	Ad.
2012-758	Fev. 1834-241	-	-	Yuracarès	F	Ad.
2016-441	Fev. 1834-241	7837	-	Yuracarès	M?	Ad.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared the two males with the plate and we consider C.G. 1992-5 best matches the plate and is the holotype.

Dacnis flaviventer d’Orbigny, 1836 [32] [44]

[Hell., 1921b: 248] [CBA 8_279] [P., 13: 388] [H&M4: 2-400] HBW 16: pl. 17, p. 246

Dacnis flaviventer, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1835 Δ 19.12.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 19, Oiseaux, pl. 13, fig 2.

Dacnis flaviventer, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 21 [Dacnis No. 3]. “Yuracarès, rep. Boliviana”. No cross reference to the plate.

Dacnis flaviventer, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 220. “... du pied oriental des Cordillères boliviennes, dans la partie habitée par les Indiens yuracarès”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with five specimens accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 323. We have located three, but one – C.G. 1996-1029 – is in doubt as it lacks an original label.

D’Orbigny (1838f: 220-221) described the male and the female, and gave some measurements. He found the species at the eastern foot of the Andes in the land of the Yuracarès. Plate 13, fig. 2, published in 1836, depicts the male.

Hellmayr (1921b: 248) listed the skins of three types in the MNHN, a male and two females – the male he wrote was “without original label” but apparently marked “Type de l’espèce” on the substitute label. One female was from the lands of the Yuracarès; the male was simply labelled ‘Bolivie’ and the second female lacked any indication of where it was collected.

<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
1996-1028	Fev. 1834-323	-	-	Yuracarès	F	Ad.
1996-1029	-	-	-		M	Ad.
2012-759	Fev. 1834-323	-	-	Yuracarès	F	Ad.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared the male (C.G. 1996-1029) with the plate and consider that it is the holotype (despite the extent to which original data is missing). A specimen in Leiden (RMNH 163768) awaits comparison in Leiden and Paris with the plate: if it better matches the plate than our choice as holotype identified here, our recommendation should be reconsidered

***Xenospingus concolor* (d'Orbigny, 1837) [30] [45]**

[Hell., 1921b: 245] [CBA 11_615] [P., 13: 116] [H&M4: 2-406] HBW 16: pl. 58, p. 617

Sylvia concolor, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 16.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 21, Oiseaux, pl. 18, fig. 1.

Sylvia concolor, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 20. [Sylvia No. 5]. "Arica, rep. Peruviana". No cross reference to the plate.

Sylvia concolor, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 216. "... dans la vallée de Arica, au Pérou".

Paris: as no specimen has been found there is no clear link to the registers; we have not established whether this taxon is mentioned in the *Ancien Catalogue* or not (listing as a *Sylvia* species seems unlikely). It could have reached the museum in 1831 or in 1834 because d'Orbigny was in the Arica valley twice: once on arrival in April 1830 before sending "shipment 5" (sent from Tacna, which is inland and for which Arica is the port) and again briefly in 1833 before joining his ship to travel up to Callao and then back to France with his final collection.

D'Orbigny (1838f: 216) provided a description, and some measurements based on the sole specimen which was found in the valley of Arica. Plate 18, fig. 1, published 1837, is probably of an adult, but it is inaccurate – the bill should be wholly yellowish-orange this being one of a number of problems with the plate noticed by Cabanis (1867: 349).

Hellmayr (1921b: 245) located the adult male mounted type in the MNHN, relating it to the January 1831 accession, and referred to the comments on the plate by Cabanis (1867: 348), and he stressed the wholly yellow bill. We did not find this specimen.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: no specimen found so no comparison made.

***Thlypopsis sordida sordida* (d'Orbigny, 1837) [52] [46]**

[Hell., 1923: 226] [CBA 9_387] [P., 13: 270] [H&M4: 2-409] HBW 16: pl. 3, p. 172

Nemosia sordida, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1836 Δ 16.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 21, Oiseaux, pl. 18, fig 2.

Nemosia sordida, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 28 [S.G. *Nemosia*¹⁰⁰ No. 3]. “Yuracarès (rep. Boliviana)”.

Nemosia sordida, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1839 Δ 06.01.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 261. “... au pays des Yuracarès”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with two specimens accessioned in Fev. 1834 on numbered line 245. We have located only one.

D’Orbigny (1840a: 261) described what must have been a female and gave some measurements. He found this species in the forests at the eastern foot of the Andes in the lands of the Yuracarès. Plate 18, fig. 2, published 1837, depicts a juvenile (see Hellmayr, 1906a: 310 and also Hilty, 2011a: 172 and associated plate).

Hellmayr (1906a: 310) examining d’Orbigny’s material of *Nemosia sordida* reported that he had located two young specimens which he believed to be the types. He noted that the taxon was “accurately figured by d’Orbigny” in plate 18, fig. 2; a comment which must relate to the older of d’Orbigny’s young birds because the other was said to be in the fluffy plumage of the nestling.

Hellmayr (1923: 226), as he did in 1906, reported on two birds from the lands of the Yuracarès in the MNHN: No. 1: a juvenile (mounted) – the less advanced plumage – and No. 2: an immature (skin) with a damaged bill. They both bear numbers 404 and 245.

<i>Thlypopsis sordida sordida</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2012-760	Fev. 1834-245	-	-	Yuracarès		J

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared C.G. 2012-760, which we see as the older juvenile, with the plate and we conclude that it matches and is the holotype. The missing specimen is believed to be the very young bird.

Lophospingus griseocristatus (d’Orbigny, 1838) [135] [47]

[CBA 11_374] [P., 13: 111] [H&M4: 2-414] HBW 16: pl. 58, p. 616

Emberiza griseo-cristata, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 11.06.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 34, Oiseaux, pl. 47, fig. 1.

Emberiza griseo-cristata, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 30.09.1838, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 79 [*Emberiza* No. 15]. “Cochabamba, Grande-Vallée, Bolivia”.

Emberiza griseo-cristata, Nob., d’Orbigny, “1846” Δ 15.05.1847, *Voyage*, livr. 88, Oiseaux, p. 363. “Les provinces de Cochabamba, de Mizqué et de Vallé Grandé”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with four specimens, accessioned Fev. 1834, on numbered line 294. We have located only two.

¹⁰⁰ Treated implicitly as a subgenus of *Tanagra*.

D’Orbigny (1847a: 363) described an adult and a juvenile; he also gave some measurements. He recorded the species in Bolivia from east of the Andes in the provinces of Cochabamba, Mizqué and Vallé Grandé. Plate 47, fig. 1, published 1838, depicts an adult (juveniles are much more brownish – see Jaramillo, 2011a: 616).

Hellmayr (1938: 374) reported that a type had been examined from Cochabamba, Valle Grande. However, he did not say whether this was an adult or a young bird.

Paynter (1970: 111) restricted the type locality to “Vallée Grande, Santa Cruz”. A holotype should now be identified and if it is the choice will determine the correct type locality.¹⁰¹

<i>Lophospingus griseocristatus</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2016-381	Fev. 1834-294	6776 ¹⁰²	-	Chiquitos		Juv.
2016-383	Fev. 1834-294	6777A	-	Chiquitos		Juv.

Boston: Bangs (1930: 391) reported a “co-type” from “Grande = Vallée, Cochabamba”, and wrote that there were an adult male and a young bird in the MNHN.

MCZ No. 76620: Grande = Vallée, Cochabamba, Bolivie [Lafr. Coll. No. 6482]

This Boston specimen must be considered as a candidate for holotype status as explained on pp. 311-312.

Philadelphia: Stone (1899: 52) reporting on potential types in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, drew attention to two d’Orbigny specimens¹⁰³ received as part of the Rivoli collection. Ingersoll & Fisher (“2006”: 324) referred to these as “Meyer de Schauensee’s co-types” – see Meyer de Schauensee (1957: 245).

ANSP No. 10713: ad. from Challuali [= Challuani] with numbers 104 and 665.
ANSP No. 10714: imm. from Chaurra [? = CHAJRO = Chajro] with numbers 104 and 665.

We do not believe specimens in Rivoli’s collection can qualify as candidates for holotype status for the reasons set out on pp. 311-312.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared the MNHN specimens and both are juveniles and it appears that what Hellmayr saw is now missing. It is likely that that was the type to choose as the holotype. Photos of MCZ 76620 have been compared with the plate and we consider this a good match for the image in the plate. In the light of the evidence, which is not wholly persuasive, that Hellmayr was reporting on a male type we do not

¹⁰¹ Any change of type locality will have no meaningful effect as long as the species is considered monotypic.

¹⁰² No. 6777 in the *Ancien Catalogue* was recorded as *Lophospingu griseocristatus* but it proves to be an adult specimen of *Coryphospingus cucullatus fargoi*.

¹⁰³ Chalواني was suggested by Meyer de Schauensee (see Ingersoll & Fisher “2006”); Chajro is suggested here, based on Paynter (1992).

believe we can declare MCZ 76620 to be the holotype and given the existence of the plate there are no sufficient grounds to designate a neotype.

Paroaria capitata (d’Orbigny, 1837) [56] [48]

[Hell., 1923: 228] [CBA 11_65] [P., 13: 214] [H&M4: 2-415] HBW 16: pl. 63, p. 644

Tachyphonus capitatus, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1836 Δ 09.01.1837, *Voyage*, livr. 20, Oiseaux, pl. 19, fig. 2.

Tachyphonus capitatus, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 29 [S.G. *Tachyphonus* No. 5]. “Corrientes (rep. Argentina)”. No cross reference to the plate.

Tachyphonus capitatus, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1839 Δ 06.01.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 278. “... dans les provinces de Santa-Fe, d’Entre-Rios et de Corrientes, république Argentine”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with three specimens from Buenos Aires accessioned in Juillet 1829, on numbered line 61 (of which we found two); two from Corrientes accessioned in Juillet 1829, on numbered line 70 (of which we found one and that was catalogued in the *Ancien Catalogue* given numbered line no. 118 – not numbered line 70), and, finally, five more from Corrientes were accessioned in Juillet 1829, on numbered line 118 (of which we found two). Of the total of ten we have located five.

D’Orbigny (1840a: 278) provided a description of a male and a young bird of the year; he also gave measurements. He found this in Argentina in the provinces of Santa Fe, Entre Rios and Corrientes especially along the banks of the Parana river. Plate 19, fig. 2, published 1837, depicts an adult – juveniles have the head “dull orange with a brownish tinge” (see Jaramillo, 2011b: 644).

Hellmayr (1923: 228) reported five specimens from Corrientes,¹⁰⁴ four mounted adults and one immature, a skin; at least one of the mounted birds, an adult, was labelled as a type.

<i>Paroaria capitata</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
1992-21	Juillet 1829-118	-	-	Argentina		
2016-397	Juillet 1829-118	6798	-	Argentina		
2016-398	Juillet 1829-61	6795	-	Argentina		
2016-399	Juillet 1829-61	6796	-	Argentina		
2016-400	Juillet 1829-70 ¹⁰⁵	6797	-	Argentina		

¹⁰⁴ Based on labels; the register does not mention Corrientes.

¹⁰⁵ The use of ‘70’, which appears on the mount, may have been a mistake. Line 70, on p. 25, refers to “*Becarde voisine du L. cayanus*” (now *Tityra cayana*) and this, although in a very different genus, has plumage of much the same colours. Line 61, on p. 23 refers to “*Soubuse à ventre blanc*” and line 118 (p. 27) refers to “*Tangara*”. The July 1829 register had no column for locality so we are unclear why two different numbers were needed but juveniles differ from adults. However, “1829-70” appears under the mount while in the *Ancien Catalogue* No. 6797 refers to “1829-118”. This is a useful reminder that working with line numbers cannot always be

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared the adults in the MNHN with the plate and C.G. 2016-399 is the best match. We consider this a holotype; however, any missing specimens found should lead to a review of this decision. We accept Corrientes as the type locality.

Buthraupis montana montana (d’Orbigny, 1836) [61] [49]

[Hell., 1923: 236] [CBA 9_190] [P., 13: 329] [H&M4: 2-418] HBW 16: pl. 9, p. 201

Tanagra [P.D.]¹⁰⁶ *montana*, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1835 Δ 22.02.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 10, Oiseaux, pl. 23, fig. 1.

Aglaia montana, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, 7, p. 32 [S.G. *Aglaia* No. 4]. “Yungas (Bolivia).”

Tanagra montana, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1839 Δ 06.01.1840, *Voyage*, livr. 45, Oiseaux, p. 275. “... au sommet de la montagne dite *del Biscachal*, près du village de Carcuata, province de Yungas“.]

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with one specimen accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 438. We located this.

D’Orbigny (1840a: 275-276) provided a description and some measurements; he said that this bird was found just once at the top of a mountain called Biscachal near Carcuata in the province of Yungas. Plate 23, fig. 1, published in 1836, depicts an adult – immatures are “paler and duller, especially below” (Hilty, 2011d: 201).

Hellmayr (1923: 236) listed a single mounted adult from Carcuata, Yungas as the type.

<i>Buthraupis montana montana</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2016-438	Fev. 1834-238	7683	-	Yungas		Ad.

Boston: Bangs (1930: 403) reported a “co-type”.

MCZ No. 76984: Bolivie [Lafr. Coll. No. 2958]

This Boston specimen must be considered as a candidate for holotype status as explained on pp. 311-312.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared C.G. 2016-438 and a photograph of MCZ 76984 with the plate and we consider both a good match for the plate, but we have agreed to accept C.G. 2016-438 as the holotype on the grounds of certain availability for

presumed safe. Having two other specimens given number 118 we consider this to be correct – although the species is a cardinal and not a tanager.

¹⁰⁶ An acronym search tends to confirm the suggestion by Steven Gregory that “P.D.” = “post data” in Latin, meaning “after the date”. We are, however, still at a loss to understand what d’Orbigny meant!

lending to the artist. The type locality is undoubtedly Mt. Biscachal near Carcuata in the province of Yungas.

MIMIDAE

Mimus patagonicus (d’Orbigny, 1836) [27] [50]

[Hell., 1921b: 241] [CBA 7_322] [P., 9: 446] [H&M4: 2-571] HBW 10: pl. 46, p. 487

Orpheus patagonicus, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1834 Δ 26.09.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 16, Oiseaux, pl. 11, fig. 2.

Orpheus patagonicus, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium, Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 19 [Orpheus No. 5]. “Patagonia”. No cross reference to the plate.

Orpheus patagonicus, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 210. “... sur les bords du Rio negro, en Patagonie”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with four specimens accessioned Fev. 1831 on numbered line 35. We have located one of these, as well as a mount for a specimen recorded as No. 8581 in the *Ancien Catalogue* but not that specimen.

D’Orbigny (1838f: 210) described a male and a young bird, and gave a few measurements. He seems to have found this only near the Rio Negro where he found it more common in the austral winter. Plate 11, fig. 2, published in 1836, depicts an adult – juveniles have the “breast spotted blackish” (see Cody, 2005c: 487).

Hellmayr (1921b: 241) located an adult skin from Patagonia dated February 1831 and labelled “type”; he seems to have found other specimens as he wrote “unfortunately the material at hand is not satisfactory for comparative purposes, since all the Rio Negro examples are in abraded condition”.

<i>Mimus patagonicus</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
Missing	Fev. 1831-35	8581	379	Patagonie		Juv.
1994-825	Fev. 1831-35	-	-	Patagonie		Ad.

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared the one available specimen with the plate and we believe C.G. 1994-825 is a good match. We thus identify it as the holotype. If any of the missing specimens be found this judgement should be reviewed.

Mimus saturninus modulator (Gould, 1836) [syn. *calandria* d’Orbigny, 1836] [24] [51]

[Hell., 1921b: 240] [CBA 7_329] [P., 9: 446] [H&M4: 2-571] HBW 10: pl. 46, p. 487

Orpheus calandria, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1836 Δ 03.10.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 17, Oiseaux, pl. 10, fig. 2.

Orpheus calandria, Nob., d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 17 [Orpheus No. 1]. "Corrientes". No cross reference to the plate.

Orpheus calandria, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 206. "... toute la Banda oriental de la Plata, aux environs de Maldonado, de Montevideo, près de Buenos-Ayres; et de là jusqu'aux frontières du Paraguay".

Paris: the accession registers show that d'Orbigny provided the MNHN with four specimens. The first two from Maldonado – were accessioned in Oct. 1827, one in numbered line 28 (which only applies to the missing specimen) and catalogued together in the *Ancien Catalogue* where a line number is given for the missing specimen – AC 8579, and the other associated with numbered line 17 (which appears to be wrong). The second accession of two specimens was in Juillet 1829, on numbered line 74, of those only one has been found (although, as shown below, both were available to Hellmayr). We located three of these four.

D'Orbigny (1838f: 206-208) described an adult and a juvenile and gave some measurements. He found this species around Maldonado and Montevideo and near Buenos Aires, but not in Patagonia.¹⁰⁷ Plate 10, fig. 2, published in 1836, depicts an adult – juveniles have "buffier underparts" (see Cody, 2005d: 487). Fig 5 in plate 10 is a juvenile of *Mimus thenca*. D'Orbigny's description of a juvenile of *calandria* refers to spots on the throat, the breast and the flanks. He found active nests of this species.

Hellmayr (1914: 159) assessed *Mimus herrmanni* Reichenow, 1908, collected on or near the Rio Pilcomayo in south east Bolivia which flows east to the Paraguay/Argentine border (Paynter, 1992: 104);¹⁰⁸ he considered it a synonym of *Mimus modulator calandria* referring to an adult male type of the latter from Corrientes. In doing so Hellmayr recognised that the name *Orpheus modulator* Gould, 1836, said to be based on specimens from "in fret Magellan" was apparently from Montevideo and Maldonado – and taken from a population north of the Rio de la Plata. But he placed Reichenow's bird from the Rio Pilcomayo with d'Orbigny's birds from Corrientes. This made d'Orbigny's specimens from Maldonado nominate *modulator* and those from Corrientes distinct as re recognised *calandria*.

Hellmayr (1921b: 240) reported having located an adult male, and a young bird in spotted plumage, both from Corrientes, dated July 1829, which he considered to be the types (basing this on the mention of this but of no other location in the *Synopsis Avium*). He stated clearly that no Maldonado birds were in the collection.¹⁰⁹ He sustained the distinctness of *calandria* but placed "*modulator* and allies" in the species *saturninus*.

Hellmayr (1934: 329), now treating *calandria* as a junior synonym of *modulator*, referred to a single type from Corrientes in the MNHN; it is very unlikely that he would accept a young bird as the type.

¹⁰⁷ He does not mention Corrientes but he says "jusqu'aux frontières de Paraguay" which supports labels saying Corrientes.

¹⁰⁸ The Times Comprehensive Atlas of the World. 10th ed. (2000: 151) locates a place Pilcomayo at 25°15' S 57°43' W but adds "Bol./Par." But this fix is at a place nowhere near that border! Reichenow clearly referred to somewhere in SE Bolivia.

¹⁰⁹ In fact they could have been in the public galleries; one at least is present now!

<i>Orpheus calandria</i> – syn. of <i>Mimus saturninus modulator</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2012-761	Oct. 1827-17 (?) ¹¹⁰	8580	-		F	Juv.
Missing	Oct. 1827-28	8579	-	Maldonado	M	Ad.
1993-196	Juillet 1829-74	-	-	Argentine	M	

Boston: no specimen.

Type selection based on the plate: while Hellmayr (1914: 159) believed the type must be from Corrientes, because this was the only locality cited in the *Synopsis Avium*, we – constrained by the fixation of a type on the image in the plate – are concerned with finding the specimen that was painted, and we are not restricted to a type locality based on the *Synopsis Avium*. However, we conclude that C.G. 1993-196 is the best match and should be considered the holotype. The type locality that derives from this choice is Corrientes.

Mimus dorsalis (d’Orbigny, 1836) [25] [52]

[Hell., 1921b: 240] [CBA 7_331] [P., 9: 447] [H&M4: 2-571] HBW 10: pl. 46, p. 486

Orpheus dorsalis, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1834 Δ 26.09.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 16, Oiseaux, pl. 11, fig. 1 ¹¹¹

Orpheus dorsalis, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 18 [Orpheus No. 3]. “In Andiis, Boliviana”. No cross reference to the plate.

Orpheus dorsalis, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 211. “... dans la république de Bolivia, sur toutes les parties montagneuses, sèches et arides du versant oriental, entre la Paz, Cochabamba et Chuquisaca ...”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with three specimens accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered line 194 (and a possible fourth specimen on numbered line 197). We have located just two.

D’Orbigny (1838f: 211-212) provided a description – which suggests he only had adult birds in hand – and some measurements. He found the species in Bolivia from 2000 to 3700 m. in open areas with bushes and not in the forest. Plate 11, fig. 1, published in 1836, depicts an adult lacking “dusky spotting on the breast” (Cody, 2005a: 487).

Hellmayr (1921b: 240) found two d’Orbigny skins of adults from Cochabamba, one – with a deformed bill – which he considered a male.

¹¹⁰ In the register this number applies to a hummingbird collected in Rio de Janeiro. So it is a mistake on this label.

¹¹¹ As captioned and cited by Hellmayr (1921b: 240), but given as pl. 11, fig. 2 by Hellmayr (1934: 331).

Mimus dorsalis						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
1993-197	Fev. 1834-197 ¹¹²	-	-	La Paz		Ad.
1993-199	Fev. 1834-194	-	-	Cochabamba	M ¹¹³	Ad.

Boston: Bangs (1930: 322) reported a “co-type”.

MCZ No. 76530: “in andiirepa. Bola [??]. Lapaz” [Lafr. Coll. No. 3640]

This Boston specimen must be considered as a candidate for holotype status as explained on pp. 311-312.

Vienna: In a footnote Hellmayr (1921b: 240) mentioned a d’Orbigny specimen from La Paz that he had seen in Vienna which had presumably been exchanged from the MNHN. This makes it a candidate for holotype status.

NMW 35841: La Paz

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared the MNHN specimens and the photographs of MCZ 76530 and NMW 35841 with the plate and C.G. 1993-197 is identified as the holotype based on the normal bill shape. But should any missing specimens be found this decision should be reviewed.

TURDIDAE

Turdus chiguanco chiguanco d’Orbigny, 1836 [22] [53]

[Hell., 1921b: 235] [CBA 7_421-422] [P., 10: 209] [H&M4: 2-625] HBW 10: pl. 60, p. 675

Turdus chiguanco, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1835 Δ 30.05.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 12, Oiseaux, pl. 9, fig. 2.

Turdus chiguanco, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 16 [Turdus No. 2]. “Tacna, republica Peruviana”. No cross reference to the plate.

Turdus chiguanco, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 201. “... le versant occidental des Andes péruviennes, du niveau de la mer à 2,000 mètres au-dessus, c’est-à-dire aux environs de la ville de Tacna; et de là, en remontant la Cordillère, jusqu’au village de Palca”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with nine specimens, accessioned Jan. 1831, on numbered lines 2 and 6. We have located only three of these.

¹¹² One or more MNHN staff in the 1830s wrote 4s that looked like 7s; this should be reviewed when the 1827 to 1834 register numbers have been as completely studied as possible.

¹¹³ This specimen has the deformed bill referred to by Hellmayr and based on his views we have listed this as male.

D’Orbigny (1838f: 201-202) described the species without differentiating male and female and gave some measurements. He recorded this from west of the Andes, i.e. from Tacna and Palca, and from sea-level to 2000 m. Plate 9, fig. 2, published in 1836, appears to depict an adult (for a description see Collar, 2005b: 675).

Hellmayr (1921b: 235) listed three mounted adult specimens (AC Nos. 8544-8546) all dated 1831 and labelled as types; Hellmayr wrote that the types came from Palca in the coastal range of the Andes. Palca is inland from Tacna and was apparently where d’Orbigny first paused to collect on his way from Tacna to La Paz. Tacna and Palca are in Peru.

<i>Turdus chiguanco chiguanco</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2016-449	Jan. 1831-2-6	8546	136	Perou		Ad.
2016-482	Jan. 1831-6	8544	134	Perou		Ad.
2016-483	Jan. 1831-6	8545	135	Perou		Ad.

Boston: Bangs (1930: 330) reported a “co-type” from Tacna.

MCZ No. 76473: Perou Andes, Tacna [Lafr. Coll. No. 3572]

This Boston specimen must be considered as a candidate for holotype status as explained on pp. 311-312.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared the three MNHN specimens and the photograph of MCZ 76473 with the plate and we consider C.G. 2016-483 is the best match for the image in the plate. We believe this is the holotype.

Turdus fuscater fuscater d’Orbigny, 1836 [21] [54]

[Hell., 1921b: 230] [CBA 7_415] [P., 10: 211] [H&M4: 2-625] HBW 10: pl. 60, p. 675

Turdus fuscater, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1835 Δ 30.05.1836, *Voyage*, livr. 12, Oiseaux, pl. 9, fig. 1.

Turdus Fuscater, Nob., d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 Δ 28.02.1837, *Synopsis Avium*, *Magasin de Zoologie*, Vol. 7, p. 16 [Turdus No. 1]. “in Andibus (Bolivia)”. No cross reference to the plate.

Turdus fuscater, Nob., d’Orbigny, 1837 Δ 15.10.1838, *Voyage*, livr. 35, Oiseaux, p. 200. “La Paz; puis à l’est de la Cordillère orientale, à Enquisivi, dans la vallée de Cochabamba, à Mezque, Valle grande, et à Chuquisaca”.

Paris: the accession registers show that d’Orbigny provided the MNHN with five specimens accessioned in Fev. 1834, on numbered lines 198 (three or four specimens) and 199 (one or two specimens). We located five of these but the four different numbered lines indicated on the mounts are problematic.

D’Orbigny (1838f: 200-201) described adults (but not a juvenile) and gave measurements. He explained that the sexes differed in that one was more rufous above and more grey below ¹¹⁴ He also mentioned a partially albino specimen. He first met the species around La Paz and then east of the Andes in Cochabamba valley, in Misque, Valle grande and in Chuquisaca provinces. Plate 9, fig. 1, published in 1836, depicts an adult – juveniles are “paler with buff spots and streaks above, mottled buff and dark brown” (Collar, 2005a: 675).

Hellmayr (1906c: 91-92) described *Turdus fuscater ockendeni* from SE Peru, but in doing so has to correct prior misapplications of the name *fuscater*. His explanation is inserted in quotation marks suggesting a letter or explanation addressed to the editor was added to the original submission. Here Hellmayr pointed out that the name *gigas* had mistakenly been employed “to a much smaller thrush found in Eastern Bolivia and Western Argentina”. He then reported he had examined the types in MNHN – from La Paz – and that these show the taxon to agree, except in its measurements, with *Turdus gigas* Fraser, 1841, from Colombia and due to date precedence the Colombian form must be treated as a subspecies of *fuscater*.

Hellmayr (1921b: 230) listed four mounted specimens of *Planesticus fuscater* – of these two adults from La Paz (AC Nos. 8537 and 8739) ¹¹⁵ were given as types. The latter was undoubtedly 8539 in the *Ancien Catalogue* not 8739 and was associated with 1834 not 1837 (one recorder in the museum register inscribed “4”s that looked like “7”s). The other two were apparently not labelled La Paz – no. 8538 is from Sicasica, while no. 8549, was a very worn skin from ‘Bolivie’. In d’Orbigny’s list of the consignment accessioned in 1834 no. 195 is applied only to specimen 8537 while 198 is applied to the other three, which suggests that the specimen labelled 199 (C.G. 2016-477) was visibly different from those numbered 198, as Hellmayr thought 8549 to be a female perhaps it was a fresh-plumaged male. In a footnote relating to 8537 – and in the text on the next page – Hellmayr wrote “designated as type of *T. fuscater* Lafr. & Orb.”. ¹¹⁶

<i>Turdus fuscater fuscater</i>						
C.G. No.	Register date/no	AC No.	NC No.	Original locality	Sex	Age
2016-447	Fev. 1834-158 ¹¹⁷	8538	217	La Paz		Ad.
2016-448	Fev. 1834-198	8549	221	La Paz		Ad.
2016-475	Fev. 1834-195	8537	220	Chiquitos		Ad.
2016-476	Fev. 1834-198	8539 ¹¹⁸	218	La Paz		Ad.
2016-477	Fev. 1834-199	8540 ¹¹⁹	216	La Paz		

Boston: Bangs (1930: 330) reported a "cotype" from "Lapaz".

¹¹⁴ Hellmayr (1934: 415) gave a much more detailed description of the female.

¹¹⁵ These numbers are evidently *Ancien Catalogue* numbers. Hellmayr rarely mentioned these.

¹¹⁶ This is clear enough to count as the designation of a lectotype. Here however we are seeking a holotype based on the plate and Hellmayr’s designation is invalid because we have a “type series” of one!

¹¹⁷ In the 1834 register (p. 317) line number 158 refers to a ‘gobe-mouche’ from Chiquitos.

¹¹⁸ No. 8539 in the *Ancien Catalogue* but 8739 on a label and referred to by Hellmayr (1921b).

¹¹⁹ This is the partial albino mentioned by Hellmayr.

MCZ No. 76522: Andes Lapaz Bolivia [Lafr. Coll. No. 3571]

This Boston specimen must be considered as a candidate for holotype status as explained on pp. 311-312.

Type selection based on the plate: we have compared the MNHN specimens and a photo of MCZ 76522 with the plate and the best match for the image is C.G. 2016-447 which we suggest be treated as the holotype. A specimen in Leiden (RMNH.AVES.170703) awaits comparison in Leiden and Paris with the plate: if it better matches the plate than the holotype we identify here our recommendation should be reconsidered.

EXCEPTIONAL CASE

One taxon name that first appeared in a plate caption was associated with an image that was not that species.

Thamnophilus schistaceus d'Orbigny, 1838 [5] [55]

[Hell., 1921a: 196] [CBA 3_86] [P., 7: 171] [H&M 4: 2-81] HBW 8: pl. 44, p. 544

Thamnophilus schistaceus, Nob., d'Orbigny, 1834 Δ 14.09.1835, *Voyage*, livr. 6, Oiseaux, pl. 4, fig. 2. Plate miscaptioned as *schistaceus* but actually a plate of *aspersiventer* – thus the name must be cited from the later text (i.e. 1838): see the application to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) by Dickinson & Remsen (2017).

If, as we expect, the above application leads to a favourable opinion from the Commission this name will not be derived from the plate listed above and d'Orbigny's taxa will take its name from his text for the *Voyage*. For an explanation of the issue and the list of relevant citations, later than the one given above, see Dickinson & Lebossé (2018a).

It is hoped that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature will agree that somehow the name *schistaceus*, with date 1838, can maintain a link to the miscaptioned plate, of 1835, in which the incorrect name is proposed for suppression; this would permit the image to play a continuing and supporting identification role.

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¹²⁰ Mary LeCroy has also made us aware of an 1869 catalogue of the entire stock of Maison Verreaux which was made available to George N. Lawrence who was seeking specimens to purchase for the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH). This catalogue is in the archives of the Department of Ornithology of the AMNH. The catalogue probably includes 'duplicates' coming from the MNHN, and at that time still unsold, but specimen data included may not reveal the original collectors. This has not yet been further investigated.

¹²¹ Almost certainly produced by Jules Verreaux; undated, and here dated from the date of the sale of the collection, but perhaps available as early as 1862. Dated 1863 by Ronsil (1948).

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¹²² The families included are the: Bubonidae, Tytonidae, Psittacidae, Steatornithidae, Alcedinidae, Todidae, Momotidae, Nyctibiidae, Caprimulgidae, Cypselidae and Trochilidae.

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¹²³ Gouraud (2015: 132) cited Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1809) who reported "replacing" skins originally held with new ones, much as Edward Blyth did in Calcutta; certainly Blyth replaced grubby or damaged skins with fresh ones in good condition and types were lost this way. The same most likely applies to what Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire permitted.

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¹²⁴ The issue cover date is 1919, but at the top of the front page that is corrected by "Ausgegeben im November 1920".

¹²⁵ Volume initiated by Cory, but continued by Hellmayr, see p. 1 of the volume. Same applies to Part V in 1927.

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APPENDIX I: RIVOLI/MASSENA

The 2nd. Duc de Rivoli (François Victor Massena) (1799-1863) was an amateur ornithologist who built up a large collection of bird specimens only to sell it in 1846, when it was purchased by J.E. Gray, of the British Museum, acting for Dr. Thomas Bellerby Wilson who gave the collection to the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia (ANSP) (see Stone, 1899). An extensive catalogue of the collection (Anon., 1846) of some 12,500 or more specimens, was prepared for the auction and was printed – but Gray pre-empted the auction by buying the whole collection. The collection was arranged for shipment to the United States in numerous lots and for each shipment a careful manifest detailing it was sent from France. These manifests are held in the archives of the museum in Philadelphia and it is thought no shipment was lost at sea. Sight of these manifests would greatly simplify a search for specimens that Massena had received from d’Orbigny if labels like that depicted in Fig. 10 (herein, see p. 328) were present on all such specimens and have been retained.

François Victor was a son of André Massena (1758-1817), one of Napoleon Bonaparte’s successful generals, and later a ‘Marshal of the Empire’, who Bonaparte created the first Duc de Rivoli and the 1st Prince d’Essling.

Béraud (2002: 95) published the letter to d’Orbigny from the museum, dated 10 October 1827, questioning him about two cases and a barrel shipped to the Duc de Rivoli at the same time as d’Orbigny’s first shipment to the museum. D’Orbigny’s reply to this can be found on p. 33 in Béraud. It is possible a further shipment went direct to the Duc de Rivoli whose collection certainly included material collected in Bolivia in 1831 to 1833, but no evidence for this has been found.

APPENDIX II: NEW NUMBERING FOR MNHN BIRD SPECIMENS

Historically different departments had their own catalogues. To have a museum-wide system what, in the department for mammals and birds, was C.G. 2000-1641 became MNHN-ZO-MO-2000-1641. Until 2004 MNHN-ZO-AC was used for a separate catalogue of skeletal material. From 2005 both skins, mounts and skeletons are entered in one catalogue and the acronym is shortened to simply MNHN-ZO.

In this paper we have retained just the shorter C.G. numbers to be able to use the table size adopted in the taxon accounts.

APPENDIX III: SPECIMENS IN LEIDEN

Based on a list supplied by Steven van der Mije of d’Orbigny specimens we were able to identify the following taxon names that coincide with names that first appeared on plates from the *Voyage*. We have mentioned these in the text (see pp. 336, 347, 363 and 374) because the need to compare these with what we have identified as a holotype is important. Because the Leiden collection is presently closed Steven van der Mije could not provide photographs and exchange these with Jérôme Fuchs at the MNHN.

During peer-review Justin Jansen drew to our attention specimens that Temminck (or Leiden) obtained from dealers in Paris that those dealers might have been duplicates disposed of by the BMNH. We consider it rather unlikely that the MNHN would have made duplicates from mounted specimens that had been used as models by Edouard Traviès.

APPENDIX IV: THE VALIDITY OF AN ORIGINAL SPELLING

In the course of peer-review it was suggested that because the spelling was corrected by d'Orbigny himself the name *lafresnayana* is a correct subsequent spelling. We have examined this and report as follows:

1. Art. 32.2 of the Code (ICZN, 1999) states that the original spelling of the name is “the correct original spelling” unless it is demonstrably incorrect as provided in Article 32.5. No part of Article 32.5 leads to a conclusion that this Article applies. Were it applicable there could be a justified emendation. However, subclauses 32.2.1 deals with dual original spelling; this is not relevant as when first proposed – in the plate caption – there is just the one spelling. Had there been two original spellings d'Orbigny could indeed have acted as First Reviser and made a change – even by simply using one of the two spellings (see Art. 24.2.4). The later spelling *lafresnayanus* used in 1837 and *lafresnayana* in 1838 must be seen as incorrect subsequent spellings.
2. Art. 33 deals with “subsequent spellings”. It distinguishes between an emendation and an incorrect subsequent spelling. This article could be relevant here. In the *Synopsis Avium* there is nothing that explicitly makes the name used a demonstrably intentional change. In the *Voyage* on page 182 again there is nothing explicit. In both cases it is suggested that the plate caption was in accord with the spellings used but this was not so.

We therefore conclude that the original spelling we have used must be treated as the correct original spelling; and, as the defence of prevailing usage in this context (Art. 33.2.3.1) appears to be restricted to an unjustified emendation it cannot be applied.

CORRIGENDA TO EARLIER PAPERS IN THIS SERIES

Sadly it seems to be very difficult to ensure the use of the correct data relating the details of first publishing for every new name. In the course of this work we have identified problems with information provided in respect of two names. Here **IV** refers to Dickinson & Lebossé (2018a) and **V** refers to Dickinson & Lebossé (2018b).

1. *Conopophaga nigrocincta*:

IV: p 86. Mistakenly cited from livraison 10 with date 22.02.1836.

V: p. 276. Refers to plate 6, fig. 2: this is correct, but see below.

V: p. 278. On line 16 livraison 10 is incorrect; it should read 15; year date 1836 is correct, but accepted full date for this livraison is 01.08.1836.

The second bird in plate 6 was correctly attributed to livraison 15 and to 1836 in both these previous papers.

2. *Tachyphonus luctuosus*

IV: p 115. Mistakenly cited from livraison 20, plate 20, with date 09.01.1837.

V: p. 277. Refers to plate 20, fig. 2; this needs correction to plate 18, fig. 2.

V: p. 280. On line 55 livraison 20 is correct; but plate number is 18; year date to be corrected to 1836 with accepted full date 07.11.1836.

A study of d'Orbigny's "*Voyage dans l'Amérique Meridionale*"

VII. More original wrappers and what they tell us¹

Edward C. Dickinson

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ABSTRACT: Writing about d'Orbigny's "*Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*" some months ago I had only seen one original blue part-wrapper (that of livraison 35). This meant that only tentatively could it be affirmed that the contents list which appeared on a white label was the way other wrappers would have been complemented. Original blue wrappers from livraisons 1 to 5 have now been discovered and they sustain that observation, while providing evidence of conflicting dates. The dates have been compared with the report of Sherborn & Griffin (1934) and the contents lists have been compared with those described by these authors on the typed sheets now held in the General Library of the Natural History Museum (London).

KEYWORDS: Alcide d'Orbigny, South America, wrappers, livraisons, Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard), Natural History Museum (London), preservation, remaindering.

INTRODUCTION

The 19th century saw many substantial works that contained expensive colour plates produced and sold in parts (Dickinson *et al.*, 2011: 34). The printers saw an advantage in that they did not need to buy extra type to set and authors could write and supply text spreading the work over time and facilitating work on other projects in parallel. Publishers could pay authors for colour plates in a number of smaller payments which due to the sales could very largely be done from cash flow. The buyers gained from laying out smaller amounts to spread the cost over time.

The publisher provided wrappers (couvertures in French) which allowed buyers to grow their collection of the parts in an organised way. However in preparation for binding, wrappers were separated and once bound, regardless of the information in the four page wrapper (front and back, both inside and outside),² they were very frequently discarded. The most obvious loss was what might be a date of publication. A less obvious loss was the information on the wrapper defining its content. In multi-volume and multi-subject works like d'Orbigny's "*Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*", hereafter "*the Voyage*", deprived of wrapper data bibliographers could only guess at the content – which usually included some text and some plates and often related to topics that would be treated in different volumes.

¹ This paper was preceded, in this series and this volume, by "I. The *Voyage* and the evidence from Sherborn & Griffin (1934)", by "II. On the composition of the 1837 and 1838 volumes of the *Magasin de Zoologie*", by "III. A correction in respect of the split of the 1837 volume of the *Magasin de Zoologie*", by "IV. New avian names deriving from d'Orbigny's expedition with evidence of their first introduction, and necessary corrections to authorship, dates and citations", "V. Necessary corrections to data from the *Index Animalium*" and by "VI. Type specimens based on plate captions: bibliographic evidence applied."

² Williams (2005) has proposed a system for consecutive pagination of wrappers, thus: w[1], w[2], w[3] and w[4].

In such a situation it can be very hard to determine precedence between two new names given by the same or different authors to the same newly discovered taxon.

Dickinson (2017) explained how the lack of reliable dating information about the parts of d'Orbigny's massive work was largely resolved by Sherborn & Griffin (1934) although this came too late to be taken up when such accuracy was needed in the seminal multi-volume *Catalogue of the birds of the Americas* (1918-1949). The work they examined in the early 1930s had been brought to their attention by Bernard Quaritch, but it was soon sold and the records of sales were lost in the blitz in World War II. Therefore an enquiry in 2007 as to who or which institution might have bought this remarkable set was unsuccessful (Dickinson *et al.*, 2011: 89). One wrapper was found in the Natural History Museum (London and Tring) and this Dickinson (2017) depicted. That 2017 paper examined what Sherborn & Griffin (1934) had published, and compared the details of the contents-lists found on each wrapper by Sherborn and Griffin that had been typed by their assistant, Miss P. Taylor.³ To that information, which very largely tallied (although a few minor errors were identified), Dickinson was able to add that the contents-lists seemed to have been applied using white stickers. Moreover, wrappers with given year-dates were almost certainly printed in quantity so that they could be used for multiple livraisons.

METHODOLOGY

Recently it has been discovered that the Ernst Mayr Library of the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard University, Cambridge, USA) holds a set purchased about 1860 by Louis Agassiz (1807-1873), part of a private collection of books from Laurent de Koninck (1809-1887), a Belgian palaeontologist. De Koninck apparently began to study fossils in 1835 (Chisholm, 1911), and must have known Alcide d'Orbigny personally, as their interest in mussels was shared. The Harvard records say that the volumes of the *Voyage* were rebound in 1938. As a few wrappers are bound in, it is likely that the rest were either never obtained by de Koninck or were mistakenly omitted when the work was first bound. The only easy way to have bound the wrappers would have been to make an extra volume just of the wrappers, because the mixed contents of the livraisons made inserting most of them within one or another of the text volumes an unsatisfactory solution.

Figures 1 to 5 depict the wrappers of livraisons 1 to 5. They prove that content labelling at the outset of publication was just as shown for livraison 35 (in Dickinson, 2017) and physical examination shows them to be labels placed in a planned space, seemingly without a printed frame to show where they should be placed.

OTHER FINDINGS

The date on four of these five wrappers is 1834; the exception, dated 1835, is part four. Dickinson & Lebossé (2018) gave no date for part 4 but gave 1835 for parts 3 and 5, here contradicted. Earlier Dickinson (2017) reporting and illustrating the wrapper for part 35 found 1836 on the wrapper where Sherborn & Griffin (1934) had found 1837. These findings support the view that the year-dates on the wrappers should be ignored in favour of the dates demonstrable from evidence as to when they were in existence as published works.

³ The typed sheets have been bound and are held in the General Library of the Natural History Museum, London, under call number L76 f FRA.



Figure 1. Page w[1] of wrapper for the first part (Première Livraison), with permission from the Ernst Mayr Library and Archives of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University who kindly supplied the image.



Figure 2. Page w[1] of wrapper for the second part (Deuxième Livraison), with permission from the Ernst Mayr Library and Archives of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University who kindly supplied the image.

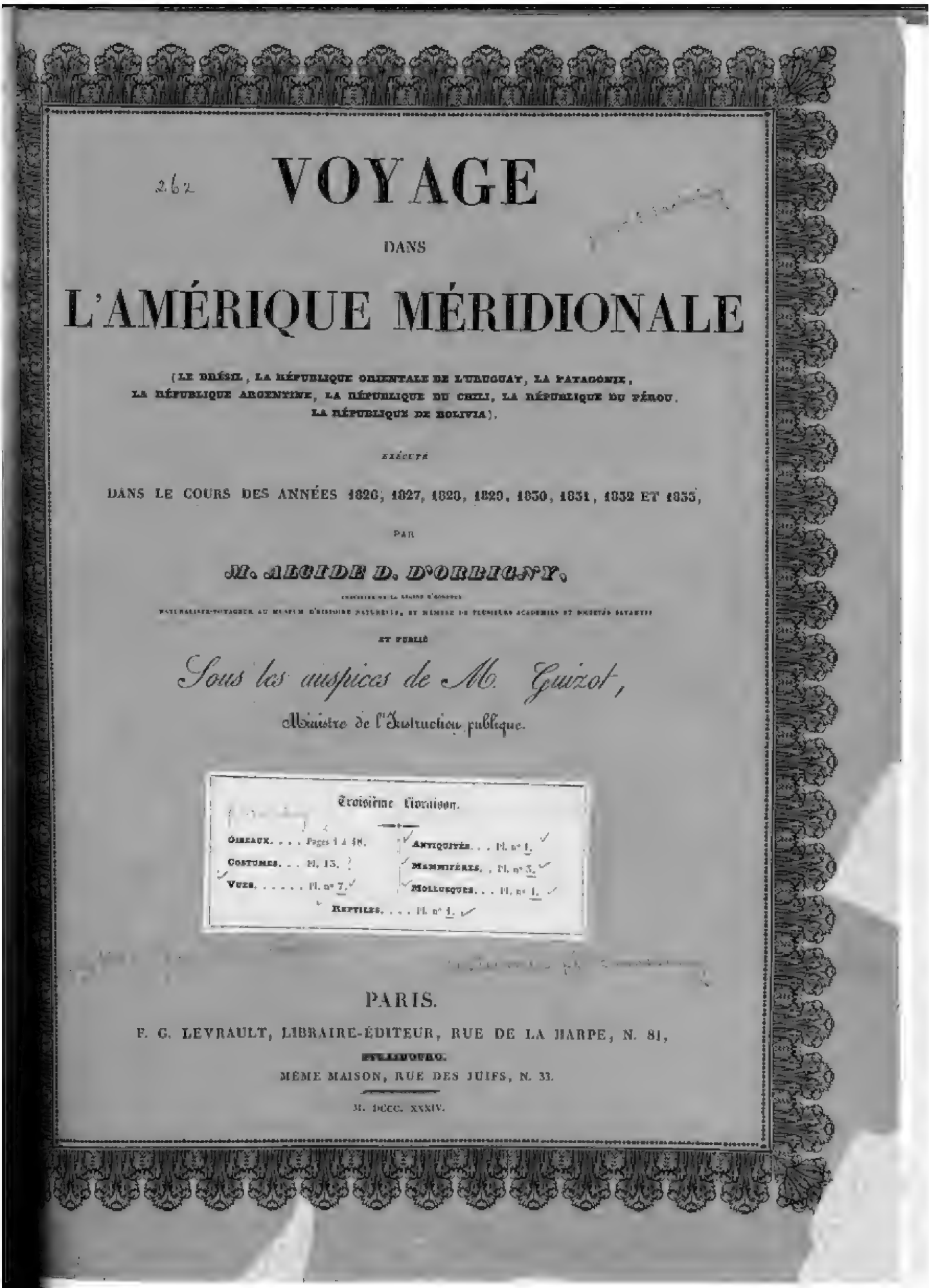


Figure 3. Page w[1] of wrapper for the third part (Troisième Livraison), with permission from the Ernst Mayr Library and Archives of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University who kindly supplied the image.

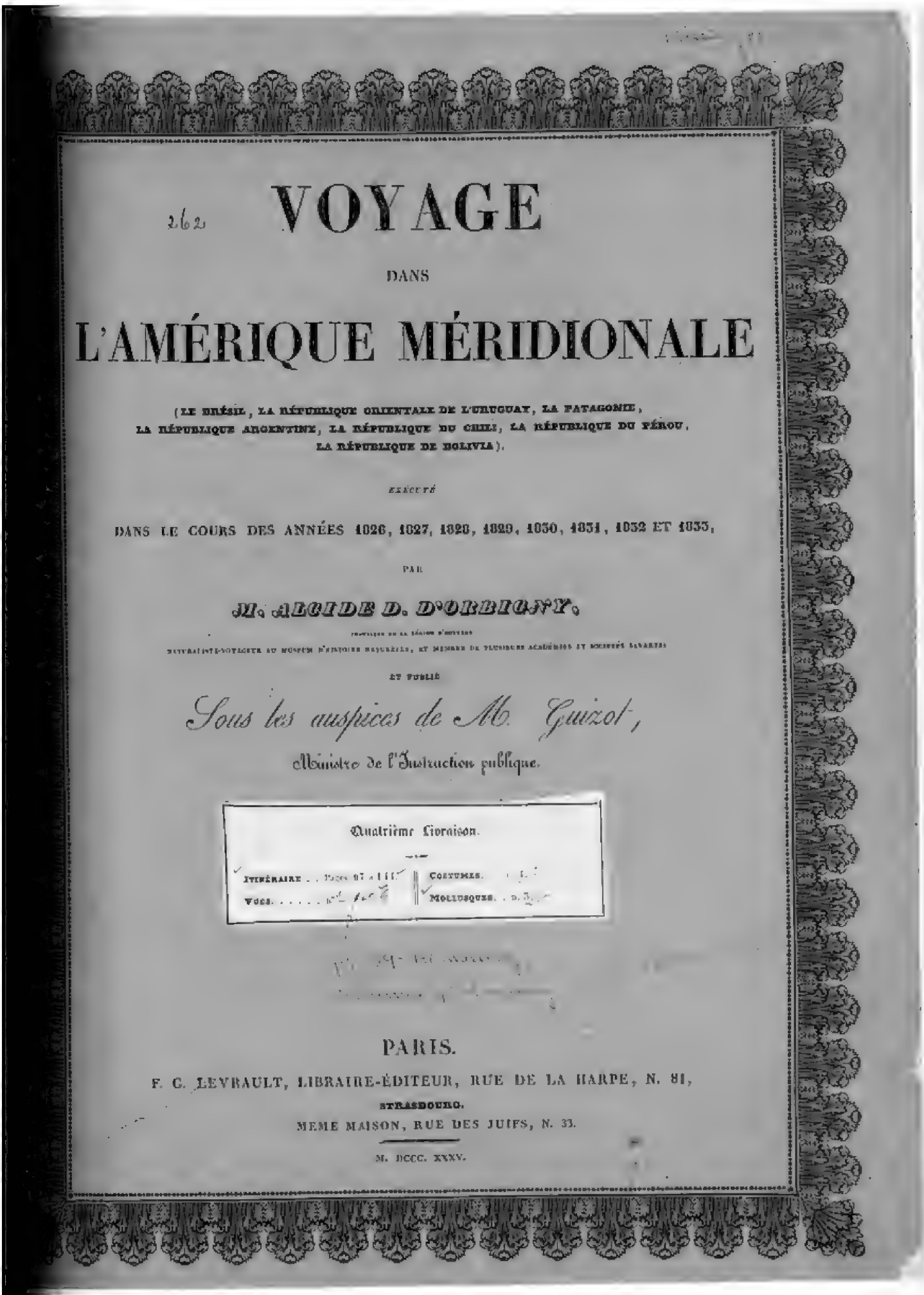


Figure 4. Page w[1] of wrapper for the fourth part (Quatrième Livraison), with permission from the Ernst Mayr Library and Archives of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University who kindly supplied the image.



Figure 5. Page w[1] of wrapper for the fifth part (Cinquième Livraison), with permission from the Ernst Mayr Library and Archives of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University who kindly supplied the image.

Table I. Dates compared (BSGF = Bulletin de la Société Géologique de France):

Livraison No.	Printed date on wrapper in		Dickinson & Lebosse (2018)	
	S & G (1934)	MCZ vols. (2018)	Date given	Source
1	1834	1834	20.04.1835	BSGF
2	1834	1834	20.04.1835	BSGF
3	1835	1834	13.07.1835	BSGF
4	1835	1835	13.07.1835	BSGF
5	1835	1834	13.07.1835	BSGF

They also remind us that some sets of this work may have been compiled by remainder merchants. Such activity would probably have required the printing of fresh labels to paste onto wrappers that had not been used. The subject of “remaindering” has been discussed in relation to the *“Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées d’oiseaux ...”* of Temminck & Laugier (see Sayako & Dickinson, 2001, and Dickinson & Tsurumi, 2011).

The data in the labels, shown in Figures 1–5 above, have been compared with what was typed up by Miss Taylor (whose typed pages have been bound and are held in the General Library of the Natural History Museum, London under call number L76f). There seem to be no differences in what is printed however note the pencilled annotations in the labels depicted above. These annotations seem unlikely to have been present at the time of original issue and presumably refer to the record checks of actual contents made by sellers or buyers in the years up to, and perhaps including the purchase by Agassiz.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

At the Ernst Mayr Library, Connie Rinaldo, Mary Sears and Robert Scott Young have all been extremely helpful, and I thank them. Thanks also go to Jonathan Harrison at Bernard Quaritch, Paul Cooper and Alison Harding at the Natural History Museum (London and Tring, respectively) and to Alain Lebossé for his continuing help and encouragement. Ray Williams kindly peer-reviewed the paper and suggested inclusion of Table I.

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BHL



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Correction to the date of publication of the name of the Gray-hooded Parakeet *Psilopsiagon aymara* (d'Orbigny, 1839)

Edward C. Dickinson

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ABSTRACT: For a century the name of this small parakeet has universally been dated from 1839. Now evidence available since 1934 is put forward to correct the date to 1841.

KEYWORDS: *Psilopsiagon aymara*, Psittacidae; date of publication, Bolivia, type locality.

The name first published for this small parakeet was *Arara aymara* which appeared in a footnote to page 376 in volume 2 of d'Orbigny's "*Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale*" (hereafter the *Voyage*). That original combination did not appear in Sherborn (1923); instead (p. 627) he listed *Chamaepelia aymara* Gray, 1845, and *Columba aymara* Knip & Prévost, 1838-41, both these being new combinations; no synonym seems to have been proposed.

The dating of names introduced in the *Voyage* was seriously problematic until 1934 because the contents of the 90 published parts had not been determined and nor had their dates of publication. Indeed this 1834 publication has not been widely adopted for reasons explained in Dickinson & Lebossé (2018).

Cory (1918: 73) recognised *Amoropsittaca aymara* based on the original binomen *Arara aymara* and referred to the correct volume of the *Voyage* and to page 376 dating this 1839. The correct volume is part of d'Orbigny's "Itinerary" or travelogue and not that containing his accounts of the birds. He suggested "La Paz, Bolivia" as the type locality. Peters (1937: 200) retained the genus and the same source reference but, aware of the dating problem – but not of its apparent resolution – gave the date as "Ca. 1839" and for the type locality reported "Quebrada de Palca, Tacna, Chile, error = Sicasica, south of La Paz, Bolivia".

Recently Dickinson (2017), having examined the typewritten transcripts of the key information shown on the parts wrappers of d'Orbigny's book – essentially the dates of each part, or livraison, and its content – organised and published by Sherborn & Griffin (1934), reviewed the transcripts and offered a few corrections. What Sherborn & Griffin (1934) provided was a great step forward although wrapper dates are not completely reliable indicators of the year of publication. Dickinson (2017) limited his comments to the sections dealing with zoology. D'Orbigny's treatment of "[Les] Oiseaux" was in volume 4 and was unfortunately an incomplete account. Lacking, amongst other groups of birds, were any species of macaws, parrots or parakeets.

Dickinson (2017) did not address the dates of the pages of the "Itinerary" which were in volumes 1 and 2 of the *Voyage*. In these volumes d'Orbigny reported on his travels and occasionally birds are mentioned, and, less often, the names he gave to them appear in footnotes. In the case concerning us here d'Orbigny introduced a name he did not publish elsewhere, and by providing a description published the name *Arara aymara* validly. In his text d'Orbigny described *Arara aymara* and provided a good description which is quoted below.

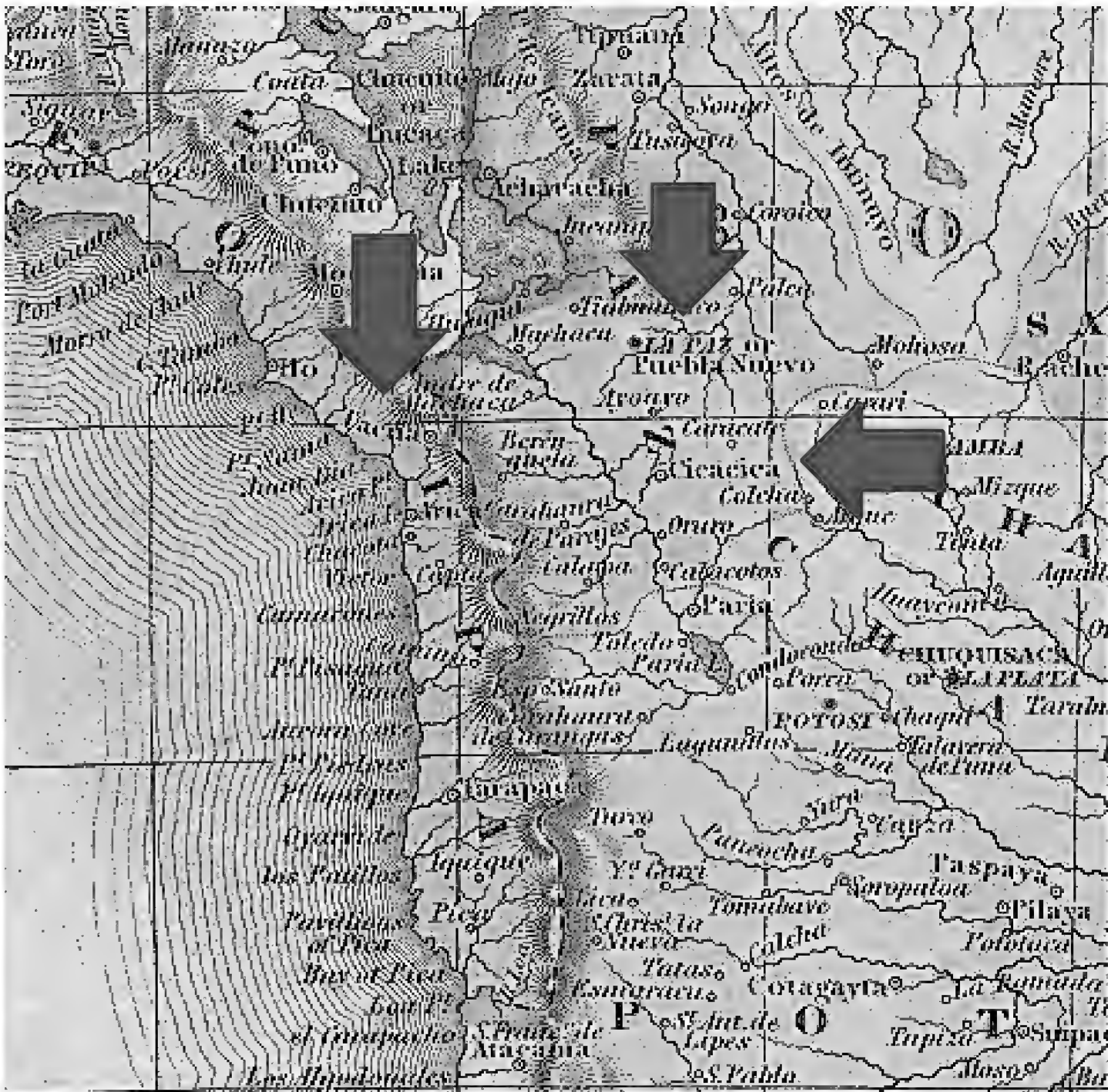


Figure 1. Extract of an 1850 map by Samuel Augustus Mitchell (1790-1868) from Mitchell’s *New Universal Atlas* – downloaded from Wikipedia Commons where the image was placed by Geographicus Rare Antique Maps. Downloaded 26th March 2018.

Sherborn & Griffin (1934) did show that “feuilles” (gatherings) 44-50 (pages 353-400) of volume 2, part of the continuation of the “Itineraire”, were included in livraison 54 and Dickinson & Lebossé (2018) found this livraison was available as a printed work no later than 8 November 1841. Unless proof can be offered for earlier publication of this part this date must be used instead of 1839 for the name *Arara aymara*.

The map (figure 1) is provided to help identify the true type locality. D’Orbigny’s ship arrived at the port of Arica (then in Peru), on April 23, 1830, and he left there on May 1 for Tacna which he reached in three or four days – this being where, for health reasons, most merchants lived in preference to Arica. Tacna was the start point on a direct route over the Cordillera Occidental to La Paz. D’Orbigny set out from Tacna late on May 19 reaching Pachia that day and then next day headed for Palca, at the head of the valley, and about

seven or eight leagues¹ east of Pachia and a similar distance from the crest of the Cordillera where the pass led towards La Paz. It was at Palca, still (then) in Peru, on May 20 that d'Orbigny discovered this parakeet. On page 376, in the top paragraph d'Orbigny wrote: "*Je passai la reste de la journée à recueillir des plantes et à chasser aux environs*" shortly followed by his description of the parakeet "*une très-petite peruche, gross comme nos moineaux, d'un beau vert, avec la tête grise et une longue queue ...*".² The following paragraph begins "Le lendemain" and indeed a marginal note indicates "21 Mai". So we actually have a collection date and can pinpoint the type locality to the area immediately surrounding Palca.

Paynter (1992) placed Palca³ at 16° 34' S., 67° 59' W. This is quite a long way north of Sicasica which Paynter placed some 100 km SSE of La Paz at 17° 22' S., 67° 45' W. Voisin & Voisin (2008: 476) listed two syntypes, one from 'Bolivie' and one from Sicasica; a third from 'Bolivie' is in Leiden (van den Hoek Ostende, Dekker & Keijl (1997: 115). D'Orbigny visited Sicasica much later in his travels. The statement of Peters (1937) must have led Voisin & Voisin to state that Sicasica was the type locality, but as we have shown above it was not.

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Grateful thanks go to Jérôme Fuchs at the Muséum nationale d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris for encouragement to work on the birds collected by Alcide d'Orbigny during his voyage in 1826 to 1834, especially in relation types of named introduced in plate captions, and to thank him and Renata Stopiglia, Christophe Gouraud and Patrick Boussès for their help with that work.

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¹ The length of a league (originally the distance one would walk in an hour) varied from country to country and over time as well reducing in the 17th and 18th centuries from 4 miles to 3.6 or 3.25. The Spanish 'lieue' as used in South America was about 3.25 miles. Source: Wikipedia; consulted 27.03.18.

² Translation (ECD): "a very small parakeet, the size of our sparrows, of a beautiful green [colour], with the head grey and a long tail". And the footnote says "*Arara Aymara, d'Orb.*".

³ Palca is a term for a bifurcation; it appears quite widely in Andean place names but usually as part of a longer name.

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Conflicting options for the first available use of the name *Rhea pennata* d'Orbigny and the date to be used

Edward C. Dickinson

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ABSTRACT: For a century the name of this smaller species of rhea has universally been dated from 1834. Research shows that 1834 is incorrect; the name first appeared in 1837 in two publications one in February and one in April.

KEYWORDS: *Rhea pennata*, Rheidae, date of publication, Charles Davies Sherborn, Argentina.

The Lesser Rhea, a small ratite, was named by Alcide d'Orbigny in a footnote to page 67 in volume 2 of d'Orbigny's "*Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale*". Peters (1931: 5) cited the name from page 67 with the date 1834. However, Sherborn (1929: 4835) listed *Rhea pennata* as having first appeared in the *Echo du Monde Savant*, IV, on page 133 dated 22 April 1837. This is not unlike the case of *Arara aymara* (see Dickinson, 2019) in that it was described in the itinerary in volume 2 of d'Orbigny's *magnum opus* and it seems that Sherborn cannot have checked this volume.¹ Sherborn & Woodward (1901) provided relatively little information and none related to volume 2. Sherborn (1922: xcvi) offered a little more, still based on limited evidence and again made no mention of volume 2. This lack of information continued until 1934, so the unexplained source Peters relied on for the date 1834 – which was the advertised expectation for the appearance of the first of ninety livraisons – came into use, and was reused by Mayr (1979: 7).

The title page of volume 2 of the "*Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale*" gives the date of 1839-1845. These dates are inaccurate. Pages 1-312 were included in livraisons 21 to 29 all probably published in 1837 (although livraison 28 cannot be shown to date from so early). The remaining livraisons (pages 313-667) were published between late 1841 and June 1843 (see Sherborn & Griffin, 1934). Page 67, which was in livraison 22 – with a wrapper apparently dated 1836 – was published no later than 27 February 1837 (Dickinson, 2017). Monday 27 February was the date of a session of the Academy at which note was taken of publications received; implicitly this means received in the preceding week (February 20 to 25) and this list, which is from page 343 of issue 9 in volume IV, specifically mentions part 22 of the *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*.

The publication of livraison 22 appears to have been two months before publication of the article in the *Echo du Monde Savant*. Thus Peters was correct to cite p. 67 but three years too early.

¹ It should be noted here that in 1929 Sherborn was still largely unaware of the dates of issue and the contents of each of the 90 livraisons that made up the "*Voyage*". The details were discovered and revealed by Sherborn & Griffin (1934).

In page 67 d'Orbigny tells his readers that he set out, in the vicinity of the bay of San Blas, to chase down a bird which everyone locally considered to be a new species of "autruche" (ostrich) quite different from the American one called the Ñandu. His footnote reads "Cette espèce a les acrotarses couverts de petites plumes; c'est pourquoi je lui ai imposé le nom de *Rhea pennata*. Voyez la partie ornithologique."² This very limited description has been accepted because the comparison with the well-known larger species was clear cut."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For encouragement to work on the birds collected by Alcide d'Orbigny during his voyage in 1826 to 1834 my thanks go to Jérôme Fuchs at the Muséum nationale d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris.

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² Translation ECD: "This species has the front of the tarsus covered with small feathers; this is why I have given it the name *Rhea pennata*. See the ornithological part [of this work]."

Complementary information in respect of the split of the *Synopsis Avium* in the 1837 volume of the *Magasin de Zoologie*

Alain Lebossé & Edward C. Dickinson

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ABSTRACT: In Dickinson & Lebossé (2017a) we presented evidence suggesting that within the 1837 volume of the *Magasin de Zoologie* the first part of the *Synopsis Avium* by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye was limited to 48 pages, but soon after, having found two bound volumes of manuscript notes (dated to the 1860s), we corrected our limitation to 64 pages – Dickinson & Lebossé (2017b). Further research into the writer of the manuscript volumes enables us to name the copyist as Octave Fauvel and to explain his sources. We can now claim with confidence that offprints were made available of pp. 1-64.

KEYWORDS: *Magasin de Zoologie*, *Synopsis Avium*, Guérin-Méneville, gatherings, issues, dates, separates, stability, Alcide d'Orbigny, Frédéric de Lafresnaye, Jules Verreaux, Octave Fauvel.

INTRODUCTION

Dickinson & Lebossé (2017a), seeking to determine dates of publication for the “*Synopsis Avium*” of d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye for comparison with the published parts of the “*Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*” by d'Orbigny (1834-1847), analysed the whole of the 1837 volume of the *Magasin de Zoologie* in which the *Synopsis Avium* began to appear. The evidence demonstrated that much of this volume was delayed into 1838 and that the *Synopsis Avium* content in the 1837 volume – pages numbered 1-88 (signatures 1-7) – was not all issued in 1837. The size and composition of the livraisons making up this whole volume were not, and are still not, fully understood but at that time we concluded that the first pages made available were probably pages 1 to 48 (signatures 1 to 3).

Soon after we published, two bound volumes of handwritten content were found (see Figure 1); these appeared to have been begun in 1862. Numerous ornithological articles by Lafresnaye had been copied by hand as had the content of 64 pages from the *Synopsis Avium* after which “Incomplet” was appended (apparently by the unknown copyist).

These two volumes, which are interesting in relation to the history of French ornithology, also contain an unpublished version of the catalogue of Lafresnaye's collection, resembling that compiled by Jules Verreaux (1807-1873) published in 1862 for the expected auction (this version of the catalogue can be examined on the Hathitrust website: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiug.30112010081732>) but differing in the systematic order of the list. The volumes also include a text called a “*Catalogue des oiseaux admis comme d'Europe*”, apparently unpublished, but written, by d'Éillet Des Murs (1804-1894) and Jules Verreaux.

Our limited earlier research on these manuscript volumes (Dickinson & Lebossé, 2017b) required prompt publication of the correction from 48 pages to 64 pages of the *Synopsis Avium* because of the effect on the determination of the correct source work for new names



Figure 1. The two volumes of “Notes ornithologiques” of Octave Fauvel and the “Mélanges ornithologiques” of Frédéric de Lafresnaye.

proposed by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye or by d'Orbigny alone (Dickinson & Lebossé, 2018). In the earlier work we suspected the copying had been done by Jules Verreaux although this seemed far from certain or not wholly logical.

FRESH RESEARCH

Since then our tentative belief that Jules Verreaux was the copyist began to erode. The arrangement of the notes seemed disorganised and is, we felt, representative of a gradual compilation based on several periods of reading available literature by someone not having permanent access to the underlying publications. And, after 1100 manuscript pages in volume one, why did volume two, holding a similar volume of pages, include about 1000 blank pages? Verreaux at this time was a respected and well-established authority on ornithology and such copying was surely unnecessary for him. After examining documents written by Jules Verreaux including one in the Waller Manuscript Collection of Uppsala University (www.theeuropeanlibrary.org/tel4/collection/a1059) we concluded that the writing in these two volumes is not that of Jules Verreaux.

That the second large volume was bound with so little content suggests that the copyist intended to go on with copying such material. By chance we learned about a keen young ornithologist named Octave Fauvel, his initials being those inscribed on the spines of the volumes (see Figure 1) – initials which we had always suspected might reveal the name of the copyist. But the convincing evidence that relates to so many blank pages is that Fauvel died at the age of 25. Our findings are largely from the notes on the correspondence of French naturalist Dominique Pierrat, especially letters received from Fauvel (see: http://philippedefranoux.fr/Documents/DP_Biographie.pdf) and from articles in the *Bulletin de la Société Linnéenne de Normandie* in the years 1860-67 (Anon., 1865; Fauvel, 1866; Anon., 1868: 173-174; Fauvel, 1868; Anon., 1869).

OCTAVE FAUVEL AND HIS MANUSCRIPT VOLUMES

Octave Fauvel (1842-1867) was a young French naturalist from Caen, passionate about ornithology, with an elder brother Albert Fauvel (1840-1921), a renowned French entomologist and a founder member of the Société Française d'Entomologie.

The two boys were introduced to natural history by their father Adolphe Fauvel, born in 1810, who was a lawyer and a justice of the peace in Caen, and was also known for translating English poetry into French (Oursel, 1886: 351). Adolphe, like many others at the time, was an amateur naturalist with an important collection of specimens, and from 1862 Octave followed his father's example, adding to the collection of birds (source: correspondence of Dominique Pierrat).

Two years later, in 1864, Octave was enrolled as a 'Resident Member' of the Société Linnéenne de Normandie, and the records list his interest in ornithology (Anon., 1865: 434). That same year Alphonse Milne-Edwards was admitted to this society as a Corresponding Member. But in 1867 Octave died, aged just 25 according to his obituary (Anon., 1869: 117-119) – which did not reveal the cause of death.

The contents of these two volumes, bound with the initials "O.F." imprinted on the spine (see Figure 1), fit perfectly with a dedicated young ornithologist creating his own resource, when he could not himself have owned printed versions of the works he copied. We point in particular to the evidence of binding in so many blank pages allowing him to

add to his resource. The emptiness of these pages is, we believe, explained by his sad early death.

Two elements in volume 2 offer further evidence. Firstly, a peculiar and unusually small page is inscribed with some notes on a Brazilian passerine locally called “yapou”, a bird known in French by the name “le cassique cul-jaune” and bearing the scientific name *Cacicus cela* (Linnaeus, 1758); Fauvel (1868: 154-161) evidently published a translation of a text by a Brazilian author.¹ Secondly, nine of the last 12 manuscript pages in volume 2 contain a list of the birds of New Caledonia, and his obituary (Anon., 1869: 117-119) confirms that it was on this subject that Octave had last worked – probably based on a collection obtained by Émile Deplanche (1824-1874), a naval surgeon whose entomological collection was reported on by Octave’s brother Albert Fauvel (1866: 172-209).² Verreaux & de Murs (1860) published on the bird collection made by Deplanche and his fellow scientists.

These two volumes contain careful, complete copies of articles on birds, or notes about such articles, dating from 1828 to 1862.³ It appears that the copying began no earlier than 1862 because the first entry is the catalogue of the Lafresnaye collection and that bears that date – although the printed version prepared by Verreaux lacks an imprint date. Much was added after that and copying may have continued until 1867 although nothing published after 1862 is copied. Fauvel clearly wanted to create a reference work and at that time manual copying was the cheapest way to make individual copies. The resource Fauvel created is evidently centred on the publications of Frédéric de Lafresnaye, a leading French ornithologist of the time, who lived at La Falaise, not far from Caen and who had died in 1861. We believe that Fauvel went to the Chateau de la Fresnaye on 30 June 1865 – on 25 June he had written on the back of a note to Eudes-Deslongchamps that he would be going there on the next Sunday (see: http://philippedefranoux.fr/Documents/DP_Biographie.pdf). One can imagine that Fauvel spent hours looking at the great collection, which was finally sold just weeks later on 4 September 1865. He reported that Verreaux, who had catalogued Lafresnaye’s collection, was the man “qui connaît le mieux les oiseaux” [who best knows the birds]. That Fauvel copied the collection catalogue in 1862 suggests that Fauvel met Verreaux when he was at the château. Several articles in Fauvel’s second hand-written volume are papers by Verreaux. His appreciation of Verreaux presumably explains Fauvel’s copying of the unpublished “*Catalogue des oiseaux admis comme d’Europe*” mentioned earlier.

In the 1850s de Lafresnaye and Jules Verreaux were two of the great French ornithologists. Lafresnaye (see Penard, 1945) was a cabinet ornithologist with his own substantial collection (including many specimens from South America), and he had greatly assisted Alcide d’Orbigny by collaborating to identify the new birds for description within the *Synopsis Avium*.⁴ Verreaux (see Des Murs, 1874) was both an explorer/collector and for a time a staff member of the Paris museum and one of the sons of the founder of Maison Verreaux, dealers in specimens across the field of natural history (see Mearns & Mearns, 1988:403-407).

Verreaux & Des Murs (1860) honoured Lafresnaye by naming a new species of rail from New Caledonia after him.

¹ Fauvel named the author as Dr. Castro but no publication by Castro could be traced.

² On which subject Verreaux & de Murs (1860) published in a paper naming *Gallirallus lafresnayanus*.

³ Note that no articles published after 1862 appear; this gap of five years before Fauvel’s death may imply that he suffered a prolonged terminal illness.

⁴ But why they never published the planned third part of this remains unknown.

SOURCE OF LAFRESNAYE'S TEXTS

On-line research into publications by Lafresnaye turned up references to “Contributions à l’ornithologie”⁵ which is said to contain papers he published from 1832 to 1855. This seems to be rare and not something that has been scanned and available from the Web.

However we have found another bound book, this time titled “*Mélanges ornithologiques* – M⁶ F De Lafresnaye”. This title is only on the spine, there is no title page. It contains close to 50 separates of papers by de Lafresnaye for the period 1832-1855. Notably it includes all his monographs as well as about thirty plates that were published in the *Magazin de Zoologie* with descriptions. Pages 1-64 of the *Synopsis Avium* are included (see Figure 3) – these being those copied by Fauvel and discussed in Dickinson & Lebossé (2017b). But importantly this printed separate proves that our decision to correct the pagination published before the 1837 hiatus to 64 was

appropriate. Apparently offprints or separates that had belonged to Lafresnaye became available for sale (perhaps from M. Baillière). Bound sets titled either the “*Mélanges Ornithologiques*” or the “*Contributions Ornithologiques*” are known and held by several libraries. Over 40 of the separates in the “*Mélanges*” match texts copied by Fauvel (while just one paper by Lafresnaye which Fauvel copied is not to be found in the volume of *Mélanges* known to us).⁷

Although we have proof here of a separate for the 64 pages we have also found evidence that a new separate was created with 122 pages (the entire *Synopsis Avium* from the 1837 and 1838 volumes). This is merely listed in an ephemeral leaflet of 35 pages from 1864 in which this is item No. 11 on page 19 (see Figure 3). The title page of this leaflet is “Catalogue de livres et surtout de brochures rares tirées a part a très-petit nombre traitant de toutes les

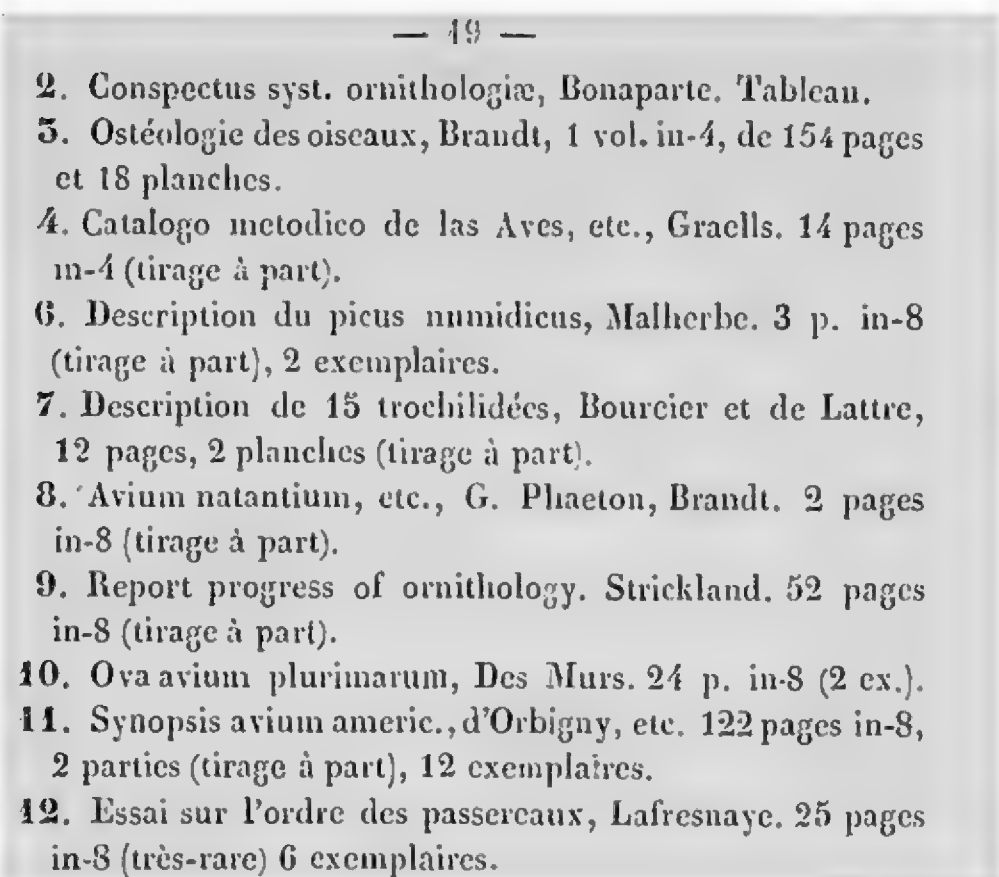


Figure 3. Page 19 of the 1864 “Catalogue de livres et surtout de brochures rares tirées a part a très-petit nombre traitant de toutes les parties de l’histoire naturelle”.

⁵ This can be searched for at <http://www.worldcat.org/>.

⁶ Here “M” is for Monsieur.

⁷ The first text by Lafresnaye copied by Fauvel comes from the description of *Meliphaga cincta*, in the 1840 volume of *Magasin de Zoologie*, going with plate 11 of Serie 2. This is the one that is not in the *Mélanges*. The texts of five other small papers copied by Fauvel are not in the *Mélanges*, but the plates that they related to are in the *Mélanges*.

parties de l'histoire naturelle". This leaflet was apparently inserted in the 1863 volume of the *Revue et Magasin de Zoologie* and presumably the interested reader would know that copies could be purchased from the office of M. Guérin-Méneville, the publisher.

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We are particularly grateful to Philippe Defranoux for making the archives of Dominique Pierrat, the ornithologist, available on the Internet and especially for including Pierrat's correspondence. Without access to this we would probably have failed to solve the "O.F." mystery. We also thank Richard Mearns for a very helpful review of an early draft.

Our thanks also go to the Biodiversity Heritage Library and the Waller Manuscript Collection of Uppsala.

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BHL



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Authorship within the *Synopsis Avium*: a correction

Edward C. Dickinson & Martin Schneider

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ABSTRACT: The *Synopsis Avium* published by d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye (correctly not by Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny) was discussed by Dickinson & Lebossé (2018a, b) as if all the new names that had not already been published must to be attributed to both authors. This was a mistake: several names are attributable to d'Orbigny alone based on Art. 50.1. The names requiring correction are *Agleactis pamela* – No. 179 in Dickinson & Lebossé (2018a), *Oreotrochilus estella* – No. 182 in Dickinson & Lebossé (2018a) and *Oreotrochilus adela* – No. 183 in Dickinson & Lebossé (2018a).

KEYWORDS: Alcide d'Orbigny, Baron de Lafresnaye, Trochilidae, authorship, Article 50.1, ICZN Code.

The *Synopsis Avium*, inserted in the *Magasin de Zoologie* volumes for 1837 and 1838, actually appeared in four parts over the period from about February 1837 to June 1839 (see Dickinson & Lebossé, 2018a: 53). Dickinson & Lebossé (2018a: 58) reported that livraisons 1 to 19 of the *Voyage* all appeared before 1837 and that the first 22 appeared before the first part of the *Synopsis*. During that period livraisons 23 to 38 of d'Orbigny's *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale* were being issued. Both works report on d'Orbigny's avifaunal discoveries and both are incomplete.

Almost all the text for the *Synopsis* reached Guérin-Méneville, the editor of the *Magasin de Zoologie* in 1836. Finalising the 1836 volume, Guérin-Méneville (1836)¹ advised that the 1837 volume would include “Le *Synopsis* de tous les Oiseaux recueillis par M. A. d'Orbigny dans son voyage en Amérique; ce Mémoire, qui formera près de 100 pages, est presque terminé.”

There is little or no evidence that the manuscript was edited after submission. By the close of 1836 plates 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6 *bis*, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20 and 23 had been published. However, in their text d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye refer to plates 1 to 5 (all published by February 1836) and “6” which might refer to 6 *bis* which appeared that month along with pl. 23; of pl. 7 published a month earlier there is no mention. All these mentions of plates are to be found in the first 14 pages.

The two authors were well aware that these two publications – the *Synopsis* by them and the *Voyage* by d'Orbigny alone – were proceeding in parallel but they seem not to have tried to correct the manuscript to make clear which names had already been published (in plate captions) by d'Orbigny. This may have been because they considered that new names introduced in plate captions were not available because there was no written description.

¹ Very probably published after the year end, but chronologically it helps to use 1836 here.

This view may have been generally held; Sherborn (1902: vii) wrote: “In the case of plates appearing before the text, the date of each is given if ascertainable (e.g. Schreber’s ‘Säugethiere’), but in no case is the date of a plate accepted in preference to the date of text ...”.

In the *Synopsis* the authors use the term ‘Nob.’ [= Nobis or ‘of us’] in respect of birds they believed they were naming for the first time; but, and this is typical of works of the period, in particular French ones, they also used ‘Nob.’ when, by combining a previously used specific epithet with a genus-group name not originally used and now used by them for the first time, they claimed a new combination. There are many of these – their identification is simple because they refer to the prior name – on which they are based – and to their author.

The Code (ICZN, 1999) deals with concerns about the identity of authors in Art. 50.1. This article must be interpreted with care. It states that the author of a name of a nomenclatural act is the first person to publish it. Where there are two authors of a work both are publishers; however, names and nomenclatural acts can be judged differently. The name may have a single author such that you can have “Johnson in Johnson and Thomson” as the complete expression of authorship. This requires evidence within the work identifying that role.

That evidence comes in the 1838 volume of the *Magasin de Zoologie* (Huitième année), where “D’Orb.” appears in place of “Nob.” In three places (p. 29 for *O. Pamela*: p. 32 for *T. Estella*, and p. 33 for *T. Adela*).

Dickinson & Lebossé (2018a) did not realise the significance of this. It has, however, been correctly picked up and debated on BirdForum.² Nothing published on BirdForum is published in the meaning of the Code – content is neither printed nor part of any e-publication that might qualify, so a published correction is needed. On being advised of this by Martin Schneider, Edward Dickinson, satisfied that a correction was necessary, asked Martin to join him to co-author this paper. Two other potential authors were copied in that invitation, but over a four week period neither took up the suggestion that they might choose to participate.

The corrections necessary are as follows:

Agleactis pamela (d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839) (No. 179 in Dickinson & Lebossé, 2018a: 193): change to *Agleactis pamela* (d’Orbigny, 1839)³

Oreotrochilus estella (d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839) (No. 182 in Dickinson & Lebossé, 2018a: 195): change to *Oreotrochilus estella* (d’Orbigny, 1839)⁴

Oreotrochilus adela (d’Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1839) (No. 183 in Dickinson & Lebossé, 2018a: 195): change to *Oreotrochilus adela* (d’Orbigny, 1839).⁵

² <https://www.birdforum.net/showthread.php?t=383253> (accessed 09/11/2019).

³ Alcide d’Orbigny’s wife was called Pamela.

⁴ Estella was the name of d’Orbigny’s sister.

⁵ Adela is thought to refer to Adelaide, d’Orbigny’s mother-in-law.

In Dickinson & Lebossé (2018b: 285) the names of both authors were inferred by the initials used in the 'Authors' column in Table I. so there "d'O & L" must be changed to "d'O".

In each case we could have referred to "d'Orbigny in d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye" but we prefer the simpler alternative; however, by making this comment here we draw attention to that option for those who might be keen to use it.

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Thanks go to Mark Brown and Laurent Raty for their comments on BirdForum. We are most grateful to our referees Michel Louette and Svetlana Nikolaeva: Svetlana kindly and gently pointed out the relationships of the names to family members. ⁶

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⁶ <https://gw.geneanet.org/pyl?lang=en&p=alcide+charles+victor&n=dessalines+d+orbigny>
and <https://gw.geneanet.org/lx75?lang=en&p=charles+marie&n=d+orbigny> (accessed 30/01/2020).

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